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HISTORY
— OF —
SARATOGA COUNTY,
NEW YORK,
— WITH —
HISTORICAL NOTES ON ITS VARIOUS TOWNS.

BY NATHANIEL BARTLETT SYLVESTER,
Author of Historical Sketches of Northern New York and the Adirondack Wilderness,
Saratoga and Kay-ad-ros-se-ra, etc.

TOGETHER WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF ITS
PROMINENT MEN AND LEADING CITIZENS,
PREPARED BY
SAMUEL T. WILEY AND W. SCOTT GARNER.

Illustrated.

CHICAGO, ILL. GRESHAM PUBLISHING COMPANY: NEW YORK, N. Y.
RICHMOND, IND. 1893.

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PRESSES OF
M. CULLATON & CO.,
RICHMOND, IND.

PREFACE.

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F A TRUTH it may be said that History, the highest form of prose literature, is fast becoming one of the most popular and important branches of human knowledge. It has rapidly risen in our day from an empirical state to the rank of a science, and the master minds of this century that have devoted their energies to efforts in behalf of its advancement in accuracy, interest and value, have transformed it from the princely eulogy and fairy tales of olden times into a vast superstructure only less real than the great drama of actual events it is intended to perpetuate in human memory. This improvement has popularized History until it is no longer the Pactolus of the learned, but has risen to be the guiding star of modern civilization. In it are reflected the principles that govern the character and destiny of nations, and from it the statesman and reformer may construct a chart to guide all intelligent effort at reform in our old civilization, or in the upbuilding of the new. As in ancient times, so even at this hour, "Experience is a light for our footsteps," no less for the Nation or community than for the individual, and true History is human experience condensed and preserved.

Local history particularly has rapidly risen in importance since our Centennial year, when the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution, recommended to each city, town and county in this country the duty of collecting for permanent preservation their local history and the biographies of their worthy citizens. In the first century of our National existence the annals of town and county, together with the individuality of the citizen, had been absorbed by the history of the State and the still more masterful theme of the life of the Nation. Since the opening of our second century it is becoming more generally understood that the history of a people resolves itself largely into the achievements of its leading men and women, and that in biography may be found that department of history most valuable for the intelligent study of National life and human advancement. Hence in the series of County Cyclopedias that bear the imprint of the publishers of this volume, much attention has been given to the collection and publication of biographical sketches of leading citizens, past and present. This work contains sketches of the men who in a large measure created the present status of Saratoga county and now hold her destiny in their hands. It is a fact that biography of this character must have

prominent place in the local history of the future, and that the important and useful lessons it teaches will never fail to excite interest and give pleasure. It subserves the highest good by presenting examples worthy of emulation, and by perpetuating the memories of those who are worthy of remembrance. It also preserves mention of thousands of men remarkable for wisdom, virtue, intelligence, energy and ability, who only lacked opportunity to write their names on the muster rolls of fame.

The general history of this old and time-honored county of Saratoga has been carefully prepared by Judge Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, a resident of the county and well known to her people. To him is due all credit for the arrangement of the matter and the somewhat elaborate history of the Revolutionary war, and other conflicts of arms, that appears in the following pages, together with the historical notes on the towns and villages of the county, and such other matter of interest as has been included in the historical part of the work. In gathering this information the Judge has spent many years and consulted many volumes, and has selected for discussion in this work such topics as he thought would best illustrate the progress of the county, from the time when this territory was yet a howling wilderness down to the present day, when old Saratoga occupies an important position among her sister counties of the Empire State—a proud eminence based alike on her wonderful development, her industrial prosperity, her world-famous springs of healing waters, and the prominent place she occupies in the history of the Revolution—that gigantic struggle for the rights of man, when a Nation was born in a day, and the dial hand on the clock of human progress moved forward in a greater advance than it had hitherto marked in five centuries.

That Saratoga county has kept well to the front in that general improvement which distinguishes these later times—in industrial development, art, science, literature, and everything that tends to ennoble life and make its possession priceless—is largely due to the energy, ability and character of the men who have found fitting notice on the pages of this volume—worthy descendants of the pilgrims and pioneers who first conquered this soil, and by brawn and brain reduced it to the uses of civilization. That later generations may follow in their footsteps, imitating their virtues and improving on even the best they have accomplished, is the earnest hope and wish of

THE PUBLISHERS.

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SARATOGA MONUMENT

"MONUMENTS MAKE AS WELL AS MARK THE CIVILIZATION OF A PEOPLE."

HISTORY

OF

SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION — EARLY EXPLORATIONS — GENESIS OF THE COUNTY.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

Of a truth the history of a county is mostly the result of its geographical position.

The history of the County of Saratoga, in the State of New York, is a remarkable illustration of this principle.

Lying in the angle between two intersecting rivers, which flow along deep valleys that break through the mountain barriers which served to separate hostile peoples in colonial times, Saratoga county became the battleground of nations striving for the mastery of the North American continent.

Occupying a central position in the great Northern Valley, which stretches from New York on the Atlantic seaboard to Montreal on the St. Lawrence river, Saratoga county was of supreme strategic importance in times of war. The same territorial characteristics render it of equal importance as part of a great inland route of traffic and travel in times of peace.

In the days of its old-time Indian occupancy, the region which now constitutes the county of Saratoga was within the boundaries of the dark and bloody neutral ground which lay between the Iroquois nations of central

New York and the territory of their ancient hereditary enemies, the Algonquin nations of Canada and New England. Then it was that within its borders, from time to time, took place many a fierce encounter between savage foes, and across this county ran all the old Indian war trails leading between the waters of the St. Lawrence valley and those of the Atlantic slope, forming the great routes of Indian travel.

Throughout the long struggle in colonial and provincial times, between the English and French and their respective Indian allies, for the mastery of the continent, this county shared the fortunes of the great Northern Valley in the bloody and relentless partisan warfare which lasted more than a hundred years.

Again, during the seven year's war of the Revolution, the savage partisan strife of the earlier French and Indian wars was repeated within the borders of this county with all its horrors.

Thus it will readily be seen that for a period of more than two hundred years, during which its authentic history runs back, there was in the great Northern Valley, of which Saratoga county forms so prominent a part, scarcely an hour of peaceful rest in store for its war-worn inhabitants unbroken by the fear of the savage invader.

During all these long years of cruel warfare it was the midnight war-whoop, the swift de-

scending tomakawk, the keen-edged scalping knife, the burning dwelling, the captive wives and children, that made the whole land a scene of desolation and blood.

At length the long wilderness strife culminated in the surrender of the whole British army of invasion under General Burgoyne, on the 17th day of October, 1777, at Saratoga.

Then from that day, with Lexington and Bunker Hill, with Trenton, Monmouth, and Ticonderoga, with Germantown and Yorktown, Saratoga took the highest place among our country's historic names—for the victory at Saratoga was the turning point of the War of Independence, and is classed by an eminent English historian among the "fifteen decisive battles of the world."

II.—BOUNDARIES.

The county of Saratoga is centrally distant thirty-one miles north from the capitol at Albany. It lies between latitudes $42^{\circ} 47'$ and $43^{\circ} 22'$ north and longitude $2^{\circ} 47'$ and $3^{\circ} 20'$ east from Washington. Its extreme length from north to south is about forty-three miles, and from east to west its greatest width is about twenty-three miles. It contains 862 square miles, or 551,680 acres. Of this, according to the State census last published, there were 317,201 acres of improved land and 148,218 acres unimproved; there being of the latter 89,192 acres of woodland. This leaves a remainder of 96,261 acres to be accounted for, in the waste non-resident lands in the north part of the county, lying within the boundaries of the Adirondack wilderness.

The county of Saratoga is bounded on the north by Warren county, on the east by the counties of Warren, Washington and Rensselaer, on the south by the counties of Albany and Schenectady, and on the west by the counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton.*

*For the legal boundaries of the county, see Sec. 2, Title I., Chap. II., Part I., R. S. of N. Y.—SYLVESTER'S HIS. SAR. CO., PHILA., 1878, page 10.

The county of Saratoga was set off from the county of Albany by an act of the legislature of the State on the 7th day of February, 1791.

The county of Albany, out of which Saratoga county was formed, was one of the twelve original counties into which the Duke of York divided his province on the 1st day of November, 1683.

III.—JOHN CABOT.

The British claim of title to lands in north-eastern North America was founded upon the discovery of the same by John Cabot in the spring of 1497. Of the voyage of Cabot little is certainly known. He probably sailed from Bristol, England, in the year 1496, remained through the winter in Iceland, and the following spring took the route of the Northmen* of the eleventh century, and reached the continent in the vicinity of Labrador, or Newfoundland. But it is uncertain how much of the coast he visited. The American coast seems to have been known in the thirteenth century in Iceland and Norway, before the voyage of Cabot, as the "*Nyja Land*" and as the "*Newe Isle*" or "*Newe found land*." It is, however, in proof by documentary evidence that Cabot had returned to England before the 10th of August, 1497, and reported his discovery of the "*New Isle*," claiming to have followed its coast for the distance of three hundred miles, which would bring him in the vicinity of Boston.

It is also certain that the next year (February 3, 1498,) John Cabot obtained a patent from Henry VII. in which the new country is described as "*The lande and isles late founde by the said John in oure name and by oure commandment*."

IV.—GIOVANA DA VERRAZANO.

In 1523 four vessels fitted out by the French government sailed from some port in Brittany

*The discovery of America by the Danish navigators in the beginning of the eleventh century has been long in dispute, but the weight of authority seems to be lately conclusively in its favor.

for the New World. Three vessels were soon disabled and lost. The remaining one was the *Dalfna*, and was under the command of Giovana da Verrazano, a Florentine. It sailed from the Madeiras in 1524, crossed the Atlantic and cruised up the American coast. From the report of the commander to Francis I., King of France, under date July 8th, 1524, it appears that he entered the waters now known as the Bay of New York.

V.—JACQUES CARTIER.

In the year 1555 Francis I., King of France, fitted out a voyage to the New World under the command of Jaques Cartier, an eminent mariner of St. Malo, a seaport of Brittany. The fleet consisted of three ships only, ranging from forty to one hundred and twenty tons burden. The prayer of the Breton mariner, upon entering on the waters of the wild, stormy Atlantic in those days was this, "Oh God, protect thou me; my boat is so small and thy ocean so vast."

They embarked on the 19th day of May, and after a stormy passage arrived on the coast of Newfoundland on the 7th day of July. On the 10th day of August, which is the festival of Saint Lawrence, the martyr, they discovered and entered the broad bay which forms the mouth of the great river, and named it in honor of the saint. The Indian name for the river was *Ho-che-la-ga*.

Cartier proceeded on his voyage up the river until he came to the narrows opposite what is now the city of Quebec. Here he found a little Indian village called by the Indians *Sta-da-co-ne*. Its chief, whose name was *Don-na-co-na*, met Cartier and his companions at the landing, gave them some bread and some wine pressed from the wild grapes which then grew in great abundance along the shores.

The Indians here told the French that many days' journey up the river there was another Indian town called *Ho-che-la-ga*, being named after the river.

Cartier proceeded up the stream in quest of this other village. The river grew more narrow and more rapid, and Cartier left his ships and went on in small boats with his Indian guides and only two white companions. They reached in a few days the spot where now stands the city of Montreal.

On the island of Montreal, Cartier found an old palisaded Indian town containing many wigwams built long and narrow after the fashion of those of the Iroquois nations of central New York. In this village were about a thousand inhabitants of the Iroquois lineage. It was *Ho-che-la-ga*, the capital of the Indian nation, whose hunting ground of that name lay along both sides of the river above the confluence of the Ottawa.

Cartier landed at this forest town on the 2d day of October, amid the crimson and golden hues of the Canadian autumn woods.

When Cartier and his white companions, clad in glittering armor, went on shore at this wild Indian village, the half nude natives crowded around them in wonder—regarding them more as demi-gods than men.

They even brought their chief, who was "old and full of palsy," says an old narrative,* and was clad in a robe of rich furs with a crown of red feathers on his head, and laid him before Cartier that he might be healed by the magical medicine touch of the white man.

The Indians then led Cartier to the top of the mountain which overlooked their village. Cartier planted a large cross of cedar wood on the mountain top, and then solemnly taking possession of the great forest state of *Ho-che-la-ga*, in the name of the French King, named the mountain on which he stood Mount Royal, from whence comes the modern name Montreal.

From this voyage came the French possession and occupation of Canada under the name of New France, and the French and Indian wars which followed, in which Saratoga county was so often involved.

* Pinckerton's Voyages, Vol. 12, page 653.

VI.—SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN.

In the beginning of the summer of 1609, months before Henry Hudson sailed up the North River, Samuel de Champlain discovered and explored the lake which still bears his name, and took possession of the region by planting on its shores the Cross and the Lilies of France.

Champlain was the founder of New France. In the year 1608 he planted his colony at Quebec, in the heart of the old, wild, savage wilderness, upon the site of the old Indian village of *Sta-da-co-ne*, found there seventy years before by Jaques Cartier, under the sway of the chief *Don-na-co-na*.

Champlain first sailed up the St. Lawrence in the year 1603. Upon his return he published his first work, entitled *Des Sauvages*. On his second voyage he attempted to plant a colony at Port Royal, in that part of Acadia called *Norumbega*, but returned to France in 1607. It was upon his third voyage that he founded Quebec in 1608.

During the winter following, while on his hunting excursions with the Indians, Champlain listened to marvelous stories of a great inland sea stretching far to the southward of the St. Lawrence, filled with wonderful islands and lying in the land of the much-dreaded Iroquois.

Upon the opening of spring Champlain fitted out an expedition to visit and explore the famous inland waters. His party consisted of two white companions only besides his Indian allies, who numbered sixty warriors, with twenty-four bark canoes. The Indians were Hurons, Abinicas and Montagnais, all of the Algonquin nations. After a toilsome passage up the rapids of the Richelieu river, Champlain entered the lake—the far-famed “wilderness sea” of the Iroquois, whose tranquil waters, studded with islands, stretched far beyond the southern horizon. From the forest-covered shores on either side rose lofty mountain chains, whose highest peaks were

yet covered with patches of snow. Over all was flung the soft blue haze called mountain snake, that served to temper the fierce sunshine of our American summer and to fill all the landscape with spectral-like forms of shadowy beauty. Who does not envy the stern old explorer and forest ranger his first view of the beautiful lake that was destined to bear his name onward to the latest posterity?

Champlain, with his flotilla of savages, proceeded cautiously up the lake for fear of meeting the Iroquois on the war-path, for it was time for them to begin their annual depredations against the Canadian Algonquin tribes. They traveled only by night, resting on the shores by day. After starting out on the evening of the 26th day of July, they discovered dark moving objects on the lake before them. It was a flotilla of Mohawk canoes, all loaded with warriors. In a moment more each party of savages saw the other, and their hideous war-cries mingling, echoed along the wild shores.

The Mohawks landed at once and began a barricade upon the bank, of fallen trees interlocked with bark wood, as was their custom on such occasions. The Algonquins locked their canoes together with long poles within bow-shot of the Iroquois barricade, and danced in them till morning their hideous war-dance. It was mutually agreed between the hostile bands that the battle should not begin until daylight. So when the early summer dawn of that northern latitude began to streak the east, the impatient Algonquins landed and the Iroquois marched out of their barricade in single file to meet them in the combat. The Mohawk-Iroquois were full two hundred strong—the boldest, finest warriors of the New World—their tall, lithe forms and noble bearing eliciting the warmest admiration of Champlain and his white companions. Champlain, who had been before concealed, now advanced to the front with arquebuse in hand and clad in glittering armor.

The Mohawks seeing for the first time such a war-like apparition in their path, halted and stood gazing upon Champlain in mute astonishment. Champlain levelled his arquebuse at two chiefs distinguished by their tall plumes, and fired. They both fell dead at his feet. Then there rose an exulting yell from the Algonquin allies, and they sent whizzing through the air clouds of feathery arrows at their foes. But the Iroquois, panic-stricken at the unexpected appearance of the white man, and amazed by the noise and smoke of his fire-arms, fled through the forest in uncontrollable terror toward their homes on the Mohawk river, leaving everything behind them.

The bitter memory of this first war-like encounter between them and the French forever afterward rankled in the minds of the Iroquois Five Nations of Central New York, and they became in consequence of it the warm friends and allies of their near neighbors, the English, in all the devastating wars which so long thereafter afflicted the great Northern Valley, of which Saratoga county forms so conspicuous a part.

VII.—HENRY HUDSON.

In the year 1609 another equally distinguished European explorer entered the territory of the province of New York.

On the 6th day of April in that year Henry Hudson, an English mariner in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, began a voyage to the northern coast of Asia. For some reason or other he was diverted from his object, and turned his ships toward North America. On the 12th day of September in that year Hudson discovered and entered the mouth of the beautiful river now called by his name, which serves to drain the waters of southeastern New York from the mountain belt of the Adirondack wilderness to the sea, and which for seventy miles of its course washes the northern and eastern borders of Saratoga county. It is believed that Hudson ascended the river as far up as the mouth of

the Mohawk, at the old Indian hunting-ground called *Nach-te-nak*.

In his voyage up the river Hudson had several adventures with the Indians and two or three skirmishes with them. The little ship in which he sailed was called the "Half-Moon." He named the stream "The River of the Mountains," which is a literal translation of the Iroquois name of it, the *Ca-ho-ta-te-a*. The Mohicans called it the *Shat-e-muck*. The Dutch named it the *Mauritius*, and other names. It was the English who named the stream in honor of its first explorer, after they had wrested it from Dutch control in 1664, and called it the Hudson.

Hudson a year or two afterward discovered the great northern bay which also bears his name. Then his ship's crew mutinied, he was set adrift in a small boat upon the wild northern ocean, and was never heard of more.

VIII.—NEW NETHERLAND.

The exploration of the Hudson river by Henry Hudson resulted in the founding of what is now New York by the people of Holland. At first the government of Holland did nothing toward planting a settlement on the Hudson, but private enterprise was not long idle. For three years after the return of Hudson the little vessels of the Dutch traders traversed the waters of the river, but it was not till 1613 that a little fort was built, with two or three small houses adjoining it, on Manhattan Island. Prominent in these private trading enterprises were Hendrick Christaensen, Adriam Block and Cornelis Jacobsen May. Block and Christaensen fitted out a vessel together in 1611. In 1612 several merchants fitted out the ships *Fortune* and *Vigor* and placed them under their command. Other merchants joined in the trade in 1613.

Block spent the winter of 1613-14 on Manhattan Island and built a yacht of sixteen tons, the *Onrast* (Restless)—the first vessel built by white men in these waters.

In the spring of 1614 Block sailed through

Long Island Sound and discovered the Housatonic and Connecticut rivers — going up the latter a long distance and naming it the *Varsche* (Fresh Water) river. He also sailed further east. Block Island was named in his honor. In 1614 also Christaensen sailed up the Hudson and set up the first great trading post upon the river. This was built on Castle Island, near what is now Albany, and was called Fort Nassau in honor of the Stadtholder.

At length, in 1614, the States General of Holland began to take an active part in the planting of New Netherland.

On the 27th day of March, in that year, they granted a decree giving any discoverer of "new passages, havens, lands, or places the exclusive right of navigating the same for six voyages."

On the 6th of October following the "United New Netherland Company" received by charter the monopoly of the trade to the American region "between New France and Virginia, being the sea coast between 40° and 45°," then first officially called New Netherland. The charter of this company expired by limitation January 1st, 1618.

Finally the great Dutch West India Company was chartered June 3d, 1621, and this company turned over to its Amsterdam chamber the affairs of the province of New Netherland, which formed a part of its possession. In 1623 the company sent over from Holland in the ship *New Netherland* a company of thrifty "Walloons" to plant a settlement at Manhattan, under the command of the company's first director, Captain Cornelis Jacobson May.

This was the beginning of the Dutch colonization of the valley of the Hudson.

The Dutch occupancy of the Hudson lasted until 1664, in which year the colony passed under the control of Great Britain and henceforth was a British province, under the name of New York.

In the meanwhile, in the year 1623, Adrim

Joris built Fort Orange on the west bank of the Hudson at what is now the city of Albany, and a little colony of eighteen families of Walloons laid the foundation of the future capital city of the State of New York.

IX. — NEW YORK.

Under the protectorate of Cromwell, an English expedition for the conquest of New Netherland was planned but never carried into effect.

In 1635 Charles I. granted to William, Earl of Stirling, Long Island, Nantucket and the other islands off the coast of Massachusetts, together with an extensive region now included in Maine and Nova Scotia.

In 1663 the Duke of York purchased from Henry, then Earl of Sterling, his rights and titles to all of the above named islands and lands. Then the Duke of York's brother, Charles II., in 1663, granted to him all the lands then occupied by the Dutch between the Connecticut and Delaware rivers. This grant to the Duke of York is described in the original patent as follows:

All that Island or Islands, commonly known by the name of *Mat-tow-acks* or Long Island, Scituate and being towards the west of Cape Cod and the Narrow Higgaassetts butting upon the Main Land Between the Two Rivers then called and known by the several names of the Connecticut and Hudsons river, together also with the said River called Hudsons river and all the Lands from the west side of Connecticut River to the East side of Delaware Bay.

This grant was made under the claim of title on the part of the English, which they had always insisted on by virtue of the discovery of John Cabot in 1497, but which, until then, they had not deemed it expedient to assert by force of arms.

Although England and Holland were then at peace, yet England had grown jealous of the then rapidly growing commercial importance of Holland, and actuated by this feeling and by virtue of the grants above mentioned to Lord Stirling and himself, the Duke of

York borrowed of his brother, King Charles, four ships belonging to the English navy, and in the spring of 1664 sent over an armed expedition under command of Col. Richard Nicolls, with a commission authorizing him to reduce the Dutch of New Netherland and to govern the country as his deputy. This expedition resulted in the complete subjection of New Netherland to the crown of Great Britain, as stated upon a foregoing page. The conquest was confirmed by the treaty of Breda, July 10th, 1667.

X.—ALBANY COUNTY.

On the 1st of November, 1683, the General Assembly of the provinces of New York passed an act dividing the province into "*Countyes for the better governing and settling courts in the same,*" in the quaint language of the preamble to the same. In the act the county of Albany is bounded and described as follows, viz :

The county of Albany to contain the towns of Albany, the colonies of *Renslaerswyck*, *Schonecteda*, and all the villages, neighborhoods and Christian Plantacens on the East Side of *Hudson River* from *Roelof Jansens Creeke*, and on the West Side from *Sawyer's Creeke* to the *Saraghtoga*.

It appears from the above description that Albany county as first set off contains within its limits only the southern half of what is now Saratoga county. But by subsequent acts of the General Assembly Albany county was enlarged so as to contain not only the whole of Saratoga county but all the rest of the province lying to the north and west as far as the Canada line, and eastward of Lake Champlain to the Connecticut river, thus including all of what is now the State of Vermont.

XI.—GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.

Out of this claim of the Duke of York to the territory now constituting the State of Vermont, so clearly established by the description in his patent, arose the famous contest between the authorities of Albany county and the Green

Mountain Boys, known in history as the controversy over the "Hampshire Grants."

While New York claimed jurisdiction as far east as the Connecticut, New Hampshire claimed as far west as the Hudson. Some twenty-five years before the war of the Revolution broke out, Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire, granted a large tract of land lying west of the Connecticut to his friends, who laid out a township which they called Bennington, in honor of the governor, and laying it out into lots, sold them to settlers. About the same time the colonial government of New York granted the same lands to other parties, who, failing to get peaceable possession, called upon the sheriff of Albany county to assist them with the strong arm of the law. But the Green Mountain Boys, led by the intrepid Eathen Allen, resisted successfully the most strenuous efforts of the Albany sheriff. In the meanwhile appeal was made to the crown. The King's Council decided in favor of New York. Yet the Green Mountain Boys continued their forcible resistance to the authorities of New York until the close of the Revolutionary war, when the trouble was ended by the congress of the United States admitting Vermont as a state into the Union.

XII.—TRYON COUNTY.

Just before the war of the revolution broke out, in the year 1772, Albany county was for the first time divided and two new counties carved out of it—Tryon county to the west and north, and Charlotte county to the north and east.

Tryon county was named in honor of William Tryon, who was then governor of the province. The easterly line of Tryon county began at a point on the Canada line near the Indian mission village of St. Regis, and ran thence due south through the Upper Saranac Lake and along the westerly bounds of what are now the counties of Essex, Warren and Saratoga until it struck the Mohawk river, about ten miles west of the city of Schenec-

tady. From the Mohawk this line turned southwesterly around what is now Schenectady county and then again southerly through the centre of what is now Schoharie county to the Mohawk branch of the Delaware river. Thence down that stream to the northeast corner of the State of Pennsylvania. Tryon county included all that part of the province of New York which lay to the westward of the above described line.

Charlotte county was named in honor of the Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of King George III. Charlotte county included all the northern part of the province of New York which lay to the north of what are now the counties of Saratoga and Rensselaer, and east of the east line of Tryon county. It also included the westerly half of what is now the State of Vermont, then known as the Hampshire Grants.

The annals of Tryon county, the near neighbors of Saratoga, are but a record of blood and tears, in the war of the revolution.

In the spring of 1774, Sir William Johnson held his last grand council with his Iroquois neighbors, the Indians of the Six Nations, at his manor house in Johnstown. It was an occasion of more than ordinary pomp and ceremony. Delegations of sachems, war-chiefs, warriors and women, from all the castles of the Six Nations, were entertained for days at Sir William's expense. On the last day of the council Sir William made a speech to the assembled nations, of more than ordinary eloquence and power. But the terrors of the impending conflict, which he knew must soon come, cast an unwonted gloom over his spirit. Exhausted by his effort, Sir William was carried to his bed, to die before the smoke had ceased to rise from his council fires.

In less than two years after his death the war-cloud which had been so long gathering

broke like a whirlwind over his loved home in the valley of the Mohawk. Tryon county then became a scene of desolation and blood such as even the old Wilderness, with all its savage horrors, had never seen before.

When the war broke out in 1775, Gov. Tryon reported ten thousand whites and two thousand Indian warriors as comprising the population of Tryon county. Two years before the end of the war the Indian tribes were broken and scattered. Of the ten thousand white inhabitants, one-third had espoused the royal cause and fled to Canada, never to return, one-third had been driven from their homes or slain in battle, and of the remaining third three hundred were widows and two thousand were orphan children.*

In 1784 the people dropped the then odious name of Tryon and substituted instead the name of the lamented Montgomery. From what then became Montgomery county, by repeated subdivisions the most of the counties of the State have been carved out.

At the same time Charlotte county was changed to Washington, and those two once famous names for counties have long been nothing but geographical expressions, yet rich in annals.

XIII.—SARATOGA COUNTY.

On the 7th day of February, 1791, the county of Albany was again divided, and the county of Rensselaer set off on the east side of the Hudson river, and the county of SARATOGA was erected with nearly its present boundaries on the west side of Hudson, in the angle formed by the junction with the Hudson of the Mohawk.

Such is the genesis of the county of Saratoga. An account of its division, first into districts and then into towns, will be given further on in these pages.

* See Campbell's Annals of Tryon County.

CHAPTER II.

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

The county of Saratoga presents three natural divisions of surface. The northern and western part is mountainous. Through the central part, from northeast to southwest, there extends across the county a sandy plain from five to seven miles in width, evidently an old marine beach of what was once an inland sea, which covered the valley of the Hudson in a former geological epoch. The remainder of the county, being the southeastern belt, is filled with long, low, hilly ridges, with narrow valleys intervening.

Of a truth the surface of Saratoga county is about equally divided between the two great mountain systems of the Atlantic slope of North America—the Laurentian to the north and west, and the Appalachian to the east and south.

Properly to comprehend the situation some description should be given of these dominating mountain systems.

I.—APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS.

The long chain of mountain ranges which constitutes the Appalachian system stretches in a continuous unbroken line, parallel with the Atlantic coast line, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south. These mountains were so named by the Spaniards under De Soto, from a tribe of Indians called *Ap-a-la-chans*, who inhabited their southern foot-hills, and among whom he passed the winter while on his way to the discovery of the Mississippi. It is a remarkable peculiarity of this whole system that the main line trends from northeast to southwest, while the numberless separate ranges with their intervening valleys extend almost uniformly due north and south. An

example of this latter fact is the long valley of the Hudson and Lake Champlain, of which Saratoga county forms a part, which extends from New York City on the Atlantic sea board to Montreal on the St. Lawrence, a distance of nearly four hundred miles due north and south.

But what is most remarkable about this valley of the Hudson and Lake Champlain is its extraordinary depth, as well as length. This valley is in fact a deep gorge or downward fold between high mountain ranges, whose bottom is at no point through its whole length scarcely a hundred feet above the level of the sea, thus forming an almost perfect mountain pass between the Atlantic seaboard and the vast continental interior, comprising the basin of the Great Lakes and the valley of the Mississippi. Everywhere else throughout the whole long line of the Appalachian mountain ranges there is no such pass as that of the deep valley of the Hudson; everywhere else the routes from the sea coast to the central continental valley across the mainland lead over high mountain ridges.

It will be seen, therefore, owing to this configuration, that in war the valley of the Hudson was the strategic key of the continent, it being the only overland route for the passage of great armies between the contending parties north and south, the other two feasible routes being by water—one up the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, the other up the Mississippi.

The vast Appalachian mountain system is not uniform in its structure and rock formations, but is composed of three separate and quite distinct systems, which run along contiguous to and parallel with each other in such manner as apparently to be blended into one.

These three Appalachian parallel systems thus seemingly blended differ quite materially in their form and rocky structure. The most easterly division is composed of hard crystalline rocks, mostly granite, mica-schist, gneiss, etc., much like the old Laurentian Adirondack sys-

tem. The mountains of New Hampshire, eastern Massachusetts, the Highlands on the Hudson, and further to the south the Blue Ridge in Virginia and the Black mountains of the Carolinas, all belong to the easterly division of the great Appalachian system. They present a broken and extremely rugged surface, often rising into high mountain peaks, imparting to the landscape a decidedly Alpine character.

The middle division of the Appalachian system presents characteristics quite distinct from the eastern line of ranges above described. It is composed mostly of limestones, slates and shales, but which, in the mighty upheaval when the mountains were brought forth in the earth's travail, were tumbled and twisted together in almost indistinguishable confusion.

The Taghkanics of western Berkshire county, Massachusetts, the Petersburg and Bald mountain ranges of Washington and Rensselaer counties, and the Alleghanies of the south all belong to the middle division. The low foot-hills of this division of the Appalachian ranges extend into Saratoga county, lying between the Hudson river and Saratoga lake, of which Snake Hill is an example. This division is marked throughout by numberless parallel ridges with almost uniformly level summits, which are divided by well defined intervening valleys, all trending nearly due north and south.

The third division of the Appalachians is quite distinct from the other two, but differs from the second division more in form than in rocky structure. It comprises the long series of comparatively level table land which everywhere, with more or less distinctness, form the wide western slope of the whole Appalachian system, stretching off along the shores of the great lakes and forming the eastern foot-hill fringe of the great central valley of the Mississippi. The rock strata of this third division still lie mostly unbroken in the level beds in which they were deposited.

II.—THE LAURENTIAN ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

The Laurentian mountain system begins far to the east on the cold, inhospitable coast of Labrador, the *Norumbega* of the old navigators lying north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and runs thence westerly through British America, along the northern shore of the St. Lawrence river and north of the great lakes and across Minnesota to the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains.

At one place only do the ranges of this system cross to the south side of the St. Lawrence river. That place is at the Thousand Islands. In crossing the St. Lawrence at this place the low, rounded foot-hills of the range form the Thousand Islands, every one of which is a miniature mountain top rising above the surface of the water.

After crossing the St. Lawrence into northern New York, the Laurentian mountains spread out over the great wilderness region of the Adirondacks easterly to Lake Champlain, southerly to the Mohawk river, and westerly to the Black river, forming a vast region of highlands rising into a thousand mountain peaks, which overlook a thousand gleaming lakes.

The rocks composing the Laurentian mountain system constitute the oldest known strata of the earth's crust. These rocks were doubtless the first dry land which appeared above the primeval ocean, which before they rose above its surface enveloped the whole earth with its wide limitless waste of waters. Out of the dreary, steaming depths of this boundless ocean there came, in the course of the making of the mountains, these Laurentian rocks, peering into the misty sunshine of the new earth, ages upon ages before the softer rocks of the great Appalachian system of what is now the Atlantic slope were deposited in the bed of the old Silurian sea. These old Laurentian rocks constitute a large part of the surface of Saratoga county.

In the Adirondack wilderness, in its moun-

tain belt are five well defined mountain ranges, two of which extend into Saratoga county, the Palmertown and the Kayaderrosseras ranges. The Palmertown range, which is the most easterly of all the Adirondack ranges, begins on Lake Champlain, near Ticonderoga, and then extending southerly along both sides of Lake George, crosses the Hudson river in its course, and continuing further south, finally ends in Judge Henry Hilton's Woodlawn Park, on the northern border of the village of Saratoga Springs. Its principal peak of note south of the Hudson, in Saratoga county, is Mount MacGregor, famous as the last residence of General Grant.

The other Adirondack mountain range which extends into Saratoga county from the north is the Kayaderrosseras range. This range begins at Crown Point, in Essex county, on Lake Champlain, and runs thence southerly through part of Essex and the whole of Warren into Saratoga county, filling up the whole north-western corner of the county with its rugged mountain masses. In trending further south this range blends with a spur of the Helderbergs, which is an Appalachian range that rises south of the Mohawk. This Appalachian part of the Kayaderrosseras is plainly seen from the village of Saratoga Springs in the high level ridge that there fills up the western horizon.

III.—APPALACHIAN FOOT HILLS.

The southeastern part of Saratoga county is characterized by a series of long, low ranges of hills, which are the foot-hills of the Appalachian mountain system lying west of the Hudson, with their well-defined, intervening valleys. These extend between Saratoga lake and the river, and occupy all that part of the county which lies easterly of the central sand plain.

These hills rise, on the east side of the Hudson opposite in Washington county, into the Bald mountain range. One of these Appalachian foot-hills in Saratoga county is of

world-wide historic fame as Bemus Heights, near which the two decisive battles of the Burgoyne campaign of 1777 were fought respectively on the 19th of September and 7th of October.

IV.—RIVERS AND LAKES.

THE HUDSON RIVER, which for about seventy miles of its course follows the northern and eastern borders of Saratoga county, rises among the highest peaks of the Adirondack mountains. Its highest source fountain is a little lakelet which is more than four thousand feet above the sea level, upon the side of Mount Marcy, called by Verplank Colvin "Tear of the Clouds." Its extreme head-spring is in the mountain gorge called the Indian Pass, high up on the side of Mount McIntyre. A sister spring close by is the head-spring of the River Au Sable, whose waters run northerly into the St. Lawrence.

Among the mountains the Hudson has numerous branches, the principal of which are the Opalescent, the Boreas, the Schroon, the Jessups, the Cedar, the Indian, and the Sacandaga.

Thus taking its rise among the highest peaks of the Adirondacks, its branches unite and the main stream, breaking through its mountain barriers, enters its broad upper valley on the northern border of Saratoga county, and soon turning southward rolls on to the sea.

From Waterford, on the southern border of Saratoga county, the Hudson is naturally an arm of the sea, in which the tide ebbs and flows one hundred and fifty miles above the river's mouth. Thus the Hudson in its course breaks through the Appalachian ranges as well as the Laurentian-Adirondacks.

THE MOHAWK RIVER, which for several miles of its course marks the southern border of Saratoga county before it enters the Hudson, also draws its waters mostly from the Adirondack wilderness. Its main branches, the East and the West Canada creeks—Indian name *Ka-na-ta*—take their rise in the heart of the

Adirondacks. The Indians always considered the West Canada creek to be the main stream instead of that branch which flows from the north, now called the main stream, above the confluence of the West Canada creek.

The Cahoes Falls, in the Mohawk on the southern border of Saratoga county about two miles above the junction of the two rivers where the Mohawk falls from the Appalachian foot-hills into the valley of the Hudson, present an object of striking interest.

THE KAYADERROSSERA RIVER flows wholly within the borders of Saratoga county. It takes its rise among the Laurentian foot-hills of the Kayaderrossera mountain range in the northwestern part of the county and runs first southerly to near the center of the county. Then it turns easterly, running through Ballston Spa—the county seat—and empties into Saratoga Lake. It takes its name from the old Indian hunting-ground of which it was the principal stream, or rather it may be said the hunting-ground derives its name from the stream, for the name signifies in the Indian tongue “the crooked river.”

SARATOGA LAKE is an enlargement of this stream, lying about three miles easterly of Saratoga Springs and Ballston Spa, and is about six miles long and two miles in width. The basin of this lake seems to be a depression scooped out in one of the valleys that run between the Appalachian foot-hills. One of these hills is a conspicuous object at the lake called “Snake Hill.”

FISH CREEK, the stream which empties into the Hudson at Schuylerville, is the outlet of Saratoga Lake. It is in reality a continuation of the Kayaderrossera river—the latter stream loses its identity in the lake and emerges therefrom under another name—so called on account of the great abundance of fish caught therein in former days. The fish were shad and herring, which ran up the Hudson and through Fish Creek into Saratoga Lake in immense numbers during the days of the early settlers of the region roundabout.

THE ANTHONY'S KILL, which empties into the Hudson at Mechanicsville, rises in the high grounds upon the southeastern part of the county, and runs first northeasterly, and then southerly until it reaches the Hudson, as stated above. Its Indian name is *Tien-en-da-ho-wa*, whose signification is lost.

ROUND LAKE, one of the principal lakes of the county, which is near the station by that name on the D. & H. Co. R. R., is an expansion of this stream.

BALLSTON LAKE, which lies near the Schenectady branch of the same railroad, is another expansion of the same stream.

THE EEL-PLACE CREEK, a stream often mentioned in old annals, rises near the head waters of the Anthony's Kill, westerly of Ballston Lake, and runs southerly into the Mohawk, a few miles below the city of Schenectady.

THE MOURNING KILL rises among the hills in the western part of the county south of the centre, and running easterly empties into the Kayaderrossera a short distance below Ballston Spa.

These last named streams and lakes are historically important on account of having formed a part of one of the old Indian trails which led from the Indian castles on the Mohawk to Montreal on the St. Lawrence. This trail led along waters navigable by bark canoes nearly the whole distance. It ran down the Mohawk past Schenectady to Eel-Place Creek, thence up that stream and across a short carrying place to Ballston Lake; thence down the lake and its outlet and across a short carrying place to the Mourning Kill, thence down that stream to the Kayaderrossera; thence down that stream, across Saratoga Lake, and down the Fish Kill to the Hudson; thence up and across the Hudson to the Fort Edward Creek; thence up that stream and over a carrying place into Wood Creek; thence down that stream to Lake Champlain, and so on to the St. Lawrence.

THE SNOOK KILL is a considerable stream in the northeasterly part of the county, which

rises not far from Mt. MacGregor, and runs easterly into the Hudson.

LAKE DESOLATION is situate near the summit of the Kayaderosseras mountain range, its outlet leading into the Mohawk. This lake lies in the line of the other Indian trail which led overland from the Mohawk country to Lake George and Lake Champlain, and thence to Candada. Its name was first applied by a band of tory refugees who were belated there in the fall of 1775 on their way to Canada, in the gloom and desolation of the old wilderness.

THE RIVER SACONDAGA, one of the principal forest branches of the Hudson mentioned above, runs easterly through the mountainous region in the north part of the county, and enters the Hudson opposite the village of Luzerne, in Warren county, a summer resort of some note on the Adirondack R. R.

CHAPTER III.

OUTLINES OF GEOLOGY.

I.—GEOLOGIC TIME.

The geology of Saratoga county is of surpassing interest. This is principally owing to the singularity of its topography. Lying along the dividing line between the two great mountain systems of the Atlantic slope, it presents a great variety of rock strata within a short compass.

The science of geology, it may be said, to some extent unfolds to us the mysteries of the world's creation. The earth itself, like the plant or animal it sustains on its surface, is like them of growth, of development. To trace this development we need not look for causes other than those now in operation.

In the realm of nature the present always indicates what the past has been as well as what the future has in store.

The different periods of the earth's growth are more or less distinctly marked upon the

rock structure of its surface. These periods are surely indicated by the various forms of fossil, animal and vegetable life exhibited in the rocks, and thus, their history written upon the rocks, they form the subdivisions of geologic time.

The geology of Saratoga county can best be explained by referring somewhat in detail to the geologic ages of the earth, based upon the progress of life and living things through their successive periods of development from the lowest to the highest forms of existence.

The subdivisions of geologic time are as follows, viz: eras, ages, periods and epochs.

The eras are five in number, marked in all by seven ages of development in organic life, which are tabulated below, beginning with the lowest and oldest rocks and ending with the highest formation and most recently deposited rocks, as follows:

I. Archæan Era, including the Azoic (*without life*) and the Eozoic (*the dawn of life*).

1st. Laurentian age — Upper and Lower.

II. Palæozoic Era (*old life*).

2d. The Silurian, or Age of Mollusks.

3d. The Devonian, or Age of Fishes.

4th. The Carboniferous, or Age of Coal Plants.

III. Mesozoic Era (*middle life*).

5th. The Reptilian Age.

IV. Cenozoic Era (*recent life*).

6th. The Age of Mammals.

V. Psychozoic Era (*era of mind*).

7th. The Age of Man.

Each of the seven ages above specified are subdivided into numerous periods, and the periods again into epochs.

Thus systematized geologic science is a history of the origin of the earth's visible structure written on the rocks which form its surface. Thus we can follow this rock-written history from the lowest forms of dawning life found in the oldest rocks up through all the wondrous scale of being to the present age of man, the crowning life of all.

The geological formations found in Saratoga

county and its bordering mountain ranges present rocks which mark only a few periods of the first and second eras and first and second ages represented in the above table; that is to say, they do not rise above the Trenton period in the Lower Silurian Age of Mollusks.

II.—THE ARCHÆAN ERA—LAURENTIAN AGE.

The great Canadian Laurentian mountain system which is so well represented in the great wilderness, stretches its rugged, towering masses far down into Saratoga county.

The rocks of the Laurentian system are the oldest known strata of the earth's crust.

In the Archæan era of the earth's history the arrangement of land and water in respect of oceans and continents must have been directly the reverse of what it is now. What is now the American continent was all covered by the waters of an ocean, which was the old Silurian sea, except the part which now constitutes the Laurentian system at the north. Then northeastern Canada was all there was of North America, and what is now the wilderness region of the Adirondacks was an island in the Silurian ocean. Then to the eastward what is now the Atlantic ocean was the Archæan continent of *Atlantis*, and to the westward, where now is the Pacific ocean, was the Archæan continent of *Pacifis*. From off the mountain slopes of these two Archæan continents of Atlantis and Pacifis, on either hand mighty rivers poured their waters into the Palæozoic Silurian sea, which then covered the greater part of North America. The waters of those Archæan rivers carried into the Silurian sea the debris which, settling in its bed, slowly throughout the geologic ages formed the vast beds of sedimentary rocks which now form the Appalachian mountain system of the eastern slope and the Rocky mountains and Cordilleras system of the western slope of what is now North America.

The geologic Palæozoic ages during which the old Silurian sea covered the American continent must have compassed vast periods of

time—millions of years—for many of the Palæozoic beds of sedimentary rocks in the Appalachian system are many thousand feet in thickness.

Then, at length, in a tremendous cataclysm as the earth's crust cooled, there came a mighty upheaval and folding together, as it were, of the earth's surface in the bottom of the old Silurian Sea, and the vast Appalachian system rose dripping from its waters into its mountain ranges.

At the same time there was a profound depression to the eastward, and the continent of Atlantis sank down beneath the waters of what is now the Atlantic ocean.

The continent of Pacifis remained much longer than Atlantis in its original position, but at length, after the Devonian age had passed away, that sank beneath the waves of the Pacific ocean, and the long mountain chains of the Cordilleras and the Rocky mountain ranges arose over the western slope, and the oceans and continents assumed their present shape and contour.

It therefore appears in North America that the Archæan continent of Laurentian rocks is mostly deeply buried under a newer continent of Palæozoris rocks. All except the northeastern part, in which now appear the Laurentian rocks, is now buried just as in the Old World there are many cities in which an ancient city is buried under a modern one.

Until a few years ago the Laurentian system was termed by geologists Azoic, or without, but the more recent discoveries show evidences of both animal and vegetable life in great abundance, but life in its earliest forms. It is the prehistoric, mythical era of geological time now called the Archæan or Eozoic time—the time of dawning life.

The Laurentian rocks are mostly of the metamorphic series related to granite, gneiss, syenite and the like. But they embrace only the most ancient of these rocks, for the New England granites and schists belong to later ages.

Besides true granite and gneiss there are diorite, a rock formed of feldspar and hornblende without quartz, and also very extensive ranges of coarse granite-like rocks of grayish and reddish brown colors, composed mainly of crystallized Labradorite or a related feldspar joined with the brownish black and bronzy foliated hyperstene. These rocks also contain green, brown and reddish colored porphyry serpentine limestone (statuary marble), granular quartz, magnetic and specular iron ore, a hard conglomerate ophiolites or verd-antique marbles of different varieties, garnets, tourmaline, scapolite, Wollastonite, sphene, rutile, graphite, phlogopite, apatite, chondrodite, spinel zircon, and corundum.

III.—PALÆOZOIC ERA—SILURIAN AGE.

In the order of geologic time, next above the Laurentian age of the Archæan era, comes the Silurian age of the Palæozoic era. This age ushers in the vast beds of sedimentary rock out of which the great Appalachian mountain system is mostly formed.

The Appalachian system, as we have seen in the preceding chapter, extends from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, filling up the whole Atlantic slope with its broken and distorted strata. Only the middle and western divisions of the Appalachian system are represented in Saratoga county—the eastern division corresponding to them being the easterly part of the Green mountain range. Those two divisions extend into the south-eastern part of the county till they meet the Laurentian on the north and west.

The rocks which belong to the Palæozoic era in Saratoga county are of the Lower Silurian age, and those next above the Laurentian belong to the Potsdam or Primordial period.

First in order comes the Potsdam sandstone, and next above, and resting on that, is the Calciferous sandrock. The Calciferous sand-rock is the grayish rock which underlies all the northwestern part of the village of Saratoga Springs, and may often be seen cropping

out near North Broadway, in all the upper part of the village.

A narrow belt of Calciferous sandstone covering Potsdam sandstone extends across the county, lapping over on to the lower edge of the old Laurentian rocks.

In this Primordial period the remains of life appear in its lower marine, but not fresh water forms, in great abundance. These rocks were deposited in the shallow beds of the Silurian ocean when its waves beat along the old Laurentian shore.

Algæ, or sea weeds, are the only plant forms found in the Potsdam sandstone and Calciferous sandstone epochs.

The animal remains of this period are all marine, as follows:

1. Among *Protozoans* are found sponges and rhizo-pods.
2. Among *Radiates* are found crinoids, graptolites, and, it may be, coral-making polyps.
3. Among *Mollusks* are found bryozoans, brachiopods, conchifers, pteropods, gasteropods, and cephalodes, thus representing all the grand divisions of Mollusk life.
4. Among *Articulates* may be found marine worms, crustaceans of the trilobite tribes, and ostracoids.

The most abundant fossils found in the Potsdam beds are the brachiopod genus, lingula and trilobites. The trilobites were the largest animals of the seas, and highest in rank. Of them there were numerous kinds, varying in size from the sixth of an inch to two feet.

Next above the Potsdam and Calciferous sand-rocks there appears stretching across the country a narrow belt of the Trenton period.

First in order, overlapping the Calciferous sand-rock or abutting against it, come the Birdseye, Black River and Trenton limestones. The Chazy limestone seems to run into the others of the group before it reaches the Hudson river, on the borders of the county.

In this period the sea-weeds are the only fossil plants. Two species are found, the *Buthotriphis gracilis* and *B. succulosus*.

The seas of the Trenton period were densely populated with animal life. With the Trenton period first appear species of undoubted polyps, the true coral animals of the sea.

The different species of the lower forms of animal life shown in the fossils of the limestone period are too numerous to name in this article.

Covering all the southeastern part of the county of Saratoga, as the Laurentian rocks cover the northwestern, lie the strata of the slates and shales of the Hudson river group. Between these wide beds of slate and shale and the equally wide beds of the Laurentian formation run the narrow strips of the Potsdam Calcareous sandstones and Trenton limestones.

The life, both animal and vegetable, of the Hudson river period, is quite identical with the life of the Trenton period, none of which, the reader will bear in mind, rises higher in the scale of being than the sub-kingdom of *Articulates*.

IV.—CENOZOIC ERA—AGE OF MAMMALS.

The next period that attracts our attention in studying the geology of Saratoga is the Post-tertiary period, which ushers in the present state of things on the earth's surface.

After the highest strata of the Hudson group of rocks had been deposited in the primordial ocean's bed, there came the upheaval of the land above the waters in the region of the Hudson valley, leaving these rocks high and dry. But countless centuries of time intervened before the age of man upon the earth.

The Post-tertiary period in America includes two epochs:

1. The *Glacial*, or that of drift.
2. The *Champlain*.

Next follows (3) the *Terrace* epoch, in the course of which the peculiar Post-tertiary life ends, and the age of man opens upon the world.

The *Drift* period is well represented in all the central and western parts of Saratoga county.

The term *Drift* includes gravel, sand, stones, boulders, forming low hills, and covering even the mountain tops in many places.

The *Drift* is derived from the rocks to the north of where its beds occur, and is supposed to have been transported by the ice fields of the glacial period. In many places the surface rocks of the limestones are worn smooth and marked by the scratches and grooves caused doubtless by the passage over them of heavy beds of ice filled with stones, sand and gravel.

The *Champlain* and *Terrace* epochs are well represented in Saratoga county by the extensive beds of what are called "Saratoga Sands," and the clay hills of the river valley, which it would seem were deposited along the receding shore of a later ocean that had again covered the land during the Post-tertiary period. It is quite evident that the long, narrow bed of Saratoga sands, which runs across the county from northeast to southwest, was once but the shifting sands of the ocean's beach, when its waters washed the foot-hills of the Adirondacks in the Post-tertiary world.

V.—THE ORIGIN OF THE MINERAL SPRINGS.

The principal mineral springs of Saratoga county occur mostly in the villages of Saratoga Springs and Ballston Spa.

The village of Saratoga Springs, where the greater number of the springs occur, is built directly over and extends for its whole length along on both sides of the dividing lines between the two great mountain systems above described—the Laurentian-Adirondack to the north and west, and the Appalachian to the east and south.

This dividing line between the two mountain systems, over and along which the village is built, is there characterized by a deep fissure or rift in the underlying rock strata, known to science as a fault.

This fault was doubtless caused by the deep subsidence of the Appalachian strata along the division line, consequent upon the mighty

upheaval to the eastward when the mountains arose from the Silurian sea.

This profound subsidence of the Appalachian strata along the division line sank the bottom waters of the Silurian sea, which covered the land with all its accumulated marine riches into a vast abyss, which now underlies the village to the eastward of the rock fissure.

Out of this reservoir of old marine treasures, the gasses there engendered still force the waters, which bring these marine riches with them, up through the deep fissures in the rifted rocks into the light of day, thus forming the natural mineral springs of Saratoga, which rise to the earth's surface in Saratoga county.

A volume could be written upon the extremely interesting geology of Saratoga county of which but a mere outline is here given.

CHAPTER IV.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY—INDIAN NATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS.

I.—INDIAN KAYADERROSSERA.

The region comprising what is now the county of Saratoga was mostly covered in the old-time by the hunting-ground called *Kay-ad-er-ros-se-ra*. This hunting-ground was of large extent, covering a part of the southern and all of the central and northern parts of Saratoga county, as well as parts of the adjoining counties on the north and west, and containing more than a million acres. It lay wholly within the "line of property" of the Mohawk nation, and was their favorite hunting-ground. Of a truth *Kay-ad-er-ros-se-ra* was the Indian hunter's paradise.

Its situation was unrivalled. Its densely wooded primeval forests spread in airy undulations widely over the sunny slopes of the northern and western mountain ranges, ending

and bordering on the east and south along the banks of two noble rivers—the Hudson and the Mohawk—in the angle above their junction. In its softer and more genial aspects it everywhere presented a striking contrast to the wild and rugged Adirondack wilderness adjoining it on the north, which the Indians called *Couch-sach-ra-ge*—meaning the "Dismal Wilderness"—and which was one of the four great hunting grounds of the Five Nations, collectively, while *Kay-ad-er-ros-se-ra* belonged exclusively to the Mohawks.

Its woods swarmed with wild beasts and birds. Its waters were crowded to repletion with fish. Within its deepest shades there bubbled up from the bosom of their Mother Earth the mysterious "Medicine Springs," which these forest children fondly believed were the special gift of the Great Spirit—the "Master of Breath."

So in his wildest dreams the rude imagination of the Indian could picture, even in the spirit world, no fairer land, no happier hunting-ground than *Kay-ad-er-ros-se-ra*.

II.—INDIAN SARATOGA.

The old-time Indian hunting-ground of *Saragh-to-ga* was of much less extent than *Kay-ad-er-ros-se-ra*. It lay along the banks of the Hudson river, on both sides of the stream. It was about twelve miles in length, and ran back from the river into the woods only about six miles on either side. That part of it which lay on the west side of the Hudson, in Saratoga county, extended no farther west than within a mile of Saratoga Lake. On the north it reached up as far as a point opposite the Batten Kill, whose Indian name was *Di-on-on-de-ho-wa*, thus including what is now the village of Schuylerville. On the south it reached as far as the mouth of the Anthony's Kill, thus including a part of what is now the village of Mechanicsville.

It will be seen by the above descriptions that the Saratoga of the old time did not in-

clude within its boundaries any of the mineral springs now bearing its name, for in the old time they were far within the forest depths of the adjoining hunting-ground — Kayaderrossera.

But it included the old historic Saratoga of colonial days (now Schuylerville), and it finally gave its name to the county as well as to the famous mineral springs, while Kayaderrossera is no longer of territorial significance.

Morgan, in his "League of the Iroquois," says that the signification of the Indian name Saratoga is lost. Dr. Steele, in his "Analysis" (page 13), says the name means "The Hillside Country," the old hunting-ground being situated where the bordering hills crowd down to the river's bank on either side. But Dr. Hough, in his "History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties" (page 189), says that an Indian whose name was *O-ron-hia-tek-ha*, at Caughnawaga, on the St. Lawrence, who well understood the Mohawk language, told him that Saratoga was from the Indian *Sa-rata-ke*, which means "A place where the track of the heel may be seen," in allusion to a place near by, where depressions like foot-prints may be seen in the rocks.

This last authority has great weight, as the mission Indians of Caughnawaga, on the St. Lawrence, were mostly of the Mohawk nation, and of course were acquainted with what related to Indian Saratoga.

Then, again, Judge Scott, in his Historical Address at Ballston Spa, July 4, 1877, says it means "the place of the swift water," in allusion to the rapids in the river near by.

In these two hunting-grounds of Kayaderrossera and Saratoga "the paradise of the sportsman," the *Mohawks* and their nearer sister tribes of the Iroquois — the *Oneidas* and *Onondagas*, and sometimes the farther off *Cayugas* and *Senecas* — built their hunting lodges every summer around the mineral springs, to which the wild animals were attracted in immense numbers by the saline properties of the waters.

They encamped also on the banks of the lakes and streams, in search of fish. The shad ran up the east side of the Hudson and lay in vast schools in the falls and rapids above and below Fort Edward. The herring ran up the west side of the river and up Fish Creek (giving rise to its name) into Lake Saratoga. The sturgeon frequented the sprouts of the Mohawk river and sunned themselves in the broad basin below Cohoes Falls.

Thus it will be seen that wild Indian Kayaderrossera and Saratoga were as famous to the red man as modern Saratoga is to the white man.

III. — TWO FAMILIES OF NATIONS.

The Indians who inhabited the Atlantic slope and the basin of the great lakes were divided into two great families of nations. These two great families were known as the *Iroquois* and the *Algonquin* families. They differed radically in both language and lineage, as well as in many of their manners and customs.

The principal nations of the *Iroquois* family were grouped around the lower lakes. The Five Nations of central New York — the *Iroquois* proper — were the leading people of this family. To the south of the Five Nations, on the banks of the Susquehanna, were the Anadastes, and to the westward, along the southern shore of Lake Erie, were the *Eries*. To the north of Lake Erie lay the Neutral Nation and the Tobacco Nation, while the *Hurons* dwelt along the eastern shore of the lake that still bears their name. There was also a branch of the Iroquois family in the Carolinas — the *Tuscaroras* — who united with the Five Nations in 1715, after which the confederacy was known as the Six Nations.

Surrounding these few bands of *Iroquois* were the much more numerous tribes of the Algonquin speech and lineage, to which belonged the *Horicons* and the Mohicans and other tribes of river Indians who dwelt along the Hudson, and the *Pequots*, *Wampanoags*,

Naragansetts, and all the other New England tribes.

Northward of the *Iroquois* were the *Nipisings*, La Petite Nation, and La Nation de l'Isle and the other tribes of the Ottawa. Along the valley of the St. Lawrence were the *Algonquins* proper—called *Adirondacks* by the *Iroquois*—*Abenakis*, the *Montagnais*, and other roving bands around and beyond the Saguenay.

Thus were the Indian nations situated with respect to each other when Samuel de Champlain, in the early summer of 1609, entered the territory of New York from the north, and Henry Hudson, in the beginning of the coming autumn, approached it from the south.

The valley of the Upper Hudson was the original home of the Mohicans. They were driven from it by the Mohawks before the settlement of the country by the whites. The old hunting-ground of Saratoga originally belonged to them, and they joined in the deed of the same in 1683. They went first down the river into southern Rensselaer county. Then in 1620 they removed to eastern Connecticut, where Uncas and his band were the friends of the whites.

IV.—THE IROQUOIS, OR FIVE NATIONS.

Among all the Indians of the New World there were none so politic and intelligent, none so fierce and brave, none with so many germs of heroic virtue mingled with their savage views, as the true *Iroquois*—the people of the Five Nations. They were a terror to all the surrounding tribes, whether of their own or of *Algonquin* speech. In 1650 they overrun the country of the *Hurons*; in 1651 they destroyed the Neutral Nation; in 1652 they exterminated the *Eries*; in 1672 they conquered the *Andastes* and reduced them to the most abject submission. They followed the war-path, and their war-cry was heard westward to the Mississippi and southward to the great gulf. The New England nations as well as the river tribes

along the Hudson, whose warriors trembled at the name of *Mohawk*, all paid them tribute. The poor *Montagnais* on the far-off Saguenay would start from their midnight sleep and run terror-stricken from their wigwams into the forest when dreaming of the dreadful *Iroquois*. They were truly the conquerors of the New World, and were justly styled the “Romans of the West.” “My pen,” wrote the Jesuit Father Ragueneau, in 1650, in his “*Relations des Hurons*,” “My pen has no ink black enough to describe the fury of the *Iroquois*.”

They dwelt in palisaded villages upon the fertile banks of the lakes and streams that watered their country. Their villages were surrounded with rudely-cultivated fields, in which they raised an abundance of corn, beans, squashes, and tobacco. Their houses were built within the protecting circle of palisades, and, like all the tribes of the *Iroquois* family, were made long and narrow. They were not more than twelve or fifteen feet in width, but often exceeded a hundred and fifty feet in length. They were made of two parallel rows of poles stuck upright in the ground, sufficiently wide apart at the bottom to form the floor, and bent together at the top to form the roof, the whole being nicely covered with strips of peeled bark. At each end of the wigwam was a strip of bark or bear skin hung loosely for a door. Within they built their fires at intervals along the center of the floor, the smoke passing out through openings in the top, which served as well to let in the light. In every house were many fires and many families, every family having its own fire within the space allotted to it.

From this custom of having many fires and many families strung through a long and narrow house comes the signification of their name for the league, the *Ho-de-no-sau-nee-ga*, “the people of the long house.” They likened their confederacy of Five Nations, stretched along a narrow valley for more than two hundred miles through central New York, to one of their long wigwams. The *Mohawks* guarded

the eastern door of this long house while the *Senecas* kept watch at the western door. Between these doors of their country dwelt the *Oneidas*, *Onondagas* and *Cayugas*, each nation around its own fire, while the great central council fire was always kept brightly burning in the country of the *Onondagas*. Thus they were, in fact as well as in name, the people of the long house.

Below are given, in the order of their rank therein, the Indian names of the several nations of the league:

Mohawks — *Ga-ne-a-ga-o-na*. "People possessors of the flint."

Onondagas — *Onan-do-ga-o-no*. "People of the hills."

Senecas — *Mun-da-wa-o-no*. "Great hill people."

Oneidas — *Ona-yote-ka-o-no*. "Granite people."

Cayugas — *Gwe-u-gweh-o-no*. "People at the mucky land."

Tuscaroras — *Dus-ga-o-weh-o-no*. "Shirt-wearing people."

V. — GOVERNMENT OF THE IROQUOIS.

It may of a truth be said that this wild Indian league of the old savage wilderness, if it did not suggest, in many respects it formed the model after which was fashioned our more perfect union of many States in one republic.

The government of this "League of the Iroquois" was vested in a general council composed of fifty hereditary sachems, but the order of the succession was always in the female and never in the male line. That is to say, when a sachem died his successor was chosen from his mother's descendants, and never from his own children. The new sachem must be either the brother of the old one or a son of his sister — so in all cases the status of the children followed the mother, and never the father. Each nation was divided into eight clans or tribes, which bore the following names:

Wolf,	Bear,	Beaver,	Turtle,
Deer,	Snipe,	Heron,	Hawk.

The spirit of the animal or bird after which the clan was named, called its *To-tem*, was the guardian spirit of the clan, and every member used its figure in his signature as his device.

It was the rule among them that no two of the same clan could intermarry. If the husband belonged to the clan of the Wolf, the wife must belong to the clan of the Bear, the Deer, and so on, while the children belonged to the clan of the mother, and never to the father's clan. In this manner their relationship always interlocked, and the people of the whole league were forever joined in the closest ties of consanguinity.

The name of each sachemship was permanent. It was the name of the office and descended with it to each successor. When a sachem died the people of the league selected the most competent brave from among those of his family, who by right inherited the title, and the one so chosen was raised in common council to the high honor, and dropping his own received the name of the sachemship. There were two sachemships, however, that after the death of the first sachems of the name, forever remained held vacant.

There was another class of chiefs of inferior rank to the sachem, among whom were the war chiefs whose title was not hereditary, but who were chosen on account of their bravery and personal prowess, their achievements on the war-path or their eloquence in council. Among this latter class were found the most renowned warriors and orators of the league, such as King Hendrick and Red Jacket, but they could never rise to the rank of sachem.

The whole body of sachems formed the council league. Their authority was entirely civil and confined to the affairs of peace. But after all, the power of the sachems and chiefs was advisory rather than mandatory. Every savage to a great extent followed the dictates of his own wild will, controlled only by the customs of his people and a public sentiment that ran through their whole system of affairs, which was as inflexible as iron.

VI.—RELIGION OF THE INDIANS.

The Indian was a believer in spirits. Every object in nature was spiritualized by him, while over all things in dim and shadowy majesty ruled the one Great Spirit, the supreme object of his fear and adoration, whom he called *Ha-wen-ne-ga*, "The Father of Breath." There was likewise an Evil Spirit, born at the same time with the Great Spirit, which he called *Ha-ne-go-ate-ga*, "The Evil-minded." There was also *He-no*, "The Thunderer," and *Ga-oh*, "The Spirit of the Winds." Every mountain, lake, stream, tree, shrub, flower, stone and fountain had its own spirit.

Among his objects of worship were the Three Sister Spirits, the Spirit of Corn, the Spirit of Beans, and the Spirit of Squashes. This triad was called *De-oha-ko*, meaning "Our Life," "Our Supporters." Upon the festival days, sacred to the Three Sisters, they were represented by three beautiful maidens, each one gaily dressed in the leaves of the plant whose spirit she represented.

The *Ho-de-no-sau-nee* observed five great feasts every year. There was the New Year's Festival or the "Sacrifice of the White Dog," which was celebrated with great pomp for seven days in February. Then, as soon as the snow began to melt, and the sap to flow from the maple trees, and the sugar boiling began in earnest, came the maple feast. The next great festival was the *A-yant wa-ta* or Planting festival, which came on as soon as the leaves on the butternut were as big as squirrels' ears, indicating the time for planting corn. The third feast was *Ha-nan-da-go*, the Feast of the Strawberries, which came in the "moon of roses." The fourth was *Ah-duke-wa-o*, the feast of the "Green Corn Moon," and the last was the Harvest Festival, observed at the gathering of the crops in autumn.

Dwelling forever among the wildest scenes of nature, himself nature's own wildest child, believing in an unseen world of spirits in

perpetual play around him on every hand, his soul was filled with unutterable awe. The flight or cry of a bird, the humming of a bee, the crawling of an insect, the turning of a leaf, the whisper of a breeze, were to him mystic signals of good or evil import by which he was guided in the most important affairs of life.

The mysterious realm about him he did not attempt to unravel, but bowed submissively before it with what crude ideas he had of religion and worship. To his mind everything, whether animate or inanimate, in the whole domain of nature is immortal. In the happy hunting-grounds of the dead the shades of the hunters will follow the shades of animals with the shades of bows and arrows among the shades of trees and rocks in the shades of immortal forests, or glide in the shades of bark canoes over shadowy lakes and streams and carry them around the shades of dashing waterfalls.

In dreams he placed the most implicit confidence. They were to him revelations from the spirit world, guiding him to the places where his game lurked and to the haunts of his enemies. He invoked their aid upon all occasions. They taught him how to cure the sick and revealed to him his guardian spirit, as well as the secrets of his good or evil destiny.

The Iroquois were extremely social in their daily intercourse. When not engaged in their almost continual public feasting and dancing they spent the most of their time in their neighbor's wigwams playing games of chance, of which they were extremely fond, or in chatting, joking, and rudely bantering each other. On such occasions their witticisms and jokes were often more sharp than delicate, as they were "echoed by the shrill laugh of young squaws untaught to blush."

In times of distress and danger they were always prompt to aid each other. Were a family without shelter, the men of the village at once built them a wigwam. When a young

squaw was married the older ones, each gathering a load of sticks in the forest, carried her wood enough for a year. In their intercourse with each other, as well as with strangers, their code of courtesy was exact and rigid to the last degree.

But the Indian is still the untamed child of nature. "He will not," says Parkman, "learn the arts of civilization, and he and his forest must perish together. The stern, unchanging features of his mind excite our admiration from their very immutability; and we look with deep interest on the fate of this irreclaimable son of the wilderness, the child who will not be weaned from the breast of his rugged mother. The imprisoned lion in the showman's cage differs not more widely from the lord of the desert than the beggarly frequenter of frontier garrisons and dram shops differs from the proud denizens of the woods. It is in his native wilds alone that the Indian must be seen and studied."

Such were the occupants of the old-time hunting-grounds of Kayaderossera and Saratoga.

CHAPTER V.

THE EXTINGUISHMENT OF INDIAN TITLE TO LANDS IN SARATOGA COUNTY — INDIAN DEEDS — PROVINCIAL PATENTS.

I. — THE PATENT OF KAYADERROSSERA.

For almost a hundred years after the settlement of Albany the old Indian hunting-ground called Kayaderossera lay an unbroken wilderness, its southern border but ten miles away, occupied only by its aboriginal inhabitants and its beasts of prey and the chase.

In the meantime the citizens of Albany had grown rich by trading in furs with the near and remote Indian tribes, and the citizens of New York had become affluent through commercial adventures in the East and West Indian seas.

It was then at the close of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century that they began to look eagerly about them for opportunities of indulging their inherited European passion for large landed estates.

The Abarians were content with taking the smaller hunting-grounds of Saratoga, and others lying along the banks of the Hudson and the Mohawk, but the New Yorkers coveted and laid their hands on nothing less than the whole of Kayaderossera.

On the 1st day of April, 1693 — that being the year in which the Indians gave to Peter Schuyler and others a deed of *Sarahtoga* — Robert Livingston, jr., and David Schuyler petitioned Col. Thomas Dongon, then governor of the Province, for license to purchase of the Indians that part of Kayaderossera which lay along the west bank of the Hudson north of *Sarahtoga* up as far as the "*Little Carrying Place*" (now Fort Miller) and as far back in the woods as the Indian property then extended. On the 26th day of August, 1702, the Indians gave a deed of the above described strip to Livingston and Schuyler. This was the first Indian deed of any part of Kayaderossera, and antedated the Indian deed of the whole tract (mentioned below) by more than two years.

Upon looking at the map it will be seen that the description in the Indian deed to Livingston and Schuyler covered a very important part of the county of Saratoga. Beginning at the Hudson the strip was about five miles in width, measuring north from near Schuylerville, and extending that width due west across the whole county; it included the south half of what are now the towns of Northumberland, Wilton, Greenfield and Providence, and a strip a half mile wide along the northern border of the towns of (Old) Saratoga, Saratoga Springs, Milton and Galway.

It will be further seen that this first Indian deed covered the whole of Woodlawn Park, as well as a half mile strip off the northern end of the corporate limits of the village of

Saratoga Springs, and included the High Rock, the Empire, the Star, the Red, and other mineral springs.

But this old Indian deed of so important a part of Kayaderrossera is no cloud upon the present title to any of the lands conveyed by it, for Livingston and Schuyler released all their interest in the same to the proprietors of the whole tract, through whom the present owners derive their title.

On the 6th day of October, 1704, some of the Mohawk chiefs gave a deed of the whole of Kayaderrossera to Sampson Shelton Broughton, attorney-general of the province, and his twelve associates.

This deed was given in pursuance of a license to extinguish the Indian title given him by Lord Cornbury, governor of the province, bearing date the 2d day of November, 1703.

To obtain this license Broughton filed the following petition, which was the first step in the negotiations for Kayaderrossera :

To his Excellency, Edward Vicount Cornbury, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of New York and Territories depending thereon in America and Vice-Admiral of the same, etc., in Council.

The humble petition of Sampson Shelton Broughton, Esq., Attorney-General of the said Province, in behalf of himself and comp., most humbly sheweth:

That your petitioner being informed of a certain tract of vacant and unappropriated land in the County of Albany, called or known by the Indian name of *Kayarrossos*, adjoining to the north bounds of Schenectady on the east side thereof, to the west bounds of Saratoga on the north side thereof, and to Albany river on the west side thereof.

Your said petitioner most humbly prays your Excellency that he may have a license to treat with the native Indians, present possessors and owners of the said tract of land for the purchase thereof and to purchase the same.

And your petitioner humbly, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, etc.,

SA. SH. BROUGHTON.

In answer to this petition the license to purchase was given, bearing date as above stated, and in said Indian deed given for the

purchase of Kayaderrossera in the year 1704, but the patent to the proprietors was not issued until the year 1708.

In the meantime Sampson Shelton Broughton died, and his widow, Mary Broughton, went back to England, taking the Indian deed of Kayaderrossera with her among her husband's paper.

On the 17th of April, 1707, Samuel Broughton, son of the Attorney-General, filed a petition asking that his mother might be substituted in the place of his father in the grant.

In the year 1708 the other proprietors filed a petition asking for a patent and setting forth the fact that they had not the possession of the Indian deed and accounting for its absence as above stated.

A controversy then arose between the Broughtons in regard to the grant, which was finally settled by making Samuel Broughton one of the patentees in place of his father, and so the great parchment, being the "Patent of Kayaderrossera," now on file in the County Clerk's office at Ballston Spa, was issued to its thirteen proprietors, named as follows, viz :

NANNING HARMANSE.	JOHANNES BEEKMAN.
RIP VAN DAM.	ANN BRIDGES.
ADRIAN HOAGLAND.	JOHANNES FISHER.
JOHN TUDOR.	MAJOR BICKLEY.
PETER FANCONNIER.	IXEIS HOAGLAND.
JOHN GOTHAM.	JOHN STEVENS.
SAMUEL BROUGHTON.	

It was a condition of the patent of Kayaderrossera that settlement should be made thereon within seven years after its date and delivery. Yet for more than sixty years this condition remained unfulfilled. Of a truth it was hardly possible for the proprietors to observe that condition of the grant until after the termination of the French and Indian wars and the final conquest of Canada in 1763. In fact, no attempt was made to settle the same, but one petition after another was filed praying for an extension of time therefor.

It is true that in 1732 the patentees filed a petition asking that the tract might be surveyed and its boundaries determined and marked, on account of various depredations that were being committed by owners of adjoining lands, who disputed the boundary lines.

But nothing was done toward a survey at that time, and for more than thirty years longer the claimants of this magnificent domain slumbered upon their "paper rights," as the Indians afterward called their title in derision.

At length, in 1763, the French and Indian wars being over, the white claimants of Kayaderrossera began to look with longing eyes toward what they considered their landed property in the old wilderness.

In pursuance of this desire some one of the proprietors of Kayaderrossera, in the year 1764, began to issue permits to settlers to occupy some part of the land. In pursuance and by virtue of these permits several families, in that year, moved upon the tract in the vicinity of Saratoga Lake, near the mouth of Kayaderrossera river.

In the autumn of the same year a band of Mohawks, while on their annual hunting excursion, fell upon these settlers and drove them away.

Learning from the settlers that they claimed by right of purchase from white men who claimed to own the land by virtue of an Indian deed, the Mohawks were alarmed, for, as they said, "they had never so much as heard that any deed of the same had ever been given."

The Mohawks at once appealed to Sir William Johnson, the Indian agent for the province, for information on the subject, and were greatly surprised to learn from him that it was alleged by the white men that the whole of their favorite hunting-ground had been deeded away by their fathers more than two generations before.

At the urgent request of the Mohawks Sir William called a council at Johnstown to consider the subject.

In council assembled, Abraham, the brother

of King Hendrick, in an eloquent harangue, presented the case to Sir William in behalf of his people. He asserted that upon the most diligent and searching inquiry among the oldest and most intelligent people of his tribe it could not be ascertained that any such grant had at any time been made. In conclusion Abraham demanded in the name of his tribe "that the patent be forever relinquished and held void."

Thereupon, Sir William, believing from the evidence presented at the council that the Indians had been grossly wronged, warmly took up the matter in their favor, and made every effort in his power to have the grant set aside and annulled.

In the first place Sir William wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor, Colden, stating the case as he understood it, and urging relief.

That very autumn Sir William introduced a bill into the Colonial Assembly to vacate the patent on the ground of fraud.

These measures failing, in the year 1765 Sir William appealed to the council in person, in behalf of his dusky brethren, but the members of the council put him off with, among other things, the plea that to vacate the patent would be disrespectful to the council who granted it.

By this time the controversy had been taken up warmly by all the tribes of the confederacy of the Six Nations, and Sir William in their behalf petitioned to have the patent vacated on the ground of fraud, by act of Parliament.

At length the proprietors themselves became alarmed for the safety of their patent, and offered to compromise with the Indians by paying them a certain sum of money to satisfy their claim. The Mohawks thought the sum offered too small, and the effort failed.

Thus the matter went on till the year 1768, when the proprietors of Kayaderrossera gave to the governor, Sir Henry Moore, full power to settle with the Indians. In pursuance of this authority Sir Henry proceeded to the *Mohawk* country in the early summer of 1768, and called a council of the Indians to deliberate

upon the matter. But it was found that the proprietors had no copy of the Indian deed to produce in evidence on the occasion, and that, as no survey had ever been made, no proper understanding of the subject could be arrived at, and the council was dissolved. Upon his return to New York the governor ordered a survey of the patent to be made. The outlines of this great patent were accordingly given by the surveyor-general, and the boundaries being ascertained a compromise was arrived at. The proprietors relinquished a large tract on the northwestern quarter of what they had claimed to be their land, and fixed the northern and western boundaries as they now run. They likewise paid the Indians the sum of five thousand dollars in full of all their claims, and the *Mohawks* thereupon ratified the patent and forever relinquished their claims to their old favorite hunting-ground.

The Indian title being thus quieted the proprietors proceeded at once to survey their lands.

Such proceedings were had that commissioners were appointed to partition the tract among its owners. The commissioners completed their survey in the year 1771. They divided the patent into twenty-five allotments, and each allotment into thirteen equal lots, that being the number of the original proprietors.

The proprietors or their heirs or assigns, as the case might be, cast lots as to location, each having a single lot in each allotment. It would doubtless be interesting to trace more in detail the incidents attending the granting and settlement of this important patent, but our space will not permit.

II.—THE SARATOGA PATENT.

In the year 1683, on the 26th day of July, the *Mohawk* sachems of the first and second *castles*, representing their tribe, gave a deed of the old hunting-ground called *Sar-ach-to-goe* to *Cornelis van Dyk*, *Jan Jansen Bleeker*, *Peter Philippsen Schuyler*, and *Johannes Wendel*.

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Of this tract a patent was granted to them, bearing date November 4th, 1684.

On the 25th day of October, 1708, a warrant was issued for a confirmation patent to Peter Schuyler, Robert Livingston, Dirk Wessels, Jan Jan Bleeker, Johannes Schuyler, and Cornelius Van Dyck, the grandson and heir of *Cornelis van Dyk* mentioned in the first patent. In this warrant the tract was directed to be surveyed into lots and divided between the proprietors.

III.—OTHER PATENTS.

THE VAN SCHAICK PATENT.—This patent includes the present town of Waterford and part of the town of Half-Moon. It was granted to Anthony Van Schaick by Governor Thomas Dongon, on the 31st day of May, 1687.

This patent was given in confirmation of a patent of the same tract called the *Half-Moon* patent, granted on the 16th of October, 1665, to *Philipp Petersen Schuyler*, and *Goosen Gerretsen van Schaick*, upon a warrant granted by the Dutch authorities July 10th, 1664.

THE CLIFTON PARK PATENT.—This patent includes the southeastern part of the town of Clifton Park and the southwestern part of the town of Half-Moon. The tract was called by the Indians *She-non-de-ho-wah*, and was granted on the 17th day of September, 1703, to Nanning Harmansen, Peter Fauconier, Henry Holland, Henry Swift, and William Morrison, the four first named to have two-ninths thereof each and the last named to have the remaining one-ninth. It was granted under the yearly quit-rent of forty shillings, and on condition that settlements should be made thereon within three years after peace with France.

THE APPLE PATENT.—On the 13th day of April, 1708, William Apple petitioned the governor, Lord Cornbury, setting forth that twenty years before (1689) he and his partner, Harmanus Hagadorn, had planted a field of corn on the north bank of the Mohawk, in the county of Albany, and when it was all ready for the harvest, the *Mohawks*, who were on

the war-path against Canada, encamped on the field and destroyed it, to their loss of \$400. That in consideration therefor the *Mohawks* thereafter gave them a deed of the land, signed by four sachems of the tribe. The land was described in the Indian deed as follows, to wit:

A certain piece of land lying at the north side of the river Schenectady (Mohawk), nigh the bounds of said town, beginning at a creek called Eel-Place, along the said river, under the high, rocky hills, and from the said river side northeast into the woods unto the Long Lake, being in breadth alongst the said river one mile or thereabouts.

The petition further set forth that thereafter the petitioner was wounded in the attack on Schenectady on the 8th of February, 1690, and that he had a large family of small children dependent on him for support.

The prayer of the petition was granted, and the patent issued for the tract above described, in the town of Clifton Park.

THE NISKAUNA PATENT.—This was a grant of a small tract of land lying along the north bank of the Mohawk river in the town of Clifton Park, issued 13th April, 1708, to John Rossie and others.

PALMER'S PURCHASE.—Only a part of this large tract lies in Saratoga county. The rest is in Warren and Hamilton counties. The part in Saratoga county covers all of the town of Day north of the Sacondaga and the western part of the town of Hadley, which lies north of the Sacondaga.

THE DARTMOUTH PATENT.—This patent covers the eastern part of the town of Hadley and extends north into Warren county. It was issued October 4th, 1774, to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, and contains, in both counties, 18,036 acres.

THE NORTHAMPTON PATENT.—This tract lies on both sides of the Sacondaga river in the southwest corner of the town of Edinburgh and northwest corner of the town of Providence and extends into Fulton county. It was issued to Jacob Mase and others October, 1741, and contained 6,000 acres.

THE LIVINGSTON PATENTS.—These two tracts lie on both sides of the Sacondaga to the northeast of the Northampton tract and in the town of Edinburgh. They were issued to Philip Livingston and others November 8th, 1760, and contained 4,000 acres.

THE JOHN GLEN PATENT.—This tract is a small gore of land lying between the Hudson river and the north line of the Kayaderossera tract at South Glens Falls in the town of Moreau.

THE PATENT TO JOHN GLEN AND FORTY OTHERS.—This tract contained forty-five thousand acres of land and the usual allowance for highways. The warrant for the patent bears date the 9th of March, 1769, and was issued to John Glen, jr., Simon Schermerhorn and their associates. The survey for the same was made by Nanning Vischer and bears date the 2nd day of July, 1770.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PLANTING OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN SARATOGA COUNTY—HALF-MOON—THE DUTCH PIONEERS—THEIR INFLUENCE OVER THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

I.—INFLUENCE OF THE DUTCH.

Like New York and Kingston on the Lower Hudson, like Albany on the Upper Hudson, the first settlers at Half-Moon, along the north bank of the Mohawk, near its junction with the Hudson, and at Saratoga, further up the stream, were the Dutch from Holland.

In the early years of the seventeenth century, when these Dutch settlements along the banks of the Hudson and Mohawk were planted, the little republic of Holland, from which the settlers came, was one of the most progressive and enlightened countries of Europe.

Of a truth the people of the Netherlands

at the mouth of the Rhine, among whom the Pilgrim fathers sought shelter, and who sent their colonists to found New York, were then among the leaders of Europe, not only in civil and religious freedom, but in wealth and culture.

Of a truth, when the Dutch settlers came to the New World, not only political freedom, but statecraft, agriculture, organized industries, navigation, finance, science, letters, and the fine arts, all had long flourished in Holland almost as in no other country.

Apt scholars in that splendid school of freedom, industry and culture, the Pilgrims came to New England well equipped for their task of founding a newer and better empire, while the Dutch, when they came to New York, brought with them as their birthright all the ideals of the freedom and the culture they had left behind them in Holland.

Feudalism had taken less root in Holland than elsewhere, and was checked by the development of town life in the form of municipal republics.

The walled cities were richer and more numerous than in England. The clergy was not one of the estates of the realm; there was a religious establishment which tolerated other faiths; taxation required the consent of the taxpayers; land could be bought and sold in fee simple, and deeds and mortgages could be recorded; there was a system of self-government which had its town meetings, and its voting by written secret ballot, and its municipal representation in the state or provincial legislature; and there was a republic of united states with its written constitution.

The Netherlands had the first system of common schools in Europe, besides founding five universities.

Before ever there was a Bible printed in England the common people of the Netherlands had bought and sold and read twenty-four editions of the Dutch New Testament and fifteen editions of the Bible itself.

And it may truthfully be said that England

herself owes the beginning of her commercial and manufacturing supremacy to the great numbers of Dutch emigrants who, in the sixteenth century, sought refuge from the terrors of Spanish rule in the Netherlands and came to the very counties, too, in England, from which three-fourths of the Puritans who emigrated to America came.

It is true, also, that the Dutch, who were the earliest settlers of the valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk, transplanted to American soil many things usually credited to the New England Puritans, but which the English rule, after the conquest of 1664, abolished and substituted English ways instead.

The Dutch, for instance, brought with them careful land laws, religious toleration, the written ballot, separation of church and state, the village community of freemen, an inextinguishable love of liberty, and were in the habit of treating the Indian as a human being possessing the rights of manhood.

From the above we must infer that nearly all the political and other institutions which are peculiarly American in their scope and workings were copied from the Dutch and not from the English ideals.

II.—THE PLANTING OF HALF-MOON.

Around the early settlements of Half-Moon—now Waterford—and *Sar-ach-to-goe*—now Schuylerville—in the closing years of the seventeenth century, clusters a wealth of historic memories.

The pioneer settlements of the old wilderness are always objects of interest. In them we see the beginnings of great states—a half dozen log huts built in the centres of little clearings, hewn out of the unbroken forests, bordered on either side by the pathless woods.

In looking back through the centuries we see, in our mind's eye, in these rude pioneer homes, the father, with his gun by his side, planting corn among the blackened logs and stumps or in the little Indian meadows on the river's bank. We shall see the mother surrounded

by her infant children, plying her daily toil within the single room of her humble home, and often casting anxious glances into the shadowy woods which her imagination peoples with hordes of wild beasts and wild men and with troops of witches, goblins and other uncanny things.

We see in the daily struggles for the daily bread, in the hardships and dangers, in the sombre religious life of those early pioneer communities, the origin and the growth of those homely and sturdy virtues upon which the prosperity of great states has since been so securely founded.

The first settlement in Saratoga county was made at the "Half-Moon," near what is now Waterford. The hamlet known as the Half-Moon, in the early provincial history of the State, was situated at the first great bend in the Mohawk river, three miles above the Cohoes Falls on the north side of the stream, and was on the ridge of highlands bordering the valley of the Hudson about three miles westward of the river. What is now Waterford, so often called "The Half-Moon," was in early days called "Half-Moon Point," or as often, the "Foreland of Half-Moon." Only one place is now in the town of Half-Moon, and the ancient Half-Moon is now merged in the village of Crescent, which has of late years sprung up on the Erie canal about a mile to the west of it.

All through provincial times the Half-Moon was one of the points of interest on the old military trail which led north from Albany to Lakes George and Champlain.

Below the Cohoes Falls where it strikes the valley of the Hudson the Mohawk separates into four branches—locally called "Sprouts"—the northerly and southerly ones reaching the Hudson five miles apart at Waterford and West Troy respectively.

To avoid these numerous channels the old military road north from Albany was built over the hills above the falls and crossed the Mohawk at ancient Half-Moon. It therefore

became a military post of some importance—the first outpost north of Albany. A stockaded fort was built there and garrisoned during all the wars.

The region around the Half-Moon and the Cohoes Falls was a favorite fishing and hunting ground of the *Mohicans*, who, under the sway of Uncas, were the hereditary owners of the whole valley of the Upper Hudson, but who were driven away from it by the Mohawks about the advent of the white men. Yet, when the first white settlers came to the Half-Moon a remnant of the *Mohicans* was still there. The Indian name for Half-Moon was *Nachte-nach*. From the mouth of Stony Creek, which runs into the Mohawk at Half-Moon, the Indians had a carrying-place across the main land eastward from the Mohawk to the Hudson, thus shortening the trail and avoiding the Cohoes Falls.

It is a matter of tradition rather than of record, but probably true, that as early as 1633 some white people came across the Mohawk from the Manor of Rensselaerwick, built their rude habitations on the Indian lands at the Half-Moon, and thus became the first settlers of Saratoga county. The land was fertile; the waters were full of fish, the woods of game, and life was easy in the wilderness. But the most lucrative business of these settlers at the Half-Moon was the trade with the Indians in furs and skins.

This state of things at the Half-Moon lasted during the next thirty years of the Dutch occupancy of the province.

In the meantime some English fur traders from the valley of the Connecticut river visited the Half-Moon to buy furs from the Indians who came there, and made the attempt to purchase the region lying round about the Half-Moon of the *Mohicans* and drive out the Dutch settlers, as they had done on the Connecticut thirty years before.

The reader will remember that it is stated in Chapter I. of this history that in the year 1614 Adrien Block, one of the Dutch adven-

turers at Manhattan, sailed through the *Helle-gat* (now corrupted into Hell Gate) and along the sound, discovering in his progress the Housatonic and Connecticut rivers. The last named river he named the *Freshe* water.

For several years afterward the Dutch visited the Connecticut (*Quon-eh-ti-cut*, "long tidal water," as the Indians called it), and drove a lucrative trade with the Indians. But in the year 1633 the Dutch attempted to plant a colony on the Connecticut river at what is now Hartford, built a fort there and began a settlement.

In the autumn of the same year the New Englanders at Plymouth fitted out an expedition which sailed up the Connecticut, broke up the Dutch settlement, and finally drove them away.

And now the English of New England attempted to drive the Dutch from the Half-Moon on the Hudson, as they had driven them from Hartford on the Connecticut thirty years before. This appears from the following documents copied from the records at Albany:

PETITION OF PHILIPP PIETERSEN SCHUYLER AND GOOSEN GERRETSEN (VAN SCHAICK) FOR LEAVE TO PURCHASE THE HALF-MOON.

To the Noble, Very Worshipful, Honorable Director General and Council of *New Netherland*:

Respectfully show *Philipp Pietersen Schuyler* and *Goosen Gerretsen*, residents of the village of *Beverwick*, that the *Mahikanders* have informed the petitioners the *English* of *Connetikot* on the *Fresh* river had requested them to sell a certain plain, called by the *Dutch* the Half-Moon, situate at the third or fourth mouth, about three or four leagues to the northward of here.

The said *Mahikanders* have offered to sell this land to the petitioners in preference, but as the petitioners may not do it without the consent of your Hon^{ble} Worships, therefore they pray that your Hon^{ble} Worships will grant them permission to purchase the said land, as it will be done for the best of the country and to keep the *English* away from this river. Waiting for a favorable apostel we remain your Noble Honorable Worships' obedient servants.

PHILIPP PIETERSEN SCHUYLER,
GOOSEN GERRETSEN.

Beverwick, the 27th May, 1664.

The prayer of this petition was granted, and out of it grew the Half-Moon or Van Schaick patent. The following is the minute of the council thereon:

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

After the question had been put it was resolved:

The Director-General and Council of *New Netherland* give permission to the petitioners to buy the said piece of land from the lawful owners, provided that the same be, as usual, transferred and conveyed to the Director-General and Council as representatives of the Noble Lord's Directors. What the petitioners pay for it to the lawful owners shall be refunded to them at some convenient time, or be balanced against the tithes, but all under this reservation, that if this piece of land should be found upon determination of the limits of the Colony of *Rensselaerswyck* to be within the boundaries thereof, they must properly acknowledge the patroon of that Colony as their patroon.

Actum *Fort Amsterdam* in *New Netherland*, the 10th July, 1664.

P. STUYVESANT.

NICASUR DE SILLE.

Upon this consent an Indian deed of the Half-Moon was obtained by the petitioners, Schuyler and Van Schaick, but in a few months the Duke of York invaded and subjected New Netherland to the English rule. The following year, however, the English authorities respected the title of the petitioners to the tract of land covered by the Indian deed, and granted them a patent for the same under date of October 13th, 1665. This grant was confirmed to Anthony Van Schaick on the 31st day of May, 1687, by the patent described in the foregoing chapter as the Van Schaick patent, and no part of it fell within the boundaries of the Colony of *Rensselaerswyck*.

It seems from the meagre records that the Van Schaick interest in Half-Moon was paramount, for on November 23d, 1669, Goosen Gerretsen Van Schaick sold land for a *Bowerie* at Half-Moon to Philipp Pietersen Schuyler, and in eighteen years thereafter, as above stated, the whole tract of the Half-Moon was confirmed by a new patent to Anthony Van Schaick.

Yet for a century and a half after the first settlers came to the Half-Moon, that is to say, not until the French and Indian wars were over, did the more permanent settlement of the Half-Moon begin with the purchase of the site of the present village of Waterford in 1784 by Col. Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, Judge White, and others, mostly from Connecticut.

Like other infant settlements along the Mohawk and Hudson rivers, the Half-Moon did not escape Indian depredations, as will be seen by the following Minute of Council to be found among the Albany records:

AT A COUNCILL JUNE 11TH, 1677.

*

Afternoon.

* * * * *

The Occasion was the Receipt of Lett^{rs} from *Albany* sent by an Exprese from thence Relateing that eighty or one hundred of *Maques* (Mohawks) Indiyans had fallen upon some *Mahicand^{rs}* & North Indiyans at *Phillip Peiters* Bowery and the *Halfe Moone*, robbing the *Mahicand^{rs}* and carrying the Others away Prisoners, butt they had returned some other Prisoners and Promised the rest should follow.

Also the *Maques* routing some of *Uncasmen*, four falling upon eighty and Destroying Divers, &c.

Some account of the more permanent settlement of the Half-Moon, now Waterford, will be found in a succeeding chapter.

III.—THE PLANTING OF SARATOGA.

In the last half of the seventeenth century the Jesuit Fathers of Canada, following in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessor, Father Isaac Jogues (of whose mission some account is given in a succeeding chapter), continued his mission work among the Mohawks, leading the most of their converts to the banks of the St. Lawrence, where they founded the Missions of St. Rigi's, St. Francis and Caghnawaga.

These Indian missions became strong outposts of the French settlements in Canada, and rendered the French material aid in all the succeeding wars with the English settlements.

To establish a similar outpost of Albany on the Hudson the provincial governor of New York, Thomas Dongan, who was a Roman Catholic, in 1684 invited the Jesuit Fathers to establish an Indian mission, like those on the St. Lawrence, at Saratoga.

But the English revolution of 1688 brought the Protestant party again into power. An Indian mission at Saratoga was no longer practicable or desirable, and the place was settled under other auspices.

About this time the *Mohawk* sachems conveyed the old Indian hunting ground of Saratoga to some Dutch citizens of Albany, as will appear from the following memorandum, copied from Vol. XIII. of the Colonial History of New York:

For Saratoga.

The *Mohawk* Sachems of the first and second castles *Roo-de Sag-go-diock-qui-sak*, *Aih-ag-a-ri*, and *Tais-kan-oun-da*, representing their tribe, then present, declare to have sold and conveyed to *Cornelis van Dyk*, *Jan Jansen Bleeker*, *Peter Philippsen Schuyler*, and *Johannes Wendel*, a tract of land called *Sar-ach-to-goe*, or by *Maquas Och-ser-a-ton-que*, or *Och-sech-ra-ge*, and by the *Mahicanders Am-is-so-haen-dick*, situate to the North of *Albany*, Beginning at the utmost limits of the land bought from the Indians by *Goose Gerritse* [Van Schaick] and *Philipp Pieterse Schuyler* deceased, there being a kil called *Tion-cen-de-hou-we* [Anthony's Kill], and reaching Northwards on both sides of the River to the end of the lands of *Sar-ach-to-goe*, bordering on a kil on the East side of the River called *Dion-oen-do-ge-ha* [Batton Kill], and having the same length on the West side to opposite the kil, reaching Westwards through the woods as far as the Indian proprietors will show, and the same distance through the woods to the East. They surrender all the land, kils, creeks, woodland, etc., except liberty to hunt and fish.

Albany, July 26th, 1683.

Under the same date as the foregoing deed, the *Mahicander* Indians renounce their claims upon the fore described lands which they might have upon it, "because in olden times the land belonged to them before the *Maquas* took it from them."

This Indian deed was followed by a patent granted to the above named proprietors on the 4th day of November, 1684.

But the old Indian Saratoga was in the "dark and bloody neutral ground" which lay between the *Iroquois* tribes of central New York and the Algonquin tribes of Canada, the hereditary enemies of each other and of their respective allies, the French and the English, so settlements were retarded in consequence, and when made must needs be under the protection of forts and armed men.

In the autumn of 1689 a band of fifteen hundred *Iroquois* warriors on the war path against Montreal, following the old northern trail described in the previous chapter, swept in one grand flotilla of bark canoes across the waters of Lake Saratoga and thence down the Fishkill to the Hudson across this old hunting ground.

Then in February of the very next year (1690) a return expedition of French and Indians—the latter converted mission Indians—under command of D'Aillebout de Mantet and Le Moyne de Sainte-Helene, passed over the same ground on snow shoes on their way to the burning and sacking of Schenectady.

And in the early summer of the same year (1690) Major Peter Philipp Schuyler—then mayor of Albany—in command of a body of Dutch troops, which formed the advance guard of the first great Northern Invasion against the French at Crown Point, halted at Saratoga to await the approach of the main body under General Fitz John Winthrop, and built a fort there on the west bank of the Hudson below Fish Creek which he called "Fort Saratoga." This was the first application of this old historic name by white men, and from this date (1690) the name Saratoga was destined to play an important part in the world's history.

Unlike the Half-Moon, Saratoga does not depend on tradition alone for the name and date of occupancy of her first pioneer settler, for upon these points there is ample evidence in the following minute of council in regard to at least one pioneer Saratogian, who led the way:

At a council held at the city of Albany, on September 4th, 1689, it was—

"Resolved, That there be a fort made about the house of Bartel Vroman, at *Sarachtog*, and twelve men raised out of two companies of the city and two companies of the county to lie there upon pay, who are to have twelve pence a day, besides provisions, and some Indians of *Skachcook* to be with them, to go out as scouts in that part of the country."

On the 15th day of April, 1685, four years before the fort was built at Bartel Vroman's house, the seven proprietors of Saratoga met at Albany and divided their lands by lot.

To make the division without partiality or favor, seven numbered slips of paper were put into a hat, and after the same was well shaken, a little child of each proprietor, "without evil design and cunning"—as the ancient document quaintly reads—"drew the number which should thereafter designate his position."

In this drawing "Lot No. 5," which contained all of the tract lying west of the Hudson and north of Fish Creek, on which Schuylerville has since been built, fell to Robert Livingston. "Lot No. 4," being next southerly on the south side of Fish Creek, and including what has since been widely known as the "Schuyler property," was drawn by Johannes Wendel. "Lot No. 6," situate on the east side of the Hudson, opposite Schuylerville, fell to David Schuyler.

It seems that Johannes Wendel, who owned "Lot 4" on the south side of Fish Creek, was the first to improve his land, for Bartel Vroman was there in 1689, as before stated. The original Fort Saratoga was also built on the south side of Fish Creek. Around the fort, under protection of its guns, grew up the ancient village of Saratoga of historic renown, and it was there that the Schuylers built their mansion houses.

Johannes Wendel died in 1691, leaving by will his "Lot 4" at Saratoga to his son Abraham. In 1702 Abraham Wendel sold the Saratoga "Lot 4" to Johannes Schuyler, the grandfather of General Philipp Schuyler, of the Revolution.

In the meantime David Schuyler had sold "Lot 6" across the Hudson to Peter Schuyler and Robert Livingston.

Johannes Schuyler continued the improvements on the south side of Fish Creek begun by Wendel, by the erection of mills and the opening up of farms. But previous to 1742 he had given it all to his sons, Philip and John, jr.

Philip Schuyler, the uncle of General Schuyler, took up his residence at Saratoga in a brick house which had been built by his father, Johannes. In this house Philip perished at the hands of the French and Indians at the time of the burning in the year 1745.

At the time of the burning, which marks the close of the pioneer history of Saratoga, the hamlet of "Old Saratoga," on the west side of the Hudson and the south side of Fish Creek, at what is now Schuylerville, contained about thirty houses, with barns and out-buildings, two or three mills and a large wooden fort.

For a mile or more, up and down the west bank of the river, above and below the fort, stretched broad, cleared fields, through which ran a single street north and south, in which the dwellings stood in a way to accommodate the occupants of the farms.

The Schuyler mansion, in which Philip lived, was the only one built of brick. It was large and strongly fortified, and had loop-holes all around to use in case of attack. It stood a little to the southeast of the site of what is now known as the "Schuyler Mansion," on ground mostly taken up by the canal in the rear of the "old lilacs" still growing there.

Thus situated, on the night of the 28th of November, N.S. 1745, the blow was struck, and pioneer Saratoga ceased to be. The fort and every building was burned to the ground; every inhabitant, save one who escaped to tell the tale by the light of his burning home, was either killed or carried away captive.

Truly, a fate as tragic as that of Schenectady, of Cherry Valley, or of Wyoming fell upon the pioneer settlers of Saratoga.

CHAPTER VII.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS—THE DISCOVERY OF LAKE GEORGE BY FATHER ISAAC JOGUES—JOURNEYS THROUGH SARATOGA COUNTY TO HIS MISSION ON THE MOHAWK.

I.—FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS.

The history of the French and Indian wars is the story of the efforts of France to occupy and control by far the richest and best part of the North American continent.

Throughout the long contest for their mastery, the French possessions lay wholly to the north and west of the great Appalachian mountain chain; while the English possessions lay entirely to the south and east of this great mountain barrier.

Across these mountains thus dividing the contending parties there was throughout their whole length but one trail that did not lead over high mountain steeps and was available, therefore, for the passage of large armies. That trail led through the great Northern Valley of the Hudson river and Lake Champlain.

Of this valley Saratoga county occupies a central position, and was, in consequence thereof, more or less affected by all the hostile expeditions which, from time to time throughout a period of more than two hundred years, passed through her borders and over her territory.

It will be seen, therefore, that the history of this county is more or less interwoven with the story of all the French and Indian wars, as well as with the war of the revolution.

II.—ISAAC JOGUES.

Among all the historic characters who trod the war-trails leading through the county of Saratoga in the old-time, none is more interesting to the general reader than Father Isaac Jogues—the discoverer of Lake George and

the founder of the Mission of the Martyrs Saint Mary of the Mohawks.

The first white men who saw Lake George were the Jesuit Father Isaac Jogues and René Goupil and Guillame Couture, his companions. Tortured, maimed and bleeding, they were taken over its waters as prisoners by the Mohawks in the month of August, 1642.

Isaac Jogues was born at Orleans, in France, on the 10th January, 1607, and there received the rudiments of his education. He entered the Jesuit Society at Rouen in October, 1624, and in 1627 removed to the College of La Fletche. He completed his divinity studies at Clermont College, Paris, and in February, 1630, was ordained priest.

He embarked in the spring of that year as a missionary for Canada, arriving early in July at Quebec.

Father Jogues at the time of his first visit to Lake George was but thirty-five years of age.

He was of a modest, thoughtful, refined nature, constitutionally timid, yet possessed of a courage which shrank at no danger. He had a sensitive conscience and great religious susceptibilities. He might have shone in literature and scholarship, but he had chosen another career, however unfitted he was for it, and where duty called he went unhesitatingly.

III.—FATHER JOGUES' FIRST VISIT TO LAKE GEORGE.

Thirty-three years before, Samuel de Champlain, on his voyage of discovery, had first attacked the *Iroquois* on the shore of the lake that bears his name, and they had fled in terror from the murderous fire-arms of the first white men they had ever seen to their homes on the Mohawk. Since then they had ceased to make war upon their hereditary enemies, the Canadian *Algonquins*, or the French colonists. But they had by no means forgotten their humiliating defeat. In the meantime they had themselves been supplied

with fire-arms by the Dutch traders at Fort Orange, on the Hudson, in exchange for beaver-skins and wampum, and now their hour of sweet revenge had come.

The war with the *Eries*, the *Hurons* and the other western tribes had been undertaken by the *Senecas*, the *Cayugas* and the *Onondagas*. It was left to the *Mohawks* and the *Oneidas* to attempt the extermination of the Canadian *Algonquins* and their French allies. They came near accomplishing their bloody purpose. But for the timely arrival of a few troops from France, the banks of the St. Lawrence would soon have become as desolate as the country of the lost *Eries* or that of the *Hurons*. The savages hung the war-kettle upon the fire in all the Mohawk castles and danced the war dance. In bands of tens and hundreds they took the war path, and passing through Lakes George and Champlain and down the river Richelieu, went prowling about the French settlements at Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec and the Indian villages on the Ottawa. The *Iroquois* were everywhere. From the Huron country to the Saguenay they infested the forest like so many ravenous wolves. They hung about the French forts, killing stragglers and luring armed parties into fatal ambushes. They followed like hounds upon the trails of travelers and hunters through the forests, and lay in wait along the banks of streams to attack the passing canoes. It was one of these prowling hostile bands of *Mohawks* that attacked and captured Isaac Jogues and his companions.

IV.—CAPTURE OF FATHER JOGUES.

Father Jogues had come down the savage Ottawa river a thousand miles in his bark canoes the spring before from his far off Huron mission to Quebec for much needed supplies. He was now on his return voyage to the Huron country. In the dewy freshness of the early morning of the 2nd day of August, with his party of four Frenchmen and thirty-six Hurons

in twelve heavily laden canoes, Jogues had reached the westerly end of the expansion called Lake St. Peters. It is there filled with islands that lie opposite the mouth of the river Richelieu. It was not long before they heard the terrible war-whoop upon the Canadian shore. In a moment more Jogues and his white companions and a part of his *Hurons* were captives in the hands of the yelling, exulting *Mohawks*, and the remainder of the *Hurons* killed or dispersed. Goupil was seized at once. Jogues might have escaped, but seeing Goupil and his Huron neophytes in the hands of their savage captors, he had no heart to desert them and so gave himself up. Couture at first eluded his pursuers, but, like Jogues, relented and returned to his captured companions. Five Iroquois ran to meet Couture as he approached, one of whom snapped his gun at his breast. It missed fire, but Couture in turn snapped his own gun at the savage and laid him dead at his feet. The others sprang upon him like panthers, stripped him naked, tore out his finger nails with their teeth, gnawed his fingers like hungry dogs, and thrust a sword through one of his hands. Jogues, touched by the sufferings of his friends, broke from his guards and threw his arms around Couture's neck. The savages dragged him away and knocked him senseless. When he revived they gnawed his fingers with their teeth and tore out his nails as they had done those of Couture. Turning fiercely upon Goupil they treated him in the same way. With their captives they then crossed to the mouth of the Richelieu and encamped where the town of Sorel now stands.

The savages returned to the *Mohawk* with their suffering captives by the way which they came—across the old hunting-ground *Kayadros-se-ra*, now *Saratoga*. On the eighth day, upon an island near the south end of Lake Champlain, they arrived at the camp of two hundred *Iroquois*, who were on their way to the St. Lawrence. At the sight of the captives these fierce warriors, armed with clubs

and thorny sticks, quickly ranged themselves in two lines, between which the captives were each in turn made to run the gauntlet up a rocky hillside. On their way they were beaten with such fury that Jogues fell senseless, half dead, and covered with blood. After passing this ordeal, again the captives were mangled as before, and this time were tortured with fire. At night, when they tried to rest, the young warriors tore open their wounds and pulled out their hair and beard.

In the morning they resumed their journey, and soon reached a rocky promontory, near which ran a forest-covered mountain beyond which the lake narrowed into a river. It was more than a hundred years before that promontory became the famous *Ticonderoga* of later times. Between the promontory and the mountain a stream issued from the woods and fell into the lake. They landed at the mouth of the stream, and taking their canoes upon their shoulders, followed it up around the noisy waters of the falls. It was the Indian *Chenon-de-ro-ga*, "the chiming waters." They soon reached the shores of a beautiful lake, that there lay sleeping in the depths of the limitless forest all undiscovered and unseen by white men until then. It was the forest gem of the old wilderness now called Lake George, but it then only bore its old Indian name, *Caniad-eri-oit*, "the tail of the lake."

Champlain, thirty-three years before, had come no farther than its outlet. He heard the "chiming waters" of the falls, and was told that a great lake lay beyond them. But he turned back without seeing it, and so our bruised and bleeding prisoners, Isaac Jogues and his companions Goupil and Couture, were the first of the white men to gaze upon its waters. "Like a fair *Naiad* of the wilderness," says Parkman, "it slumbered between the guardian mountains that breathe between crag and forest the stern poetry of war."

Again they launched their frail canoes, and, amid the dreamy splendors of an August day, glided on their noiseless course over the charm-

ing waters. On they passed under the dusky mountain shadows, now over some wide expanse, now through the narrow channels and among the woody islands, redolent with balsamy odors. At last they reached the landing place at the head of the lake, afterward the site of Fort William Henry, now Caldwell, so famous as a summer resort. Here they left their boats and took the old Indian trail that led across old Indian Kay-ad-ros-se-ra from Lake George, a distance of forty miles, to the lower castles on the Mohawk. It was the same trail afterwards followed by the Marquis de Tracy in October, 1666, on his way to the *Mohawk* castles with his army and train of French noblemen to avenge the death of the youthful Chazy.

The old Indian trail, so often the war-path, led from the south end of Lake George on a southerly course to the great bend of the Hudson, about ten miles westerly of Glens Falls. From the bend it led southerly through the towns of Wilton and Greenfield, along in plain sight of and but four miles distant from Saratoga Springs, and through Galway to the lower castles on the Mohawk, four or five miles westerly from what is now Amsterdam, on the New York Central railroad.

After their arrival at the Mohawk castles, Father Jogues and his companions were again subjected to the most inhuman tortures, with the horrid details of which the reader need not be wearied. Among the *Mohawks* Jogues remained for nearly a year a captive slave, performing for his savage masters the most menial duties. Soon after his arrival more poor *Hurons* were brought in and put to death with cruel tortures. But in the midst of his own sufferings Jogues lost no opportunity to convert the Indians to Christianity, sometimes even baptizing them with a few rain drops which he found clinging to the husks of corn that were thrown him for food.

Couture had won their admiration by his bravery, and after inflicting upon him the most savage torture, they adopted him into

one of their families in the place of a dead relation. But in October they murdered poor Goupil, and after dragging his body through the village, threw it into a deep ravine. Jogues sought it and gave it a partial burial. He sought it again and it was gone. Had the torrent washed it away, or had it been taken off by the savages? He searched the forest and the waters in vain. "Then, crouched by the pitiless stream, he mingled his tears with its waters, and, in a voice broken with groans, chanted the service for the dead."

In the spring, while the snows were melting, some children told him where the body of poor Goupil was lying, farther down the stream. The Indians, and not the torrent, had taken it away. He found the bones scattered around and stripped by the foxes and birds. He tenderly gathered them and hid them in a hollow tree, in the hope he might some day be able to lay them in consecrated ground.

Late in the autumn after his arrival he was ordered to go with a party of braves on their annual deer-hunt. All the game they took they offered to their god, Ar-esk-oui, and ate it in his honor. Jogues came near starving in the midst of plenty, for he would not taste the food offered to what he believed to be a demon. In a lonely spot in the forest he cut the bark, in the form of a cross, from the trunk of a large tree. There, half-clad in shaggy furs, in the chill wintry air, he knelt upon the frozen ground in prayer. He was a living martyr to the faith before whose emblem he bowed in adoration—a faith in which was now his only hope and consolation.

V.—THE ESCAPE.

At length, in the month of July, 1643, he went with a fishing party to a place on the Hudson about twenty miles below Fort Orange. Some of the *Iroquois* soon returned, bringing Jogues with them. On their way they stopped at Fort Orange, and he made his escape from the savages.

Jogues was secreted by the Dutch, and the savages made diligent search for him. Fearing his discovery and recapture by the Indians, the kind-hearted Dutch paid a large ransom for the captive and gave him a free passage to his home in France. He arrived in Brittany on Christmas day and was received by his friends, who had heard of his captivity, as one risen from the dead. He was treated everywhere with mingled curiosity and reverence, and was summoned to Paris. The ladies of the court thronged around to do him homage.

When he was presented to the queen, Anne of Austria, she kissed his mutilated hands, the hands of the poor slave of the Mohawk squaws.

In the spring of 1644, Jogues returned to Canada, soon to become a martyr to his faith in the valley of the Mohawk.

For still another year the *Iroquois* war raged with unabated violence.

Early in the spring of 1645 a famous *Algonquin* chief named *Piskaret*, with a band of braves, went out upon the war-path toward the country of the *Mohawks*. Upon an island in Lake Champlain they met a war party of thirteen *Iroquois*. They killed eleven of their number, made prisoners of the other two, and returned in triumph to the St. Lawrence.

At Sillery, a small settlement on the St. Lawrence, near Quebec, *Piskaret*, in a speech, delivered his captives to Montmagny, the governor-general, who replied with compliments and gifts. The wondering captives, when they fairly comprehended that they were saved from cruel torture and death, were surprised and delighted beyond measure. Then one of the captive *Mohawks*, of great size and of matchless symmetry of form, who was evidently a chief, arose and said to the governor, Montmagny:

"Onnontio, I am saved from fire. My body is delivered from death.

"Onnontio, you have given me my life. I thank you for it. I will never forget it. All my country will be grateful to you. The earth will be bright, the river calm and smooth;

there will be peace and friendship between us. The shadow is before my eyes no longer. The spirits of my ancestors slain by the *Algonquins* have disappeared.

"Onnontio, you are good; we are bad. But our anger is gone. I have no heart but for peace and rejoicing."

As he said this he began to dance, holding his hands upraised as if apostrophizing the sun. Suddenly he snatched a hatchet, brandished it for a moment like a madman, then flung it into the fire, saying as he did so, "Thus I throw down my anger; thus I cast away the weapons of blood. Farewell, war! Now, Onnontio, I am your friend forever."

Onnontio means in the Indian tongue "great mountain." It is a literal translation of Montmagny's name. It was forever after the *Iroquois* name for the governors of Canada, as Corlear was for the governors of New York, so called from Arent van Curler, first superintendent of the colonies of Rensselaerswick, who was a great favorite with the Indians.

The captive *Iroquois* were well treated by the French, and one of them sent home to their country on the Mohawk, under a promise of making negotiations for peace with his people, and the other kept as a hostage.

The efforts of the captive chief who returned to the Mohawk were successful. In a short time he reappeared at Three Rivers with ambassadors of peace from the Mohawk cantons. To the great joy of the French he brought with him Couture, who had become a savage in dress and appearance.

After a great deal of feasting, speech-making and belt-giving, peace was concluded, and order and quiet once more reigned for a brief period in the old wilderness.

But ambassadors from the French and *Algonquins* must be sent from Canada to the *Mohawk* towns with gifts and presents to ratify the treaty. No one among the French was so well suited for this office as Isaac Jogues. This, too, was a double errand, for he had already been ordered by his superior

to found a new mission among the *Mohawks*. It was named, prophetically, in advance, "the mission of the martyrs."

At the first thought of returning to the *Mohawks* Jogues recoiled with horror. But it was only a momentary pang. The path of duty seemed clear to him, and, thankful that he was found worthy to suffer for the saving of souls, he prepared to depart.

On the 16th of May, 1646, he set out from Three Rivers, with Sieur Bondon, engineer to the governor, two Algonquin ambassadors and four *Mohawks* as guides.

On his way he passed over the well-remembered scenes of his former sufferings upon the river Richelieu and Lake Champlain.

He reached the foot of Lake George on the eve of Corpus Christi, which is the feast of the Blessed Body of Jesus. He named the lake, in honor of the day, "the Lake of the Blessed Sacrament." When he visited the lake before, as a poor, bleeding prisoner, it was clad in the dreamy robes of the early autumn. Now its banks were clothed in the wild exuberance of leafy June. For more than a hundred years afterwards this lake bore no other name. When Sir William Johnson began his military operations at the head of the lake, in the summer of 1755, he changed its name to Lake George, in honor of England's king.

From Lake St. Sacrament Jogues proceeded on his way to the *Mohawk* country, and, having accomplished his political mission, returned to Canada.

VI.—THE MISSION OF THE MARTYRS.

His work was only half done. Again, in the month of September, he set out for the *Mohawk* country. On his way he again passed over the shining waters of Lake St. Sacrament. Now it was adorned with the gorgeous gold and crimson glories of the mid-autumn forests.

This time he went in his true character—a

missionary of the gospel. But he had a strong presentiment that his life was near its end. He wrote to a friend, "I shall go and shall not return." His forebodings were verified. While there in July he had left a small box containing a few necessary articles, in anticipation of an early return. The superstitious savages were confident that famine, pestilence, or some evil spirit or other were shut up in the box, that would in time come forth and devastate their country. To confirm their suspicions, that very summer there was much sickness in their castles, and when the harvest came in the autumn they found that the caterpillars had eaten their corn. The Christian missionary was held responsible for all this, and was therefore doomed to die.

He arrived at their village near Cach-na-na-ga, on the bank of the *Mohawk*, on the 17th of October, and was saluted with blows. On the evening of the 18th he was invited to sup in the cabin of a chief. He accepted the invitation, and, on entering the hut, he was struck on the head with a tomahawk by a savage who was concealed within the door. They cut off his head, and in the morning it was displayed upon one of the palisades that surrounded the village. His body they threw into the *Mohawk*.

Thus died Isaac Jogues, the discoverer of Lake George, at his *Mission of the Martyrs, St. Mary's of the Mohawks*, in the fortieth year of his age. He was but an humble, self-sacrificing missionary of the Cross, yet his was

"One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die."

The old trail followed by Jogues through Saratoga county ran from the Hudson at Glens Falls along the foot of Mount MacGregor, and turning northerly at the Stiles tavern, crossed the whole length of Greenfield, and passed near Lake Desolation over the Kayadrosseras range into the *Mohawk* valley.

CHAPTER VIII.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS (Continued)—
GOVERNOR COURCELLES' EXPEDITION
AGAINST THE MOHAWKS IN JANU-
ARY, 1666—LIEUT.-GENERAL TRACY
INVADES THE MOHAWK VALLEY—
THE IROQUOIS INVASION OF CANADA.

I.—THE SITUATION IN CANADA.

Notwithstanding the solemn treaty of peace concluded at Quebec between the French and Iroquois in 1646, which was ratified by Father Jogues upon his second journey to the Mohawks as ambassador for that purpose, a few months before his last journey thereto as missionary and to martyrdom, the war continued to be waged by the Iroquois for twenty years longer with unabated fury.

In the meantime the few colonists there were in Canada, were grouped for protection around three forts—the one at Quebec, and the other two at Three Rivers and Montreal, respectively.

In these three settlements there were at that time but about three thousand inhabitants all told.

Every summer the Iroquois war parties, consisting mostly of Mohawks and Oneidas, in bands numbering sometimes but five or six warriors, but oftener as many hundred, prowled around these feeble settlements like ravening wolves, keeping their inhabitants in continual alarm.

At length the King of France—then the youthful Louis XIV.—came to their rescue. He sent over a regiment of royal troops, the regiment *Carignan-Salieres*, to assist the colonists in chastising the insolent savages.

To supervise military operations in America, the King appointed the Marquis de Tracy to be lieutenant-general and the "Company of the West." The proprietors of New France had appointed Daniel de Rimi Sieur de Courcelle governor.

The regiment *Carignan-Salieres* was the first body of regular troops that was sent to Canada by the French king.

It was raised by Prince Carignan, in Savoy, during the year 1644. Eight years after it was conspicuous in the service of the French king, in the battles with Prince Conde, in the revolt of the Fronde. But the Prince of Carignan was unable to support the regiment, and gave it to the king, who attached it to the armies of France.

In 1664 it took a distinguished part with the allied forces of France in the Austrian war with the Turks. The next year it went with Tracy to Canada. Among its captains besides Chazy, were Sorel, Chambly La Motte, and others whose names are so familiar in Canadian annals. The regiment was commanded by Colonel de Salieres. Hence its double name.

In 1665, Tracy landed at Quebec in great pomp and splendor. The Chevalier de Chaumont was at his side, and a long line of young *noblesse*, gorgeous in lace, ribbons and majestic leonine wigs, followed in his train. As this splendid array of noblemen marched through the narrow streets of the young city at the tap of the drum, escorted by the regiment *Carignan-Salieres*, "the bronzed veterans of the Turkish wars," each soldier with slouched hat, nodding plume, bandolier, and shouldered fire-lock, they formed a glittering pageant, such as the New World had never seen before.

II.—COURCELLE'S EXPEDITION.

In January, 1666, now that the long hoped for military aid from France had at last come, Governor Courcelle resolved to lose no time in invading the Mohawk country.

It was in the depth of the Canadian winter, and those familiar with its rigors tried to persuade him from his purpose and to induce him to wait till spring should liberate the ice-bound earth from its fetters. But he would listen to no argument, and set out at once



GEN. SCHUYLER TRANSFERRING HIS COMMAND TO GEN. GATES.

on his fool-hardy expedition to the enemy's country.

"Courcelle," writes Father Le Mercier, "breathed nothing but war." At the head of about five hundred men he prepared to march to the Mohawk towns, a distance then estimated at three hundred leagues, and waited only till the St. Lawrence should be well frozen over. Early in January the ice in the river became solid. On the ninth day of the month they set out from Quebec and the long march began.

They all, officers and men, before proceeding further, stopped at the little mission chapel at Sillery, and kneeling before the shrine of Saint Michael, prayed for the aid and protection of the warrior archangel. When they resumed their course they walked with difficulty and toil over the bare and slippery ice with their snow shoes tied at their backs and dragging their toboggans loaded with provisions and camping utensils slowly after them. A cutting wind swept over the broad frozen river and the intense cold froze their ears, noses and fingers. Some fell in torpor and were dragged on by their comrades to the "shivering bivouac."

After a march of ninety miles they reached Three Rivers. A considerable number were disabled and had to be left behind; but others from the garrison joined them, and they proceeded up the frozen River Richelieu.

In their progress they passed the new forts, Sorel and Chambly, on the Richelieu, and near the end of January reached the third fort, called Ste. Thérèse. They left this fort on the 30th, and not long after reached the foot of Lake Champlain.

The long line of weary men crept slowly on under the protection of the lee shore. The snow-covered lake was one vast expanse of dazzling whiteness, bordered on either side by grim mountain ranges—the Adirondacks on the right hand and the Green Mountains on the left.

When night came on they bivouacked in

squads on the shore among the trees. They dug away the snow with their snow shoes down to the fallen leaves, piled the snow in a bank around them, built their fire in the middle, and lay down on beds of spruce or hemlock boughs to rest. "While as they lay close packed for mutual warmth," says Parkman, "the winter sky arched above them like a vault of burnished steel, sparkling with the cold diamond lustre of its myriads of stars."

Three hundred of them were regular troops of the regiment *Carignan-Salieres*. Unaccustomed to the rigors of the Canadian winter their sufferings were extreme. They were not yet the hardy woodmen they in after times became. To travel on snow shoes and carry on their backs the heavy loads they all were obliged to carry, officers and men alike from Courcelle downwards in rank, was a feat extremely difficult for them to accomplish.

The Canadians of the party, about two hundred in number, of whom seventy were old Indian fighters from Montreal, were seasoned to the climate, familiar with woodcraft, and trained to hardships and dangers. Wrapped in their heavy blue capotes, with their provisions and blankets strapped to their backs, they strode along the trail with facility and ease. Courcelle quickly saw their value, and placed his "Blue Coats," as he called them, in the van.

So on they went, those grim warriors, full five hundred strong, in Indian file, over the deep snow, through storm and sunshine, across the wintry solitude.

Leaving Lake Champlain, they crossed to Lake St. Sacrament (now Lake George), and from the head of that lake they crossed over to the river *Orange* (now the Hudson).

Passing down the Hudson, they sought the nearest trail that led along the foot of Mount MacGregor, over the Greenfield hills, and over the Kayaderosseros range, near Lake Desolation, to the Mohawk castles, but mistook their way, and going by the way of Old Saratoga (now Schuylerville), Saratoga Lake, the

Mourning Kill, Ballston Lake, and Eel-Place creek, to their surprise they found themselves, on Saturday, the 26th of February, near the little Dutch town of *Corlear* (now Schenectady). Their Algonquin guides had found the means for a drunken debauch at Fort Sainte Thérèse, and had lingered behind; hence their mistake.

Thus they found themselves far from the Mohawk towns, worn out with cold, hunger and fatigue. Their situation was deplorable, and they tried to make the best of it.

They were told that most of the Mohawks and Oneidas had taken the war path against another tribe. They, however, caught a few stragglers and had a smart skirmish with a party of warriors, losing an officer and several privates.

On Saturday night they encamped in the woods near the settlement, half frozen and half starved.

On Sunday three envoys came to their camp to demand why they had invaded the territory of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. They had not before heard of the English conquest of the New Netherlands, which took place two years before.

The envoys received their explanations kindly, gave them some provisions and wine, and even invited them to enter the village. Courcelle declined, partly on the ground that if his men once got near a fireside he could never drive them from it.

Their situation was critical in the extreme. A thaw had begun, the snows were melting fast, and it was feared that the ice on the rivers and lakes might waste away and cut off their retreat.

On Sunday night they began a precipitate retreat by the oft-trodden trail they had come, by the way of Saratoga Lake to the Hudson and thence to Lakes George and Champlain.

The Mohawks followed in their rear and took a few prisoners, but cold and hunger were worse foes than the Mohawks, for sixty of their number perished before they reached

the friendly shelter of Fort Ste. Thérèse on the Richelieu river.

This expedition, unfortunate as it was, had the good effect to convince the Iroquois that their country was no longer safe from French invasion.

In May following the Senecas sent an embassy of peace, and the other nations, including the Mohawks, soon followed.

III.—TRACY'S EXPEDITION.

In 1665, the same year that Tracy landed at Quebec, the captain, Sieur La Motte, built Fort St. Motte upon the Isle La Motte, at the south end of Lake Champlain, opposite the mouth of the Chazy river. Young Chazy was stationed at this fort in the spring of 1666, and while hunting in the woods near the mouth of the river, with a party of officers, was surprised and attacked by a roving band of *Iroquois*. Chazy, with two or three others, was killed upon the spot, and the survivors captured and carried off prisoners to the valley of the Mohawk. For months the war thus begun afresh raged with unabated violence, and the old wilderness was again drenched in blood, as it had been in the time of Father Jogues, twenty years before.

But in the August following a grand council of peace was held with the *Iroquois* at Quebec. During the council Tracy invited some Mohawk chiefs to dine with him. At the table some allusion was made to the murder of Chazy. A chief named Ag-are-ata, at once held out his arm and boastingly said:

"This is the hand that split the head of that young man!"

"You shall never kill anybody else," exclaimed the horror-stricken Tracy, and ordered the insolent savage to be taken out and hanged upon the spot, in sight of his comrades.

Of course peace was no longer to be thought of. Tracy made haste to march against the *Mohawks* with all the forces at his command.

During the month of September, Quebec,

on the St. Lawrence, and Fort St. Anne, on the Isle La Motte, in Lake Champlain, were the scenes of busy preparation. At length Tracy and the governor, Courcelle, set out from Quebec on the day of the exaltation of the Cross, "for whose glory," says the *Relation*, "this expedition is undertaken." They had with them a force of thirteen hundred men and two pieces of cannon. It was the beginning of October, and the forests were putting on the gorgeous hues of an American autumn. They went up Lake Champlain and into Lake St. Sacrament, now Lake George. As the flotilla swept gracefully over the crystal waters of this gem of the old wilderness, it formed the first of the military pageants that in after years made that fair scene famous in history.

Leaving their canoes where Fort William Henry was afterward built, they plunged boldly on foot into the southern wilderness that lay before them, toward the Mohawk country. They took the old Indian trail, so often trodden by Father Jogues and by war parties of savages, which led across the Hudson at the main bend above Glens Falls, and passed across the old hunting-ground, Kay-adros-se-ra, through what are now the towns of Wilton, Greenfield, and Galway, in Saratoga county, to the lower castles on the Mohawk, near the mouth of the Schoharie creek. It was more than forty miles of forests, filled with swamps, rivers, and mountains, that lay before them. Their path was a narrow, rugged trail, filled with rocks and gullies, pitfalls and streams. Their forces consisted of six hundred regulars of the regiment Carignan-Salières, six hundred Canadian militia, and a hundred Christian Indians from the missions.

"It seems to them," writes Mother Maria de l'Incarnation, in her letter of the 16th of October, 1666, "that they are going to lay siege to Paradise, and win it and enter in, because they are fighting for religion and the faith."

On they went through the tangled woods, officers as well as men carrying heavy loads

upon their backs, and dragging their cannon "over slippery logs, tangled roots, and oozy mosses.

Before long, in the vicinity of what is now known as Lake Desolation, their provisions gave out, and they were almost starved. But soon the trail led through a thick wood of chestnut trees full of nuts, which they eagerly devoured and thus stayed their hunger.

At length, after many weary days, they reached the lower Mohawk cantons. The names of the two lower Mohawk castles were then *Te-hon-da-lo-ga*, which was at Fort Hunter at the mouth of the Schoharie creek, and *Ga-no-wa-ga*, now *Cach-na-wa-ga*, which was near Tribes hill. The upper castles, which were further up the Mohawk, were the *Ca-na-jo-ha-e*, near Fort Plain, and *Ga-ne-ga-ho-ga*, opposite the mouth of East Canada creek.

They marched through the fertile valley of the Mohawk, the Indians fleeing into the forest at their approach. Thus the brilliant pageant of the summer that had glittered across the sombre rock of Quebec, was twice repeated by this war-like band of noblemen and soldiers amid the crimson glories of the autumn woods in the wild valley of the Mohawk. They did not need the cannon which they had brought with so much toil across the country from Lake St. Sacrament. The savages were frightened almost out of their wits by the noise of their twenty drums. "Let us save ourselves, brothers," said one of the *Mohawk* chiefs, as he ran away, "the whole world is coming against us."

After destroying all the corn fields in the valley and burning the last palisaded Mohawk village, they planted a cross on its ashes and by the side of the cross the royal arms of France. Then an officer, by order of Tracy, advanced to the front, and, with sword in hand, proclaimed in a loud voice that he took possession, in the name of the king of France, of all the country of the *Mohawks*.

Having thus happily accomplished their object without the loss of a man, they returned

unmolested to Canada over the route by which they came.

The death of young Chazy was avenged. The insolent *Iroquois* were for the first time chastised and humbled in their own country. For twenty years afterwards there was peace in the old wilderness—peace bought by the blood of young Chazy.

Surely was the beautiful river on whose banks his bones still rest, christened with his name amid a baptism of fire at an altar upon which the villages, the wigwams, the corn fields of his murderers were the sacrificial offerings.

And so ended the second French and Indian war, known in colonial annals as the war of 1666.

II.—THE IROQUOIS INVADE CANADA IN 1689.

After the return of Tracy's expedition of 1666 there was comparative peace in the old wilderness for a period of more than twenty years. But at length, owing to the mistaken policy of Governor Denonville, the war broke out afresh, and the old northern valley again became the scene of untold horrors.

All colonies are sometimes unfortunate in their governors, and the dominion of New France was not an exception to the rule. In the manner in which some of the early Canadian governors treated the *Iroquois* of central New York, can easily be traced the persistent enmity of these savages to the French, and their unshaken friendship for the English colonists of the Atlantic slope.

Previous to 1689 Governor Denonville had for a long time been on friendly terms with the *Iroquois*. In that year he committed warlike depredations upon their hunting parties near the upper lakes. In the mean time, Governor Dongan, of New York, was the warm friend and ally of the *Iroquois*.

Governor Dongan's wrath was kindled anew when he heard that the French had invaded the country of the *Senecas*, seized English traders on the lakes, and built a fort at Niagara. He at once summoned the Five Na-

tions to meet him at Albany. He told the assembled chiefs that their late troubles had fallen upon them because they had held councils with the French without asking his leave; and he forbade them to do so again, and told them that, as subjects of King James, they must make no further treaty with the French except with his consent. He enjoined them to receive no more French Jesuits into their towns, and to recall their countrymen whom these fathers had converted and enticed to Cachnawaga. "Obey my commands," said the governor, "for that is the only way to eat well and sleep well, without fear or disturbance." The *Iroquois* seemed to assent to all this; and their orators said, "We will fight the French as long as a man is left."

Then arose a long controversy between Governor Dongan and Governor Denonville in reference to the *Iroquois*. Governor Dongan took the responsibility of protecting the *Iroquois* upon his own shoulders. At length James II. consented to own the *Iroquois* as his own subjects, and ordered Dongan to protect them.

This declaration of royalty was a great relief to Dongan. He now pursued more vigorous measures against the French. So the controversy ran on year after year between the two governors until the fall of 1689, when the *Iroquois* struck a blow which came upon the French like the crash of a thunderbolt.

During the latter part of July they assembled their warriors and started on the war-path. Taking their bark canoes, they paddled down the Mohawk, passing the old city of Schenectady, and landed at the mouth of Eel-Place creek, on the right bank of the river. Here they found a large corn field, planted by William Apple and his associates, who were inhabitants of Schenectady. Halting for a few days, they feasted upon the green corn in the ear, destroying the whole field. In after years what is known as "Apple Patent" grew out of this circumstance. Leaving the Mohawk, they then followed up the creek to the carrying

place which leads across the Ballston Lake. At the lake they again took to their canoes and sped across its waters. It was a splendid warlike pageant for these now quietly-sleeping waters. The *Iroquois* were fully fifteen hundred strong, the fiercest warriors of the New World, painted and plumed for the war-path. They reached the outlet of the lake near what is now known as East Line.

Again taking their canoes from the water they carried them over the land into the "Mourning Kill." From the "Mourning Kill" they descended into the valley of the Kay-ad-ros-se-ra, and sped into the Kay-ad-ros-se-ra, now Saratoga Lake. Across its tranquil waters they passed in savage array, presenting a striking contrast with our modern regattas, and, entering the Fishkill, were soon upon the waters of the Hudson. Proceeding up to the great carrying place, at what is now Fort Edward, they passed over it into Wood creek, and thence down into Lake Champlain.

On the 5th of August, 1869, a violent hail storm burst over Lake St. Louis, an expansion of the St. Lawrence, a little above Montreal. Concealed by the tempest and the darkness, these fifteen hundred warriors landed at La Chine and posted themselves in silence about the houses of the sleeping settlers, then screeched the war-hoop and began the most frightful massacre in Canadian history. Men, women and children were butchered indiscriminately, and the houses reduced to ashes. In the neighborhood were three stockaded forts, and an encampment of two hundred regulars were at the distance of three miles. At four o'clock in the morning the troops in this encampment heard a cannon-shot from one of the forts. Soon after they were under arms they saw a man running towards them, just escaped from the Indian butchery. He told his story and passed on with the news to Montreal, about six miles distant. Within a short time thereafter there came in several fugitives, one after another, each telling his

tale of the frightful massacre. The commander of the troops at once ordered them to march. When they had advanced toward La Chine they found the houses still burning, and the bodies of the inmates strewn among them, or hanging from the stakes where they had been tortured. The *Iroquois*, they learned, had been encamped a mile and a half further on, behind a tract of forest. Advancing towards the *Iroquois*, sword in hand, at the head of his men, the daring commander entered the forest; but at that moment a voice from the rear commanded a halt. It was that of the Chevalier de Vaudreuil, just come from Montreal with positive orders from Denonville to run no risks and stand solely on the defensive. On the next day eighty men from some of the forts attempted to join them; but the *Iroquois* intercepted the unfortunate detachment and cut them to pieces in full sight of the forts. All were killed except Le Moyne, De Longevil, and a few others, who escaped within the gates of the two forts.

Montreal was stricken to the earth with terror. But no attack was made either on the town or any of the forts, and the inhabitants, such as could reach them, were safe; while the *Iroquois* held undisputed possession of the open country, burned all the houses and barns over an extent of nine miles, and roamed in small parties, pillaging and scalping over about twenty miles more. They encountered no opposition nor met with any loss.

Charlevoix says that the invaders remained in the neighborhood of Montreal till the middle of October. Whether this be so or not, their stay was strangely long. At length, when ready to return, they re-crossed Lake St. Louis in a body, giving ninety yells, showing thereby that they had ninety prisoners of war. As they passed the forts they shouted, "Onnontio, you have deceived us, and now we have deceived you!" Towards evening they encamped on the farther side of the river, and began to torture and devour their prisoners. On that miserable night groups of persons, stupefied

and speechless, stood gazing from the Canadian shore at the lights that gleamed along the shore of Chateaugay, where their friends, wives, parents, or children were agonizing in the fires of the *Iroquois*, and where scenes were enacted of indescribable and nameless horror. Under this terrible calamity Canada lay benumbed and bewildered.

Some of the *Iroquois* returned to their homes. Others remained, and roaming about the province in squads, kept the colonists in continual terror.

CHAPTER IX.

1690.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS (Continued) —THE SACKING AND BURNING OF SCHENECTADY—THE RETURN EXPE- DITION AGAINST CANADA OF 1690.

I.—THE ATTACK ON SCHENECTADY.

The English Revolution of 1688 made a radical change in the attitude of the French and English colonies in America towards each other. James II., who had been the friend and ally of France, was driven from the British throne, and William and Mary reigned in his stead.

As one result of this there was war between England and France, in which the colonies in America were soon involved.

The French in Canada had not only to contend against the *Iroquois*, but now the British colonies on the Atlantic slope—stronger and more populous than they—were about to attack them.

In this emergency Louis XIV. recalled the Marquis Denonville, who sailed for France in October, 1689, and again sent over in the same month Count Frontenac in his place of lieutenant general and governor of New France.

Frontenac had first come over as governor in 1672, to succeed Courselle, but had been

recalled in 1682 in consequence of local dissensions. But he then manifested such eminent ability that now in a time of difficulty and danger his services were indispensable.

No event in the long, bloody warfare of the old wilderness possesses a more tragic interest than the sacking and burning of Schenectady in the dead of winter, in the year 1690. Instead of opposing the *Iroquois*, his former allies, Frontenac attempted to reclaim them. He resolved, therefore, to take the offensive, not only against the *Iroquois*, but also against the English, and to strike a few rapid, sharp blows, that he might teach both his friends and foes that *Onnontio* was still alive. He formed three war parties of picked men, one from Montreal, one at Three Rivers, and one at Quebec; the first to strike at Albany, the second New Hampshire, and the third Maine. That of Montreal against Albany was first ready. It consisted of two hundred men, of whom ninety-six were converted Indians from the Missions near Montreal.

D'Aillebout de Mantet and Le Moyne de Sainte-Helene, the brave son of Charles Le Moyne, had the chief command; they were supported by the brothers Le Moyne D'Iberville and Le Moyne De Bienville, with Repentigny de Monttesson, Le Ber Du Chesne, and other of the Canadian *noblesse*.

They began their march in the depth of winter, on snow shoes, each soldier with the hood of his blanket drawn over his head, a gun in his mittened hand, a knife, a hatchet, a tobacco pouch at his belt, and a pack on his shoulders. They dragged their blankets and provisions over the snow on Indian sledges. Thus they went on across the St. Lawrence, up the Richelieu and the frozen Lake Champlain, and then stopped to hold a council. Frontenac had left the precise point of attack discretionary with the leaders, and the men had thus far been ignorant of their destination. The Indians demanded to know it. Mantet and Sainte-Helene replied that they were going to Albany. The Indians objected.

"How long is it," asked one of them "since the French grew so bold?" The commanders answered that, to regain the honor of which their late misfortunes had robbed them, the French would take Albany or die in the attempt. After eight days they reached the Hudson, and found the place, at which is now Schuylerville, where two paths diverged, the one for Albany and the other for Schenectady; they all without further words took the latter trail. There was a partial thaw, and they waded knee deep through the half-melted snow, and the mingled ice, mud and water of the gloomy swamps. So painful and slow was their progress that it was nine days more before they reached a point two leagues from Schenectady. By this time the weather had changed again, and a cold, gusty snow storm pelted them. At four o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th of February the scouts found an Indian hut, and in it were four *Iroquois* squaws, whom they captured. There was a fire in the wigwam, and the shivering Canadians crowded about it and warmed themselves over its blaze. The chief Indian, called by the Dutch "Kryn," harangued his followers and exhorted them to wash their wrongs in blood. They then advanced again, and about dark reached the river Mohawk, a little above the village. Their purpose had been to postpone the attack until two o'clock in the morning, but such was the inclemency of the weather that they were forced to move on or perish. Guided by the frightened squaws, they crossed the Mohawk on the ice. About eleven o'clock they saw through the storm the snow-covered palisades of the devoted village. Such was their distress that some of them afterward said that they would all have surrendered if an enemy had appeared. The village was oblong in form and was inclosed by a palisade, which had two gates, one towards Albany and the other towards the *Mohawk*. There was a block-house near the eastern gate, occupied by eight or nine Connecticut militiamen under Lieutenant Talmadge. There were also about

twenty or thirty *Mohawks* in the place on a visit. The Dutch inhabitants were in a state of discord. The revolution in England had produced a revolution in New York. The demagogue, Jacob Leisler, had got possession of Fort William and was endeavoring to master the whole colony. Albany was in the hands of the Anti-Leisler or Conservative party represented in convention, of which Peter Schuyler was the chief. The Dutch of Schenectady for the most part favored Leisler, but their magistrate, John Sanford Glen, stood fast for the Albany convention; for this the villagers had threatened to kill him. Talmadge and his militia were under orders from Albany, and therefore, like Glen, they were under the popular ban. In vain had the magistrate and Talmadge entreated the people to stand on their guard. They turned the advice to ridicule and left the gates open, and placed there, it is said, a snow image as a mock sentinel. There had been some festivity during the evening; but it was now over, and the primitive villagers—fathers, mothers, children and infants lay buried in unbroken sleep. Before the open western gate, with its mock sentinel of snow, its blind and warder, stood the French and Indians.

The assailants were now formed in two bands, Sainte-Helene leading the one and Mantet the other. They passed through the gate together in dead silence. One turned to the right and the other to the left, and they filed around the village between the palisades and the houses, till the two leaders met at the farther end. Thus the place was completely surrounded. The signal was then given; they all screeched the war-whoop together, burst in the doors with their hatchets, and fell to their work. The villagers, roused by the infernal din, leaped from their beds. For some it was but a nightmare of fright and horror, ended by a blow of the tomahawk. Others were less fortunate. Neither children nor women were spared. "No pen can write, and no tongue express," wrote Schuyler, "the

cruelties that were committed." At the block-house Talmadge and his men made a stubborn fight, but the doors were at length forced in, the defenders killed or taken, and the buildings set on fire. Adam Vrooman, one of the villagers, saw his wife shot and his child brained against the door posts, but he fought so desperately that the assailants promised him his life. Orders had been given to spare Peter Tussemaker, the minister. He was hacked to pieces and his house burned. A few fortunate ones fled toward Albany in the storm to seek shelter. Sixty persons were killed outright, of whom thirty-eight were men and boys, ten were women, and twelve were children. The number captured, it appears, was between eighty and ninety. The thirty *Mohawks* in the town were treated with great kindness by the victors, who declared they had no quarrel with them, but only with the Dutch and English. For two hours this terrible massacre and pillage continued; then the prisoners were secured, sentinels posted, and the men told to rest and refresh themselves. In the morning a small party crossed the river to the house of Glen, which stood on a rising ground, at what is now called Scotin. Glen had prepared to defend himself; but the French told him not to fear, for they had orders not to hurt a chicken of his. After requiring them to lay down their arms, he allowed them to enter. Glen had on several occasions saved the lives of the French, and owing him therefore a debt of gratitude, they took this means of repaying it. He was now led before the crowd of prisoners and told that not only were his own life and property safe, but that all of his kindred should be spared. So many claimed relationship with Glen that the Indians observed "that everybody seemed to be his relations." Fire was now set to all the buildings except one in which a French officer lay wounded, another belonging to Glen, and three or four more which he begged the victors to spare. At noon Schenectady was in ashes. The French and Indians then withdrew, laden with booty.

Dragging their sledges with thirty or forty horses which were captured, twenty-seven men and boys were driven prisoners into the forest. About sixty old men, women, and children were left behind, without injury by the victors. Only two of the invaders had been killed.

The French and Indians returned across the territory of Saratoga county, in the order in which they came, pursued by the English troops. They were overtaken near Lake Champlain, and a few prisoners taken. Before reaching Montreal they came near starving, such was the inclemency of the weather and the difficulties of the journey.

II.—THE EXPEDITION AGAINST CANADA.

The hostile invasion of the Province of New York in the depths of the winter of 1690 by the French and Indians of Canada, resulting in the destruction of Schenectady, aroused the English colonies to a sense of their danger, and retaliatory measures were resolved upon.

The first American Congress met on the first of May, 1690, in the fort at New York. It was agreed that while the fleet should attack Quebec the army should proceed by way of Lake Champlain to Montreal and thus effect the conquest of Canada.

The command of this expedition was given to Fitz John Winthrop, of Connecticut. He was commissioned a major-general in the service, being already a member of the council of Governor Andros. On the 14th of July of this year General Winthrop set out from Hartford with some troops and was seven days marching through the almost impassable wilderness before he reached Albany, on the Hudson. He had been preceded by two companies under Captains Johnson and Fitch. "At Albany," says Winthrop, "I found the design against Canada poorly contrived and prosecuted, all things confused and in no readiness to march, and everybody full of idle projects about it."

The expedition consisted of four hundred troops from New York, one hundred and thirty-five men, being three companies from Connecticut, thirty *River* Indians and one hundred and fifty *Mohawks*. A sorry array compared to the thousands who sixty-eight years after swept up the Hudson through Lake George, under Abercrombie and Lord Howe, to find "glory and a grave" at Ticonderoga.

On the 30th of July the New England troops and the Indians moved up four miles and encamped on the flats of Watervliet. On the first of August Winthrop's expedition reached Stillwater, where they encamped for the night. The next morning Winthrop took up the line of march for Saratoga, now Schuylerville, where there was a block-house and some Dutch soldiers. At this place he found the recorder of Albany, Mr. Wessells, and a company of principal gentlemen, volunteers from that city. Here he got letters from Major Peter Schuyler, the mayor of Albany, who had already gone up the river before him with the Dutch troops, to the effect that he, Major Schuyler, who was situated at the second carrying-place, now Fort Miller, was making canoes for the army. "Thus far," Winthrop says, "the way was good; only four great wading rivers, only one of them dangerous for horse and man."

On the 4th of August the provisions were divided; to each soldier was given thirty-five cakes of bread, besides pork, and Winthrop moved up four miles to Fort Miller; the Dutch soldiers carrying up their supplies in their bark canoes and the Connecticut troops carrying them on horses. "Here," says Winthrop, "the water passeth so violently, by reason of the great falls and rocks, that canoes cannot pass; so they were forced to carry their provisions and canoes on their backs a pretty ways to a passable part of the river." This point was then known as "The Little Carrying Place." On the 5th of August the soldiers marched about eight miles to "The Great Carrying Place," taking their provisions on

horses, the Dutch already having gone up the river in their canoes. On the 6th of August the little army marched over "The Great Carrying Place," twelve miles, to the forks on Wood creek, since called Fort Ann. The way was through a continuous swamp covered with tall white-pine trees. On the 7th of August General Winthrop sent back thirty horses to Saratoga, under command of Ensign Thomilson, for provisions. On the same day the general passed down Wood creek with two files of musketeers, flanked by the Indians under Captain Stanton, to the Slantkill, now Whitehall, when he encamped, with Major Schuyler and the *Mohawk* captains, on the north side of Wood creek. On the 9th of August the general received information through Captain Johnson, who had been sent to Albany some days previous for provisions, that the western Indians whom he expected to meet at the Isle La Motte, near the north end of Lake Champlain, had not left their country on account of the smallpox breaking out among them. The expression the Indians used was "that the great God had stopped their way." The smallpox had also broken out in the army under Winthrop and seriously reduced the available force. The French claimed that of this expedition four hundred Indians and two hundred English died of the smallpox.

While at Slantkill Major Schuyler sent forward Captain Saunders Glen—the same who had been spared at the Schenectady massacre—with a company of twenty-eight men and five Indians. At Ticonderoga Glen erected, on the 5th of August, some stone breastworks, and waited for the expedition to come up; but it was found that the time was so far spent that bark would not peel, and therefore no more canoes could be built that season. It was further ascertained that the commissaries at Albany could forward no more supplies of provisions. On the 15th of August a council of war was held, and it was resolved to return with the army to Albany. Thus ended the first expedition against Canada undertaken by

the English colonists. Capt. John Schuyler, however, proceeded on down Lake Champlain on his first expedition against the French at La Prairie. When the troops, on their return, reached Wood creek, Lieutenant Stubbell died of the smallpox. He was buried there with much ceremony. All the forts above Saratoga, with the stores and boats, were burned. Winthrop's army reached Greenbush, opposite Albany, on the 20th of August, having been absent just three weeks.

CHAPTER X.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS—THE BATTLE OF THE GREENFIELD HILLS, NEAR SARATOGA—THE INVASION OF THE MOHAWK CASTLES IN 1693.

The invasion of the Mohawk valley by the French and Indians, in the winter of 1693, followed by the battle of Greenfield, near Saratoga Springs, has scarcely received at the hands of our historians the attention its importance deserves.

Doubtless this is mostly owing to the fact that no white settlement was then attacked. Yet it resulted in the plundering, burning, and utter destruction of three of the four Mohawk villages. A hundred warriors and nearly all the women and children of the tribe were carried away captive. The whole province of New York was set in an uproar. Nearly every man in the colony capable of bearing arms was called out to repel the foe, and the slender resources of the people were taxed to the utmost in providing means to carry on the military operations.

Nor were the apprehensions of the people in the valley of the Hudson of an attack by the French and Indians of Canada altogether groundless.

The English revolution of 1688 involved serious consequences to the British colonies

in America. It resulted in more than seventy years of bloody wilderness warfare. As early as the year 1689 the Chevalier de Callieres, governor of Montreal, formed a plan for the conquest of New York. In writing to the Marquis of Lignelay, in January of that year, M. de Callieres says: "As the recent revolution in England will change the face of American affairs, it becomes necessary to adopt entirely new measures to secure Canada against the great dangers with which it is threatened."

The plan of operations adopted by M. de Callieres was to send a large force up Lake Champlain and down the Hudson to co-operate with an expedition by sea in the capture of New York and Albany.

The intelligent reader will not fail to perceive that this plan was the forerunner and suggestion of the Burgoyne campaign of almost a century later.

It was in pursuance of this scheme of conquest that Schenectady, one of the English outposts, was sacked and burned in the dead of winter of the following year—1690.

Yet the vigorous measures of defense and reprisal adopted by the English colonies after the fall of Schenectady, at once placed France on the defensive, and forever thwarted her dreams of empire in the New World.

But the English were not the only enemies of the French in North America. Between the country claimed by the English and the possessions of France stretched the territory of the Five Nations of Iroquois people. These Indian nations, of what is now the rich and populous valley of Central New York, were then the most powerful factor in the political problems of the continent. Of a truth the Five Nations held the balance of power between France and England in the New World. The sovereign with whom they sided was sure to be the conqueror in the end.

To secure the friendship and co-operation of these powerful tribes, the French king had enticed large numbers of their people to settle in villages along the banks of the St. Lawrence

river. Yet even this policy was of little avail, for the great body of the Five Nations still remained the firm friends of the English and the merciless foes of the French.

It was then that Count Frontenac, Governor-General of Canada, resolved upon more vigorous measures, and began at once a war of extermination upon the people of the Five Nations. The Northern Invasion of 1693 was made in pursuance of this savage policy adopted by Count Frontenac.

The Indians of the Five Nations, not liking to wage war except secretly, selected the season when the trees were full of leaves to approach the French settlements. When they saw the leaves fall they retired to their homes to remain during the winter.

Count de Frontenac, being desirous of striking them a heavy blow during the season of their retreat, dispatched from Montreal in the month of January, 1693, a force of six hundred and twenty-five men, with orders to proceed against and destroy the Mohawk towns, and afterwards to commit as great ravages as possible around Albany.

This force was commanded by Sieurs de Manteth, Courtemanche and de Lanoue, Canadian officers, assisted by Sieur de L'Invilliers and twenty other officers, many of whom, being the seniors of those in command, went as volunteers. This little army was made up as follows, viz: Twenty-five officers, one hundred regular soldiers, two hundred Indians and three hundred French Canadians. The Indians were: Hurons from Loretto; Abenakis from the falls of the Chaudiere, and some Algonquins and Soccoquis, of Three Rivers. Sieur de Manteth led the van and commanded those belonging to the government of the Three Rivers. Sieur de Courtemanche was in command of those of the government of Quebec, some of whom had come from opposite Ladaussac, at the mouth of the Saguenai.

By the 20th of January all the troops from below had arrived at Montreal. On the 25th they started from La Prairie de la Madelaine

and marched to Chambly, where they tarried over the 26th.

Then on the 27th the French and on the 30th the Indians, who had stopped to hunt, took up their long march along the frozen lakes and through the deep snows to the distant Mohawk country. Their route lay up Lakes Champlain and George, thence southerly across the Hudson river at the great bend near what is now Glens Falls; thence along the foot of the Palmertown range to the pass south of Mount MacGregor, and thence westerly along the Greenfield Hills and across the foot-hills of the Kayaderosera mountain range into the valley of the Mohawk.

The frozen lakes and streams were vast fields of ice glittering in the wintery sunshine. Over the vast fields of ice they come striding on snow-shoes. Each man has on a thick blanket coat of the very pattern of those now worn by the members of our modern snow-shoe and toboggan clubs, the hood drawn tightly over his head. In his fur-mittened hand he carries a gun. In his belt he wears a long knife, together with his bullet pouch and his tobacco pouch; his pipe hangs at his neck in a leathern case. Each man carries a heavy pack on his shoulder, and each drags after him his long, narrow Indian toboggan, on which is lashed his blankets, camp outfit and provisions. When they encamp for the night they gather in squads of ten or twelve in some sheltered nook of the forest. Digging away the deep snow, using their snow-shoes for shovels, they make a bare spot of ground large enough for them to lie upon for the night, in the center of which they kindle a fire. Sitting around the fire, they make their supper of dried fish and pemmican, washing it down with the contents of their liquor flasks and snow water melted in their camp kettles. Then wrapping their blankets about them, they lie down to sleep. Their only bed is the soggy, leaf-strewn earth, their only covering the heaven's glittering star dome.

They must be weeks upon their journey, for

it was the 16th of February, in the cold, leaden gray of the winter evening, when they arrived, weary and benumbed with cold, in sight of the lower Mohawk castle, in the vicinity of what is now Tribes Hill and Fonda, on the north bank of the Mohawk river.

They found there two Indian forts, within three-quarters of a mile of each other. One of these forts, at or near Fonda, was called by the Mohawks *Ca-hun-a-ga*, afterwards *Cagh-nawaga*, which means "cook the kettle." It was a doubled stockaded fort with four gates, each four feet wide. It stood on the brow of a hill, a bow-shot from the river, and contained about twenty houses.

The other fort stood on a flat a stone's throw from the river, and was called *Can-a-go-ra*. It was surrounded by a single row of palisades with four gates. It was the smaller of the two, as it contained only sixteen houses.

It was this smaller fort which the French came first in sight of on that winter evening.

The forces of the French were here divided into two divisions, that both forts might be attacked at one and the same time. *Sieur Lanoue* remained at the head of one division in order to attack the fort first reached, and *Sieur de Manteth* and *Courtemanche* held the other division to attack the larger fort. Scouts were sent out, who reported that the Mohawks within the palisades were singing and making merry, as if enjoying some festive occasion.

The French waited until the noise of merriment had ceased and all were wrapped in slumber. Then they advanced upon the forts. The French Indians scaled the palisades and opened the gates. The troops poured in and, surrounding the cabins, took their astonished inmates prisoners without resistance. *Sieur Lanoue* found but five men and several women and children in the small fort. These he soon overpowered, except one man who managed to escape. *Sieur Manteth* found still fewer people in the large fort. The truth was, the warriors of the Five Nations were at that time assembled, to the number of seven hundred,

at the castle of the *Oneidas*, one of the upper nations, deliberating in the council upon the expeditions of the coming summer, and so the Mohawk warriors mostly escaped capture, the French finding only the women, children and a few old men remaining at home in their forts.

At daybreak the next morning *Sieur Lanoue* burnt the small fort and marched his prisoners into the other. Here he remained in command of a small force to guard the prisoners, while *Sieurs Manteth* and *Courtemanche*, with the main body, marched against the upper Mohawk castle, which was about thirteen miles distant.

The upper castle was called *Ti-on-on-dogue*, and was situated near what is now called Fort Plain, but on the north side of the river. It was the principal fort of the Mohawk nation, and was surrounded with palisades like those below. There was still another fort that was called *Ca-na-jo-ha*, from which comes *Canajoharie*. But this fourth fort was two miles back from the river, and seems to have escaped the notice of the French on this occasion.

The French arrived at the upper fort on the evening of the 18th. They were surprised to hear great uproar and war-songs within the fort, and thought at first they were discovered. But it turned out that the noise was made by some forty warriors who were preparing to join on the morrow the council at *Oneida*.

The French waited patiently without till all was quiet within the fort and its unsuspecting inmates had retired to rest. Means were then found to open the gates, and the French and their Indians entered in to seize the fort. The few Mohawk warriors remaining within made a spirited resistance, but were quickly overpowered and made prisoners. In the assault one Frenchman was killed and twenty or thirty Mohawks, men and women.

Elated by their victory, the invading army gave way to rejoicing, and during the twenty-four hours ensuing, in enacting a wild scene of drunkenness and debauchery which beggars description, in which several more Mohawks were killed.

Upon sobering off, the French set fire to the cabins, the palisades, the provisions — whatever they could not carry with them — and leaving the whole town a heap of smoking ruins, marched with the prisoners, and joined Courtemanche on the 20th at the fort down the river where he had been left.

The number of prisoners was more than three hundred, one-third of whom were warriors. The others were old men, women and children. The plunder was such as is usually found in Indian wigwams.

Count Frontenac, in pursuance of his policy of extermination, had exacted a promise from the Indians before their departure from Canada that they would give no quarter to the Mohawk warriors, and bring no prisoners but women and children, with whom they could augment their Indian settlements on the St. Lawrence, at the Sault and the Mountain.

Although solicited, if not commanded by the French officers to fulfill their agreement with Frontenac and slay the Mohawk men, the Algonquins refused to comply, and spared their lives.

The invading foe had now conquered and destroyed the strongholds of the Mohawks, and they passed all day of the 21st at the fort deliberating whether to attack Albany or take up at once their homeward march. The French commanders were in favor of the former course. But the Indians represented that they were already overburdened with prisoners and plunder, and furthermore, that the season was advancing, and the ice was already beginning to decay on the rivers and lakes so as to jeopardize their crossing without canoes.

These arguments prevailed, and so on the dawn of the 22d they set fire to the last Mohawk fort, and abandoning the idea of attacking Albany, took up their long homeward march.

The old Indian trail over which they had come, and now followed by the French on their return, led from the Mohawk valley

easterly through what are now the towns of Galway and Greenfield and Wilton and Moreau, in Saratoga county, to the great bend in the Hudson at what is now Glens Falls, and from thence to the head of Lake George. After traveling a day and a half they arrived at noon on the 23d, and halted at the mountain pass in the Palmertown range, situate nearly on the line between Greenfield and Wilton, about six miles north of Saratoga Springs. A station on the Saratoga and Mt. MacGregor railroad is near the spot where they halted, called "King's Station." Here news came by a Mohawk runner that the warriors of the Five Nations and the English troops were pursuing them in great numbers, and the Indians of the party, regardless of the urgent remonstrances of the French commander, refused to proceed further, and began at once to build a fort of fallen trees. In this fort the French and Indians remained four days — until the 27th — awaiting the approach of the English and the warriors of the Five Nations, who were by this time in hot pursuit.

The French officers saw the danger of this delay, and used every effort in their power, and every argument they could think of, to induce the Indians to advance. The Mohawks who had come to their camp had persuaded the French Indians that the Five Nations, terror stricken by the destruction of their forts, were coming to sue for peace. So stay the French Indians would, until the arrival of the English troops in hostile array dissipated their illusion.

In the mean time the English were aroused to a sense of their danger. The reader will remember that while Lanoue was assaulting the smaller Mohawk castle — the first the French came in sight of on the evening of the 16th of February, after their long and toilsome march — one man escaped and fled. At the same time a white man who had for some time been a captive with the French also escaped. This man was named John Baptist Van Eps. He was a Dutchman who was taken at the

sacking of Schenectady three years before, and for some reason came back with the French on this expedition.

Upon making good his escape from his captors Van Eps lost no time in hastening down the river to his old home and giving the alarm to the English settlements. The whole province of New York was at once thrown into the wildest excitement. The news reached Albany at 2 P. M. of the 18th of February. Couriers were despatched post-haste to New York to inform Governor Fletcher of the invasion. Major Ingoldesby, of Albany, called out the militia of Albany county, and on the very night the news was received Lieut. John Schuyler and Cornet Abeel, with a company of fifty-five horse, marched to Schenectady.

In the mean time many Mohawk warriors who had returned in haste from Oneida castle were now at Schenectady, and growing impatient of delay. So Maj. Peter Schuyler went over to pacify them, and to assure them of prompt assistance. On the 21st scouts were dispatched to lie near the enemy and watch his motions. On the 23d news was brought that the French had burned three Mohawk castles, and were marching away with their prisoners and plunder. No time was to be lost. The troops were now assembled, and with Major Schuyler at their head, took up their line of march, to the great delight of the Mohawks, who were anxious for the fate of their wives and children, now in the hands of the French.

The forces under Major Schuyler consisted of two hundred and seventy-three whites and three hundred warriors of the Five Nations—Mohawks and Oneidas. On the 26th the English forces arrived at a previous camping ground of the French, where they had stayed the night before they made their last halt. Here an Oneida Indian came into camp from the French, having been sent as an emissary to induce the Indians under Schuyler to go over in a body to join the French under promise of immunity for their wives and chil-

dren. The Mohawks refused the overture, and the Oneida was retained as a prisoner.

On the morning of the 27th the English forces resumed their march, having learned that the French awaited their approach in a strongly fortified camp. Precaution was first taken, however, by Major Schuyler, to send back to Major Ingoldesby to hasten forward provisions and reinforcements. Provisions they especially stood in need of.

In marching to assault the French fort on that cold winter day, the little army under Major Schuyler did not proceed in the direct line of the well trodden old Indian trail, but made a detour to one side for fear of an ambushade.

It was eight o'clock in the morning when the English came in sight of the fort, in which the French commanders, controlled by their Indians against their better judgment, had been impatiently waiting for them during the last four dreary days. At the point of their first full view of the French camp the Indians under Major Schuyler halted and began the felling of trees and the forming of an abattis or barricade to protect their position.

By this time the French Indians had given up all hopes of making peace with the Mohawks, and prepared at once for battle.

Marching out of their fort, in which they left a small guard over their prisoners, the French and their Indians made the grim old wilderness ring with the dreadful war-whoop as they rushed with wild impetuosity in a fierce assault upon the half-formed English barricade.

The English troops bravely met this savage onset, and the Mohawk and Oneida warriors, with fierce answering yells, drove back the assailants into their intrenchments.

Again sallying forth, the French a second time attempted to carry by storm the English barricade, and were again repulsed with equal valor.

Then for the third time the French commanders bravely led their troops and Indian

allies in a desperate assault upon the English and Mohawks. For the third time they were as bravely driven back, and disheartened, they sullenly retreated into their fortified camp.

Thus each attack was fierce and the resistance each time equally obstinate. The loss on the part of the French was thirty-three killed and a large number wounded. Among the latter was *Sieur de Lanoue*. The English loss was reported smaller—four whites and four Indians killed, two officers and twelve men wounded. In this encounter both sides lost ground by turns, and each retained its own position in the end.

With the French was *Father Gay*, of the Mission of the Mountain. He rushed boldly into the thickest of the fight. When he saw his neophytes run he threw himself before them, crying, "What are you afraid of? Have you forgotten that the Holy Virgin is our leader and our protector, and that you are subjects of the King of France, whose name makes all Europe tremble?"

The remainder of the day was stormy, and both parties lay quietly in their barricades. At night the forest aisles of the old Greenfield Hills were lighted up by the camp fires of a thousand hostile men bivouacking on their arms in anticipation of a bloody morrow.

Tradition fixes the site of this battle-field on the plain a little to the west of the old Stiles tavern, nearly on the line between the towns of Greenfield and Wilton. The spot is in sight of the cars on the Mount MacGregor railroad, near King's Station.

Major Schuyler continued to strengthen his position, but was out of provisions and his men began to suffer the pangs of hunger.

The Indians, however, had resources which the English did not possess. Major Schuyler was invited to partake of some broth they had made. He desisted upon finding in his dish the part of a human hand. His Indians were eating the dead bodies of their slain enemies.

The morning of the 28th dawned with the blinding snow storm still continuing. Major

Schuyler's scouts brought news that the French were packing their baggage with the view of making their retreat. His provisions had not come and his men, cold and starving, would not advance to attack the enemy.

At ten o'clock the French, under cover of the raging storm, stole out of their fort in good order and resumed their homeward march, along the foot of Mount MacGregor in the Palmertown mountain range toward the bend in the Hudson, at Glens Falls.

At length, on the first day of March, the long looked for provisions arrived in Major Schuyler's camp, and hastily distributing five biscuits to a man, the first served were started in pursuit.

But on the morning of the same day the French had reached the Hudson. The river was swollen with the freshet. A large cake of ice had lodged in the bend of the stream, leaving the angry waters open above and below. The French lost no time in crossing, and thus made good their escape. But what most discouraged Major Schuyler's pursuit was the averseness of the Mohawks to fall upon the French, who threatened to retaliate by slaughtering their wives and children, many of whom they still held captive, although forty or fifty had escaped to the English.

Their long delay on the Greenfield Hills proved disastrous to the French. On the evening of the 2d of March they arrived at the head of Lake George. Here their Indians went to hunt, and relaxing their guard over their prisoners, many more escaped and returned.

The greatest difficulty the French experienced was in carrying their wounded men. It sometimes took twenty men with a litter to carry one.

On the fourth they came to a place where, on their advance, they had buried some provisions, which they found were completely spoiled by the rain. This caused a famine among them. Moccasins were put into the pot and eaten. Some died of starvation, and

it was not till the 16th and 17th that the survivors reached Montreal, wasted by fatigue and hunger.

After the French crossed the Hudson, Major Schuyler abandoned the pursuit, and taking up his homeward trail reached Schenectady on the 3d of March. Here he found Governor Fletcher had arrived from New York with a large body of additional troops.

The governor had received the news of the invasion by express post from Ulster county, on the night of the 22d February, four days after it had reached Albany. He at once adopted the most vigorous measures to place the province in a state of defense.

It so happened that the thaw had been so severe that the river was free from ice to Albany, and navigation open. Calling out the city regiment, the governor on horseback addressed them and demanded who were willing to follow him to the northern frontier against the enemy. They unanimously threw up their hats, crying, "one and all."

The colonel was then ordered to select a hundred and fifty best fitted for the service. Orders were sent to Colonel Courtland, of Kings, and Colonel Willet, of Queens county, each to detach one hundred and fifty men and be in readiness without delay to embark at the ferry.

Placing his little army on board of eight sloops the governor embarked for Albany, touching at Kingston for the Ulster county men. Governor Fletcher arrived in Albany on the 27th, the day of the battle of Greenfield Hills, and proceeded with his forces without delay to Schenectady. Here he was delayed several days with all his forces, being unable to cross the swollen waters of the Mohawk then filled with floating ice. In the meantime Major Schuyler returned and reported the retreat of the French. The English forces were then disbanded and returned to their homes.

But before his return to New York, Governor Fletcher held a council with the warriors of

the Five Nations at Albany. Out of compliment to the governor, the Indians named him *Ca-jen-qui-ra-goe*, which means, "Lord of the Great Swift Arrow." This name they said they gave him "because of his speedy arrival with so many men for their relief, when the enemy had fallen on the Maquaes Castles."

CHAPTER XI.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS (Continued) —QUEEN ANNE'S WAR—ENGLISH EX- PEDITIONS AGAINST CANADA—CAM- PAIGNS OF 1709 AND 1711.

I.—CAMPAIGN OF 1709.

The accession of Queen Anne to the throne of England in the year 1700, like that of William and Mary of twelve years before, was followed by war between England and France. This war, known in Europe as the "War of the Spanish Succession," in America was called "Queen Anne's War."

The first depredations of the French and Indians in this war were directed against New England.

In the month of February, 1704, the blow fell upon Deerfield, in the valley of the Connecticut, in Massachusetts. On the 26th of that month the French and Indians to the number of two hundred and fifty, under the leadership of Major Hertel de Rouville, attacked the sleeping hamlet in the night time. They killed sixty of the inhabitants, plundered and burnt their dwellings, and carried off a hundred prisoners over ice and snow to Canada.

After sacking and burning Deerfield the Indians hung around the vicinity all through the spring and summer months, committing further depredations.

During the next three years the inhabitants of the Connecticut valley were kept in a continual alarm, and several persons were killed by the Indians at Southampton and Springfield.

Finally, aroused by these repeated injuries, in the year 1709 retaliatory measures were resolved upon by the English colonies. To this end the help of the mother country was invoked and coöperation promised. Another joint expedition against Canada was planned in England, at the urgent solicitation of Col. Samuel Vetch, a nephew of Col. Peter Schuyler, who went over for that purpose.

On the 11th of March Colonel Vetch sailed for America. A squadron of ships was to follow for Boston with five regiments of regular troops on board, numbering three thousand men.

At Boston the English ships with the regulars on board were to be joined by twelve hundred provincial troops to be raised by Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Then this force was to proceed by water up the St. Lawrence against Quebec.

New York, Connecticut and New Jersey were to raise fifteen hundred more provincial troops. This last body was to rendezvous at Albany and march up the Hudson and down Lake Champlain to attack Montreal.

Richard Ingoldsby, who had previously come over with the rank of major in command of four companies of regular troops, had then become lieutenant-governor of the province. On the 21st of May Governor Ingoldsby tendered the command of the expedition against Montreal to Gen. Francis Nicholson.

On the 19th of May the council at New York had given orders that there should be sent forthwith to Albany a sufficient quantity of stores and provisions and all other things necessary for building canoes and boats.

Things being in readiness the fore part of June, the vanguard, consisting of three hundred Dutch troops, mostly raised from the Manor of Rensselaerwick, moved out of Albany under the command of Col. Peter Schuyler. With this body was a company of pioneers and artificers.

Proceeding up the Hudson to Stillwater, Colonel Schuyler halted there and built a stockaded fort, which he named in honor of

the governor, Fort Ingoldsby. Leaving a supply of provisions at Stillwater, Colonel Schuyler moved his command up to Saratoga. Here he found a settlement surrounding a wooden fort on the west side of the river. The fort stood on the high ground which extends for some distance down the river, below the mouth of Fish Creek.

Colonel Schuyler built a stockaded fort at Saratoga, on the east side of the river, some distance below the mouth of the Battenkill.

Proceeding on his march up the river to what is now Fort Miller falls, he built a fort there. Here he forded the river and proceeded to cut out a road to what is now Fort Edward, then called the "Great Carrying Place." Fort Mills was known as the "Little Carrying Place."

At what is now known as Fort Edward village, lying across the Hudson from Saratoga county, Colonel Schuyler built another fort, which he named Fort Nicholson, in honor of Gen. Francis Nicholson, then chief in command. On the return of the expedition against Canada two years later (1711), Fort Nicholson was burned.

In 1721 Governor Burnet repaired the old fort, built a block-house there, and stationed there a detachment of soldiers to protect the interests of the English fur trade with the Indians of the great wilderness.

In 1732 John Henry Lydius established himself at the "Great Carrying Place," made a clearing around the old fort, and built him a fortified dwelling, often called "Fort Lydius." When the French and Indians came down in November, 1745, to attack Saratoga, a full account of which is given in a following chapter, Lydius was then living there. In Colonel Johnson's expedition against Crown Point by way of Lake George, in 1755, he rebuilt the fort and first called it "Fort Lyman," in honor of his second in command, and the next year changed it to Fort Edward, in honor of Prince Edward, Duke of York, which name it still bears.

From Fort Nicholson Colonel Schuyler went across the Great Carrying Place to the Wood Creek, which runs into Lake Champ'ain.

Halting at the mouth of Half-Way Creek, Colonel Schuyler built a fort there which he first named Fort Schuyler, but soon changed it to Fort Anne, in honor of the Queen.

Here he built one hundred bark canoes and a hundred and ten larger boats, which would hold from six to ten men each.

Upon the arrival of General Nicholson with the main body, the force at Fort Anne was increased to eleven hundred and fifty men. Fort Nicholson was garrisoned by four hundred and fifty men, including seven companies of regulars in scarlet uniforms from Old England. At Fort Miller Falls were forty men, and at Stillwater seventy men.

News of the approach of this expedition against Montreal and of the threatened advance of a large force by sea against Quebec filled Canada with alarm.

Governor Vaudreuil in the meantime moved his army up to Chambly to watch the invaders. He sent Ramsey, governor of Montreal, up Lake Champlain with a force of fifteen hundred French and Indians, to oppose General Nicholson's advance. Ramsey proceeded as far as what was afterwards known as Crown Point, when he got separated from his command and lost in the woods.

When Ramsey was at last found and returned to the lake shore, his troops had become panic-stricken at the supposed loss of their commander, and at the appearance of a small detachment of English scouts, had retreated down the lake to Chambly.

Vaudreuil attempted no further advance, and as no enemy appeared Canada slowly lost her fears of an invasion.

In the meantime Colonel Vetch went to Boston to await the coming of the expected squadron of ships from England. But he waited out the summer in nervous impatience and no ships ever came. England had more urgent

need for her ships and soldiers in her European wars, and so failed to send them.

As the expedition against Montreal depended for coöperation upon that by sea to Quebec, the former also failed in consequence of the failure of the latter.

While at Fort Anne a fatal sickness broke out in General Nicholson's camp. The fort became a charnel house, and the little clearing around the fort, along the banks of the streams that met there, was soon filled with nameless new-made graves.

The men died as if poisoned, and it was charged that it was caused by the treachery of the Indians, who threw the skins of their game into the swamp above the camp. Charlevoix, the Canadian historian, is authority for this report.

It is probable, however, that the sickness was a malignant dysentery caused by the extreme heat, improper food, and the malaria of the swamps, incident to the clearing up of all new countries.

This terrible scourge lasted through the last days of summer and well into the autumn. At length it became too apparent that no ships with troops on board would be sent from England against Quebec that season, and General Nicholson left his pestilent camp at Fort Anne in October, and returned with his crippled forces to Albany.

II.—CAMPAIGN OF 1711.

Again, two years later (in 1711), an expedition like the one above described was planned for the conquest of Canada. The command of the army that was to proceed by way of the Upper Hudson against Montreal was given this time also to Gen. Francis Nicholson. It was made up of three regiments, as follows: first, Colonel Ingoldsby's regulars; secondly, Colonel Schuyler's New York troops; thirdly, Colonel Woodin's troops from Connecticut. The whole force consisted of about three thous-

and men. On the 24th day of August the army left Albany, and on the 28th was well on the march to Stillwater. Leaving a garrison in Fort Ingoldsby, at Stillwater, the army proceeded to Saratoga. Thence by way of what is now Fort Miller at the "Little Carrying Place," where they forded the Hudson, the army marched to Fort Nicholson, and thence across the "Great Carrying Place" to Fort Anne, on the Wood Creek.

Soon after his arrival at Fort Anne, General Nicholson received intelligence that Her Majesty's fleet, which this time had sailed from England, had been shattered by storms in the gulf of St. Lawrence, with the loss of a thousand troops, in consequence of which the expedition had been abandoned.

General Nicholson then moved his army back to Albany.

Thus the third attempt of the English to conquer Canada proved abortive.

The peace of Utrecht, between England and France, of 1713, brought the war in Europe to an end, and there was peace once more for a time in the old American wilderness, so far as the valley of the Hudson was concerned.

During this period of peace, which lasted more than thirty years, the French were not idle in the Champlain valley. In the year 1731 they built Fort St. Frederick at Crown Point. This fort soon became a menace and a terror to all the inhabitants of the Upper Hudson valley, including Saratoga.

Under the protecting guns of the fort at Crown Point, a little French village grew up, and the valley of Lake Champlain became in fact as much a part of New France as the valley of the St. Lawrence.

Neither were the Schuylers idle during this time of peace at Saratoga, on the Hudson, for a hamlet grew there around the fort, of more than thirty dwellings, with mills and out-houses.

Thus things remained till November, 1745.

CHAPTER XII.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS—THE SACKING AND BURNING OF SARATOGA IN 1745—THE EVENTS WHICH LED TO THE WAR.

I.—THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

One of the most tragic occurrences in the long history of Saratoga was the sacking and burning in November, 1745, of "Old Saratoga"—now Schuylerville on the Hudson, since famous as the scene of the Burgoyne surrender.

But in order properly to comprehend its historic meaning, we must bear in mind the main events which preceded and led up to this dire catastrophe in the Old World as well as the New.

The intelligent reader will remember that in the autumn (October 20th) of 1740, Charles VI., emperor of Germany, the last of the Hapsburgs of the male line, died, leaving his throne to his beautiful and accomplished daughter, Maria Theresa, the wife of Francis Stephen of Lorraine.

But his vast dominions were in these days, like nearly all of Europe, subject to the conditions of the "Salic Law," which prohibited succession by inheritance in the female line.

Therefore, during all the latter years of his reign it had seemed to be the sole object of Charles to overcome the "Salic Law," and thereby to secure to his heiress the succession to all the hereditary dominions of his house.

For this purpose, by large cessions of territory to various princes of Europe, he obtained a general acknowledgment of the compact known in history as the "Pragmatic Sanction," which secured the succession of the empire with all its dependencies in the female line.

But scarcely had the emperor closed his eyes before the work of his life fell in pieces. The Pragmatic Sanction was disregarded, and

many claimants raised pretensions to the whole or various parts of his empire.

The chief competitor, however, of the Empress Maria Theresa was Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria. Over this question the principal nations of Europe became involved in a general war known as the "War of the Austrian succession."

It was her own eminent abilities and the enthusiastic efforts of her Hungarian subjects and faithful allies, rather than by the life-long exertions and vast sacrifices of her father in her behalf, that Maria Theresa retained her imperial throne and transmitted the same to her posterity, with the most of her dependencies, while Albert lost his own dominion, Bavaria.

In this contest George II. of England was the ally of Maria Theresa, while France supported the other side. The consequence was that in 1744 France declared war against England. The American colonies soon became involved, and the long peace of thirty years in this part of the old wilderness, which had lasted since the end of Queen Anne's war in 1713, was broken by the war-cry of the Indian striking terror in the homes of the settlers in the valley of the Upper Hudson.

II.—CAPTURE OF LOUISBURG.

This war in America was known as "King George's War." The most important event in this war in the colonies was the capture by the English of Louisburg, a strongly fortified French post on the Island of Cape Breton in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

During the long thirty years of peace this port had been fortified by the French at an expense of five million dollars, and such was its strength that it was called the "Gibraltar of America." From this secure retreat the French cruisers could sail forth at any time, prey upon the shipping of New England, and drive her commerce and fisheries from the seas. Thus Louisburg became a menace and a terror to New England, as the French

fort at Crown Point, built at the same time, was a menace and a terror to the Upper Hudson valley. Early in the year 1745, England and France being then at war, Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, devised a plan for the capture of this important post, which was carried into execution by the New England colonies. Massachusetts furnished thirty-two hundred and fifty men, Connecticut five hundred and sixteen, and New Hampshire three hundred and four.

The expedition, commanded by William Pepperell, embarked in one hundred New England vessels, and was supported by a British squadron under Commodore Sir Peter Warren. They landed near Louisburg on the 30th of April, and laid immediate siege. The place was garrisoned by sixteen hundred French soldiers, commanded by Duchambon.

On the forty-ninth day of the siege, being the 17th of June, the French surrendered. Great were the rejoicings at this achievement throughout New England, in New York and in Philadelphia. Even in London the news of the victory was received with bonfires and illuminations. The influence of this conquest, planned and mainly carried out by the colonists, was strongly felt in the American camp, even thirty years after, at the beginning of the war of Independence. The same old drums that beat in triumph at Louisburg on the 17th of June, 1745, beat again at Bunker Hill on the 17th of June, 1775. There was scarcely a family in all New England but what the father or the sons were at the taking of Louisburg.

And many an early New England settler in the valley of the Upper Hudson was in after years proud of the distinction of having been a soldier at the siege of Louisburg. Yet by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, Louisburg was restored to France. The port was again invested in 1758 by General Amherst, in command of fourteen thousand men, aided by twenty ships of the line and eighteen frigates. It again surrendered to the English, the village

and fort were reduced to ruins and the people transported to France in English ships. Such were the fortunes of war.

III.—THE FRENCH RETALIATE.

Smarting under the loss of Louisburg the Governor General of Canada, in retaliation, planned an expedition in the autumn of the same year against the New England settlements in the valley of the Connecticut river. As the sequel shows, owing to the lateness of the season, the expedition was diverted from its original object and the blow fell upon the unsuspecting inhabitants of Old Saratoga, in the valley of the Upper Hudson.

This expedition was intrusted to the command of M. Marin.

It was late in the autumn before all things were ready.

Let us now trace the long journey of the invading foes on their march to the encounter.

On the fourth day of November, 1745, (new style), at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, M. Marin set out from Montreal. He was accompanied by eight officers, the others having gone with the troops up the Sorol river to camp St. Theresa, at Chambly, where M. Marin was to join them. M. Marin crossed the St. Lawrence river to La Prairie de Madeline, on the southern shore. From La Prairie, M. Marin and his officers proceeded across the country on horseback, arriving at Chambly late in the evening.

At 2 o'clock in the morning a courier arrived at the camp with a letter from the commanding general to M. Marin saying in substance that were not the army already on the way, owing to the lateness of the season, he would stop the expedition, but as it was he left it in the discretion of M. Marin to continue on his way or to return. M. Marin decided to proceed.

The next morning a canoe arrived at Chambly with nine Abenakis and one English prisoner. The Abenakis had been on the war-trail

into Arcadia, and on their return had captured an Englishman in the valley of the Connecticut. M. Marin examined the English prisoner very minutely, but learned little more than that all was tranquil there at the upper forts.

Before leaving Chambly the forces under M. Marin were made up as follows, viz.: Twenty-two officers, twenty-three cadets, two hundred and thirty-five French Canadians, ninety Abenakis, one hundred Iroquois, twenty-three Nippissings and sixteen Hurons, in all five hundred and nine officers and men.

This little army proceeded up Lake Champlain in regular order in two divisions of two brigades each.

The first brigade was under M. de St. Pierre, an officer of great experience, who fell while second in command under Baron Dieskau, just ten years later, at Lake George.

The second brigade was under M. De May, who was afterward commander at Detroit.

The third under M. de Lorimier and the fourth under M. de la Columliere. With this fourth brigade second in command was the celebrated partisan warrior M. de la Corne St. Luc, who was afterwards upon the same ground as the commander of Indians under Burgoyne.

The chaplain was the famous Abbe Francois Picquet, the founder of the mission of La Presentation at Ogdensburg.

Thus organized the army proceeded on its way up the eastern shore of Lake Champlain.

On the 7th the Iroquois got word from Oswego that seven of their nation had been hung by the English for some offense. At this news they became gloomy and sullen, and when the evening encampment came they began to sing their war-songs.

The next day M. Marin tried to console the Iroquois. He dried their tears with four belts of wampum, and announced a great war-dance and festival for their benefit. Then they were happy and began to sing and dance as usual. On the 9th the war-dance came off with great

pomp and ceremony. The ball was opened by M. Marin's son, for his father, two hundred Indians engaging in the festivities. The Indians told M. Marin that they distrusted two of their number. M. Marin sent them back under pretense of carrying a message, and they were put in prison at Montreal.

On the 10th they embarked in regular order and arrived at their camping ground on the manor of M. de Levy. There M. Marin told the Indians that he would talk to them about the route at the Isle aux Festes. On the 11th they encamped on the Isle aux Festes, and M. Marin told the Indians he had orders to go by the way of the "River Soutres,"—now Otter Creek.

On arriving at Cumberland Head, the Indians gave reasons for taking the west shore of the lake. After considerable controversy M. Marin yielded to their wishes. This change was made on the 12th.

At this time the Indians became discontented and expressed a desire to give up the expedition and return. But at the earnest solicitations of M. de la Chauvings, who had great influence over them, they consented to proceed.

On the 13th the French arrived at Crown Point, but a wind had dispersed the Indians, who did not come up till the 17th.

At Crown Point a new difficulty arose with the Indians. The Iroquois represented, in a council called for a settlement of the trouble, that the season was already too late to go over the mountains into the Connecticut valley. Showing a map of the Hudson river they pointed out Saratoga as a very desirable object of conquest. On their map of Saratoga were put down thirty-one houses and two forts.

After considerable deliberation M. Marin decided to take the advice of the Indians and march on Saratoga.

Soon after embarking from Crown Point the army left their canoes and took up their weary march overland along the shore of South Bay, and thence across the mountain to the Hudson

above what is now Fort Edward. They lost their way, and nearly ten days were used up in this toilsome journey.

On the 23d they were delayed by a storm of rain and snow. The Indians came to M. Marin and told him they had not intended any of the time to go over the mountains to the Connecticut valley. The Iroquois promised to give M. Marin all their prisoners. A chief of the Nippissings, however, said to M. Marin in answer to his request:

"My father, we cannot foresee the future and do not know whether we shall take any prisoners at all, and we are naturally greedy. We love the meat we kill, and we do not like to give it away."

The part of the country they now entered upon in the vicinity of the Hudson river, was then occupied by several roving bands of Mohicans, "Loups," as the French called them. To avoid their wigwams the French made a detour to the southeast. At length, early in the morning of the 27th, they arrived near what is now Fort Edward. The only occupant of the place then was its first settler, John Henry Lydius. His house was at the mouth of Fort Edward creek upon the site of the old fort built there in Queen Anne's war. Here they resorted to a needless stratagem—the main body remaining concealed in the woods, and a single man advanced unarmed, as though on a friendly visit. But Lydius was away from home, and no one was in the house but his little son and a hired man.

From Fort Edward the main body marched down on the east bank of the river to what is now Fort Miller. M. Marin had preceded it in a canoe to find a suitable fording place. While following the old road below Fort Edward they met a man and his wife going home in his wagon with some bags of flour. These they took prisoners. The woman told them, in hopes of frightening them back, that there were two hundred English soldiers in the fort at Saratoga.

At Fort Miller the main body waded across

to the west side of the river, and, benumbed with wet and cold, built fires in the ravines to dry themselves and warm their freezing limbs.

It was now just past midnight on the 28th, and, being only three or four miles from their destination, they passed the weary hours waiting for the signal to march.

In the meantime M. Beauvais, a French scout, made a reconnoissance of the sleeping hamlet. It lay quiet in the starlight, all unconscious of the terrible fate awaiting it.

IV.—SARATOGA AS IT THEN WAS.

While the enemy is lying in wait to pounce upon the sleeping hamlet, let us, as near as we can, draw in our mind's eye a picture of Old Saratoga as it appeared at the time of its great calamity.

The reader will bear in mind, as is stated in a preceding chapter, that in the year 1683 the Mohawk Sachems gave a deed of their hunting ground called Sa-ragh-to-ga to several gentlemen of Albany.

That the proprietors cast lots for their respective shares of this purchase, and that "Lot No. 4," being on the south side of Fish Creek, and including what has since been widely known as the "Schuyler property," was drawn by Johannes Wendel.

Johannes Wendel died in 1691, leaving by his will his share at Saratoga to his son, Abraham. In 1702 Abraham Wendel sold the Saratoga lot to Johannes Schuyler, the grandfather of Gen. Philip Schuyler, of the Revolution.

Johannes Schuyler continued the improvements on his lot south of Fish Creek, begun by Wendel, by the erection of mills and the opening up of farms. But previous to 1742 Johannes Schuyler had given the property to his sons, Philip and John, jr.

Philip Schuyler, who was the uncle of General Schuyler, took up his residence at Old Saratoga, in a brick house his father, Johannes, had previously built there.

It has also been seen that at the time of the burning, the village of Old Saratoga on the west side of the Hudson where Schuylerville now stands, contained about thirty houses, with barns and outbuildings, two or three mills, and a large wooden fort.

That for a mile or more on each side of Fish Creek there stretched broad, cleared fields up and down the west bank of the river. Through these cleared fields ran a single roadway, extending north and south, along which the dwellings were scattered in a way to accommodate the several farms.

The Schuyler mansion was the only one built of brick. It was large and strongly fortified with loop-holes all around, to be used in case of attack. It stood a little to the south-east of what is now known as the "Old Schuyler Mansion," on ground now mostly taken up by the canal, and in the rear of some old lilac bushes still growing there.

It has been seen that the large wooden fort stood on the west bank of the Hudson, south of the mouth of Fish Creek. Below the fort stretched broad, level meadows, in which were numerous stacks of hay and grain and several dwellings.

On the east side of the Hudson opposite there was also a large clearing, in which were several dwellings, one of which was doubtless strongly fortified, and called the fort. But the main village and the principal fort were then on the west side of the river.

Near many of the dwellings were long stables filled with rows of sleek cattle tied in their stalls, and around the mills were huge piles of lumber awaiting a market down the river.

Profound peace had reigned in the old wilderness for more than a generation, and the fertile soil had filled the smiling land with fatness.

The fatal morning occurred on the 17th day of November, Old Style, as the English then reckoned, but on the 28th, New Style, as then observed by the French. There were then in

this little wilderness settlement about one hundred and thirty inhabitants, men, women and children, all told. There had been a detachment of soldiers at the fort, but they had been ordered away, and another company was daily expected to arrive from Albany, but never came till all was over.

The Colonial Assembly, apprehensive of danger, had the year before asked Governor Clinton to strengthen this fort by sending troops there. The governor promised, but failed to do so. He gave as a reason that the fort needed repairs, and was unfit for their occupancy. There was no oven in the fort, the block-houses had no floors, the roof leaked so that there was no place to keep the powder dry.

A rain had been falling for several days previous, which had turned into snow. But on that day the weather was doubtless clear and the ground frozen.

The evening meal had been partaken of, the mother had sung her lullaby over the cradle; the fires were all "raked up" on the hearthstones, and all had gone to rest save two or three men at the mills.

Little did that sleeping hamlet then dream of the impending war-cloud destined to burst upon them with awful fury in the cold gray dawn of the morning. For no one had come to warn them of their danger.

V.—THE ATTACK.

At length, about 2 o'clock, the enemy was in motion; the main body, under M. Marin, following the western shore of the river, and the Abenakis and Nippissings, under Rouville, and a few French volunteers taking the eastern shore.

The attack was to have been made simultaneously on either side at daybreak, in the morning, upon the firing of a gun by M. Marin as a signal.

But as soon as the main body came in sight of the first dwelling the Indians could no longer be controlled. Rushing forward they began

firing and surrounding the houses. The defenseless inhabitants, taken entirely by surprise, rushed from their homes into the arms of their savage foes. Some were killed on the spot and all the survivors taken prisoners. The houses were pillaged and set on fire, the lurid flames lighting up the horrible scenes of devastation and terror.

The main part of the village lying on the north side of Fish Creek being thus destroyed and pillaged, there remained only the Schuyler mansion and the fort situated on the south side of the creek, to be invested.

I shall now let the adjutant of the little French army describe what followed in his own words, which I quote from the "Journal of the Campaign," found among the papers of Gen. Philip Schuyler, in manuscript:

November 28. * * * * * M. de Beauvais having told M. Marin that we were discovered, he directed us to follow him. We passed a very rapid river [Fish Creek] for which we were prepared, and came to a saw-mill which two men (a negro and a Dutchman) were running, and in which there was a large fire. M. de St. Oues and M. Marin's son were disputing the possession of the negro with an Indian, although another Indian said it was Marin that had captured him. His father, with whom I was, told him this was not the time to dispute about prisoners, and that it was necessary to go on and take others. A large party attacked a blacksmith's house on this side of the river, when a native unfortunately killed a child twelve or fourteen years old. It was doubtless the darkness of the night and the fear of the river that separated us. Coming out of the mill, we went to the house of a man named Philip Schuyler, a brave man, who would not have been seriously incommoded if he had only had a dozen men as valiant as himself. M. Beauvais, who knew and liked him, entered the house first, and, giving his name, asked him to give himself up, saying that no harm would be done him. The other replied that he was a dog, and that he would kill him. In fact he fired his gun. Beauvais repeated the request, to which Philip replied by several shots. Finally Beauvais, being exposed to his fire, shot and killed him. We immediately entered and all was quickly pillaged. This house was of brick, pierced with loop-holes to the ground floor. The Indians had told us it was a sort of guard-house where there were soldiers. In fact I found there twenty-five pounds or more of powder, but no soldiers. We made some servants

prisoners, and it was said that some people were found who had taken refuge in the cellar.

We burned no more houses before reaching the fort, as this was the last. We captured everything, and had no longer any cause to fear lest any one should go and warn the fort of our approach. It was quite a considerable distance from the house where we had been.

We found no one in it. It was regularly built, and some thought one hundred men would have been able to defend it against five hundred. I asked M. Marin if he wished to place a detachment there. He replied he was going to set fire to it, and then told me I might go and do my best. This permission gave several of us the pleasure of taking some prisoners, and it did not take us long to get possession of all the houses below the fort, breaking in the doors and windows in order to get at the people inside. However, everyone surrendered very peaceably. We had never counted on the facility with which all the houses were taken and the pillage accomplished. We set fire to everything good and useful, for instance more than ten thousand planks and joists, four fine mills, and all the barns and stables, some of which were filled with animals. The people who were in the fields were in great part killed by the French and Indians. In short, according to our estimation, the Dutch will not repair the damage we caused short of two hundred marks. The barns were full of wheat, Indian corn and other grain. The number of prisoners amounted to one hundred and nine, and about a dozen were killed and burned in the houses.

Our achievement would have been much more widely known and glorious if all the merchants of Saratoga had not left their country houses and gone to spend the winter at Albany; and, I may add, if we had met with more resistance."

Such was the miserable fate of fair Saratoga. For Saratoga of the old time, in the savage warfare of the wilderness, met a fate at the hands of her merciless foes quite as tragic and terrible as that of Schenectady, of Cherry Valley, or even of the far-famed Wyoming. The houses and forts were all burned to the ground, the cattle were all killed or burnt alive in their stalls, a large amount of property was utterly destroyed or carried away; only one or two of the inhabitants escaped by the light of their burning homes to tell the awful tale of desolation, captivity and death.

On their return to Fort Edward a solemn Te Deum was sung by the victors, and as the notes of the solemn chant were dying away in

the dim forest aisles, the captives, strongly guarded by the French, took up their dreadful march along the frozen ground, with bleeding feet, over the mountains to Crown Point.

CHAPTER XIII.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS (Continued) —THE SECOND INVASION OF SARATOGA, IN 1747.

I:—SITUATION OF FORT CLINTON.

After the complete destruction of Old Saratoga by the French and Indians, in the year 1745, scarcely two years elapsed before the place was again invaded by them.

During these two years the fort had been enlarged and refitted and its name changed to Fort Clinton, in honor of George Clinton, governor of the province.

The fort was situated on the west bank of the Hudson, above the mouth of the Fishkill, and was built entirely of wood logs and hewn timber. It was one hundred and fifty feet in length by one hundred feet in width. It had within six block-houses which served as barracks and store houses, one in each corner and one in the center of each main curtain. It had been enlarged one-half since the visit of *Sieur Marin*, two years before.

Peter Kalm, the Swedish naturalist, in his account of his travels, mentions the ruins of a fort at Saratoga, situate on a hill to the east of the Hudson. Following the lead of Kalm, all our historians, from Cadwalladen Colden up to the present time, have located the old fort at Saratoga upon the hill below the Battenkill, a mile east of the Hudson. But the hamlet of Old Saratoga was situate on the west side of the river, and it would have been absurd to locate a fort for its protection across a wide, deep river, and a mile beyond it, in the top of an almost inaccessible hill. Of a truth the documentary evidence refutes this

supposition, and shows beyond a doubt that the fort at Old Saratoga was located on the west bank of the Hudson, below the Fishkill, within fifty rods of the Schuyler mansion, and that after it was rebuilt and named "Fort Clinton," it was situated north of the Fishkill, in the angle between that stream and the Hudson. The conflicting accounts found in our histories regarding the location of "Fort Saratoga," without doubt arise from the fact, generally overlooked, that there were two forts there—that is to say, one on each side of the Hudson. The first one was built on the west side of the river, and was the one attacked by the French and Indians in 1745, and again in 1747, when it was called Fort Clinton. The other was the stockaded fort built on the east side of the river, "opposite Saratoga," by Maj. Peter Schuyler, in command of the van-guard of the expedition against Canada of 1709, in Queen Anne's war. This fort on the east side is the one whose ruins were found by Peter Kalm.

II.—FRENCH AND INDIANS ATTACK FORT CLINTON.

This expedition was in command of M. de La Corne St. Luc, who had under him M. de Carqueville and M. St. Oues June. The forces consisted of twenty or more Frenchmen and two hundred Indians of different nations, Iroquois of the Saut, Hurons, Nippissings, and Abenakis.

Sieur de St. Luc, with his command, left Crown Point in canoes at midnight, on the 23d of June. Their route lay up Lake Champlain and the Wood creek to the "Great Carrying Place," near Fort Anne, where they landed on the 26th and marched to the East bank of the Hudson. Here they encamped for the night.

In the morning St. Luc crossed the river in a little piroque. M. de Carqueville and St. Oues, remaining in charge of the men, made six canoes of elm bark, by means of which the whole force was set across by three o'clock in the afternoon.

They continued their march down the west bank of the Hudson, and at early dawn on the morning of the 28th they were at Saratoga, above the fort.

It was a desolate landscape upon which those Frenchmen and Indians cast their eyes at Old Saratoga in the misty dawn of that June morning. The only habitable structures were the barracks within the fort, forming walls of the fort. The only inhabitants of the place were the soldiers of the little garrison.

On every side were strewn the charred and blackened remains of the ruined homesteads of the unfortunate settlers of two years before, the uncultivated fields covered with a rank growth of luxurious weeds and young forest trees.

As St. Luc was marching through the deserted fields the Abenakis came to him and told him "that he was exposing his men very much, and they wished to form an ambuscade on a little island in front of the fort, in order to try and break somebody's head." St. Luc told them that they must go to the fort. He then addressed the Iroquois of the Saut, and the Hurons and the Nippissings, and they with one accord made answer "that they had no other will but his and that of Onnontio."

St. Luc then sent seven Indians of the Saut and Nippissings to see what was going on at the fort. They soon returned and reported that "forty or fifty English were fishing in a little river [the Fish creek] which falls into that of Orange [the Hudson], on this side (*endecca*) the fort."

He then sent Sieur de Carqueville with a Nippissing and an Abenaki to examine where the fort could best be approached.

M. de St. Luc again addressed his men; said "he should give his gun, which was a double barrel, to the first one who should take a prisoner," and told them that after the first volley they should charge, axe in hand.

Sieur de Carqueville arrived and said that the English had retired into the fort.

St. Luc then sent St. Oues to see where the

Fishkill could be crossed and to watch the movements in the fort. St. Oues found a place to cross the Fishkill and remained on the other side all day. On the 29th the whole body of the enemy crossed the Fishkill and spent the day reconnoitering the movements of the English at the fort in force. St. Luc sent twenty men on the road to Orange (Albany), who, supposing they were discovered, returned. Passing near the fort they made a feint to draw them out.

At one time during the day all the Indians became panic-stricken. The chiefs crowded around the officers and implored them to retreat. They said that they were surrounded by four hundred men who had just come out of the fort.

The French officers told the Indians that it was not the custom of the French to retire without fighting when so near the enemy, and that they were able to defend themselves even against that number of the English, should they be so bold as to attack them.

The intrepid bearing of the Frenchmen at once revived the sinking courage of the Indians. The young braves of the Iroquois, the Hurons and the Nipissings promised not to abandon St. Luc. They said they were ready to die for the French, and would give him proof of it. The Abenikas even, who had shown the most cowardice, were constrained by the example of the others to say the same.

St. Luc then "demanded of the chiefs six of their swiftest and bravest men; commanded them to lie in ambush, *on the banks of the river, within eight paces of the fort*, at daybreak, to fire on those who should come out of the fort, and to try and take a scalp, and if the fort returned their fire, to pretend to be wounded, and to exhibit some difficulty in getting off, so as to induce the enemy to leave the fort."

In conformity with the orders of St. Luc six warriors placed themselves in ambush on the river bank near the fort, to await the day-break.

In the meantime St. Luc had placed his

whole force in ambush not far from the fort, to await the result of his stratagem.

On the morning of the 30th, at the early dawn, two Englishmen came out of the fort, and were fired upon by the six scouts who were lying in wait for them.

After firing upon the English, the Indian scouts retreated. About one hundred and twenty men marched out of the fort in pursuit, formed in the order of battle. The English halted at a spot where the Indian scouts had abandoned one of their muskets and a tomahawk, which was in close proximity to the main body of the French and Indians lying in ambush to receive them.

Then St. Luc arose from his hiding place, and discharging his piece, called upon all his men to fire. Some did so, and the English fired a volley in return. The fort also opened a heavy cannonade with grape and cannon balls, spreading consternation among the Indians and Canadians.

The French and Indians then rushed, axe in hand, upon the English, as St. Luc had previously ordered them. The sudden onset completely surprised and routed the English, who fled in all disorder toward the fort. Not more than twenty-five or thirty of them ever reached its shelter.

The French took forty-five prisoners, and killed and scalped twenty-eight. The French pursued the English to within thirty paces of the fort. Many of the English, unable to reach the fort, ran down the bank into the river, and were killed with the tomahawks or by gunshots. The lieutenant in command of the English, and four or five other officers, were killed.

The French loss was only one Indian of the *Saut* killed, and four or five others wounded.

In the autumn following this disaster, Fort Clinton, of Saratoga, was dismantled and burnt by the English, and Albany became once more the extreme northern outpost of the English colonies in the valley of the Hudson, with no military force between her palisaded walls

and the uplifted tomahawk of the ever-frowning north.

In May of the following year (1748) peace was again declared, which lasted for seven years, until the last French and Indian war broke out in the year 1755, when the old north valley became the pathway of large armies.

III.—VISIT OF PETER KALM.

It was in the summer of 1749, during this short peace, that the celebrated Swedish botanist, Peter Kalm, the friend of the great Linnæus, traveled through the northern wilds in the interest of natural science.

In his report of his journey he graphically describes the ruins of the old dismantled forts at Saratoga, Fort Nicholson and Fort Anne, which were then still remaining in the centers of small deserted clearings in the great wilderness through which he passed. He made many discoveries of rare and beautiful plants, before unknown to Europeans, and in the swamps and lowlands of Saratoga county blooms a modest flower, the *Kalmia glauca*, in perpetual remembrance of his visit. But he heard of no mineral springs in Saratoga.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE LAST FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR— CAMPAIGNS OF 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758 AND 1759.

I.—CAMPAIGN OF 1755—JOHNSON AT LAKE GEORGE.

We have at length come to the great and final struggle between France and England for the mastery and the possession of the continent of North America.

This war is known in European history as the "Seven Years' War," which ended in the peace of Paris in 1763.

During its progress France not only suffered the loss of her American colonies, but was

badly crippled in Europe. On the other hand England in it laid the foundation for her vast colonial dependencies, greatly augmented her commercial supremacy, gained India, and made herself mistress of the seas.

To the English colonies in America its results were most important still, for it surely paved the way for their independence of the British crown.

The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, concluded in 1748, which closed the war of the Austrian succession in Europe, settled nothing in America.

The French claimed all America from the Alleghanies to the Rocky mountains, and from Mexico and Florida to the North Pole, except the English possessions in Labrador and in Hudson's Bay.

England claimed virtually the same territory, together with her long lines of sea coast colonies.

Canada was, so to speak, the citadel of New France, lying securely behind her mountain fastnesses. To Canada there were but three ways for approaching: one was by the way of the mouth of the St. Lawrence, but this was defended by an almost impregnable fort at Quebec; another way was by the head of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario; yet this was obstructed by numerous impassable rapids. The third and more feasible way led up the valley of the Hudson and down Lake George and Lake Champlain. This last named route was the key to the situation, and became the battle ground of the bloody conflict.

The English colonists were, in a measure, shut in between the mountains and the sea, with no road to the great inland valleys.

At the beginning of this war the white population of the English colonies from Maine to Georgia numbered about eleven hundred and sixty thousand.

By the census of 1754 the population of Canada was only fifty-five thousand. To these add those of Acadia and Louisiana, and the whole white population under the French flag might somewhat exceed eighty thousand.

The Seven Years' War began in an obscure skirmish in the American wilds, which, spreading across the Atlantic, soon set all Europe in a blaze.

This skirmish occurred in the month of May, 1754, on the western slope of the Alleghenies, in the valley of the Youghiogheny, a branch of the Monongahela, between a lurking detachment of French soldiers, under command of Ensign Coulon de Jumonville, and a small body of provisional provincials led by George Washington, then a youth scarce twenty-two. It resulted in the killing of Jumonville and nine others, and the capture of the rest of the French save one Canadian, who alone escaped.

A strong self-control, great coolness of judgment, joined with a deep and abiding sense of public duty even at that early day in this border warfare, marked the future father of his country.

The war thus begun continued into the summer with disaster to the English.

The English colonies in the meantime were slowly arriving at a sense of their danger, but in consequence of the constant bickerings and jealousies arising between the governors of the English colonies, who represented the royal authority, and their legislative bodies, representing the people, no steps were taken in the field against the French until early in 1755.

In the beginning of the year 1755 the British ministry came to the aid of the struggling colonies, and a plan of military operations, on a more extensive scale than had ever before been projected, was adopted by the British ministry for dispossessing the French upon the English territory. Three expeditions were fitted out; that of Braddock against Fort Du Quesne, another under Shirley against Niagara, and a third under Johnson against Crown Point. To carry out this latter expedition five thousand provincial troops were raised, of which number eight hundred were furnished by New York. This army assembled at Albany on the last of June, where it was joined

by King Hendrick with a large body of *Mohawk* warriors. Early in July about six hundred men were sent up the Hudson river to erect a fort at the Great Carrying Place, on the site of old Fort Nicholson. This fort was first called Fort Lyman, in honor of the officer commanding the advanced corps. In a few years it was changed to Fort Edward, in honor of Edward, Duke of York, grandson of the reigning sovereign, George the Second. It stood upon the bank of the Hudson on the north side of Fort Edward creek. Other detachments of the army soon followed, one of which, under command of Colonel Miller, built a fort at the rapids above Saratoga. It was named Fort Miller. Colonel Miller also cut a military road upon the west side of the Hudson to Fort Edward, and thence through the forest to the head of Lake George.

On the 8th of August, Major-general William Johnson left Albany with the artillery and took command of the army in person. The latter part of August he advanced with the main body of his forces to the head of Lake George, with the design of passing to the outlet of the lake at Ticonderoga and erecting a fort there to aid in the operations against Crown Point, but the French reached Ticonderoga in advance of him, and strongly fortified themselves there. Aware of Johnson's enterprise against Crown Point, Baron Dieskan, the commander of the French forces on Lake Champlain, had collected about three thousand men for its defense. Expecting an immediate attack he selected a force of two hundred grenadiers, eight hundred Canadian militia, and seven hundred Indians, proceeded up the lake and landed at the head of South bay to embarrass Johnson, who was then lying with his army at the head of Lake George. He resolved to capture Fort Edward, thence drop down the river and menace Albany. Accordingly, on the 7th day of September, he marched south into the edge of Kingsbury, where he halted about seven miles north of Fort Edward. The French and Indians

opposed the idea of assaulting Fort Edward, dreading the cannon, but were willing to attack Johnson at Lake George. Dieskan therefore changed his course, marching toward Lake George, and encamped over night near the southern extremity of French mountain.

Johnson, learning of the approach of Dieskan, on the morning of the 8th sent out Colonel Ephraim Williams with a thousand troops, and Hendrick with two hundred Indians, with orders to oppose the progress of the French. They had gone but four miles when they encountered the enemy. Dieskan, informed of their approach, had halted and prepared for their reception, forming his forces in a semi-circle, the ends of which were far in advance of the centre, and concealed from view by the forest. Into this ambuscade the detachment under Colonel Williams marched, wholly unconscious of their danger. Suddenly the war-whoop resounded all around them and a galling fire was opened all along the front and left side of the column. Colonel Williams hastily changed his position and ordered his men to ascend the rising ground on their right, but this brought them on the other wing of the French forces.

Williams and Hendrick, with numbers of their followers, fell, and the detachment retreated in great confusion. A large part of these troops were from Western Massachusetts, and few families there were but mourned the loss of relatives or friends cut off in "the bloody morning scout at Lake George." When this advance was proposed, it was opposed by King Hendrick. He remarked in the laconic language of his race, "If they're to fight, they are too few; if they're to be killed, they're too many." And when it was suggested that the detachment should be divided into three bodies, he gathered three sticks from the ground, "Put these together," he said, "and you cannot break them; then take them one by one, and you can break them readily."

Just before Williams began his march, Hendrick mounted a stump and harangued his

people. With his strong masculine voice he might have been heard at least half a mile. One who heard him, but did not understand his language, afterward said: "The animation of Hendrick, the fire of his eye, the force of his gestures, his emphasis, the inflections of his voice, and his whole manner, affected him more than any speech he had ever heard."

Williams, who gallantly took his position upon a rock, which is now the base of his own monument, fell early in action. Hendrick fell nearly at the same moment. The English forces, reaching Dieskan, doubled up and fled pell-mell to their entrenchments. They were soon relieved, however, by Lieutenant-Colonel Whiting, and fought with more valor under cover of a party of three hundred men, commanded by Colonel Cole, who had made their appearance. The detachment then retreated in good order to their camp. As soon as the stragglers began to come in, showing that the enemy was at hand, a barricade of logs was hastily thrown up in front of the English encampment. In a short time Dieskan's troops made their appearance; they advanced with great regularity, their burnished muskets glittering in the sun. We can readily imagine that no small trepidation was caused among the English at the advancing platoons. A short pause was made by the French before commencing the attack; this enabled Johnson's men to recover from their panic, and when once fairly engaged they fought with the calmness and resolution of veterans. Johnson's camp was assailed by the grenadiers in front, and by the French and Indians upon both flanks. A few discharges of artillery against the Indians caused them to fall back and secure themselves behind logs and trees, from which they afterwards maintained an irregular fire. General Johnson being wounded early in the engagement, the command devolved upon General Lyman, who stationed himself in front of the breast-works and directed their movements.

For nearly four hours the battle lasted, the

assailed still standing firm at every point. Dieskan at length ordered a retreat. So hastily did his men withdraw that the leader, having been wounded in the foot, was unable to keep pace with them. Reclining against a stump to obtain temporary relief from his pain, he was discovered by a soldier. Dieskan sought to propitiate the soldier by offering his watch. As he reached for it the soldier, mistaking his action for an attempt to reach his pistol, discharged his musket and gave him a wound in his left hip, from which he died twelve years afterward. The French retreated to the ground where the forenoon engagement had occurred, and there paused for the night. In the meantime Colonel Blanchard, the commanding officer at Fort Edward, had sent out two hundred men to range the woods. Hearing the discharge of cannon in the direction of Johnson's camp, they knew that a battle was there in progress, and they hastened on to the scene of action. Reaching the French encampment after nightfall, they distributed themselves in positions from which they could fire with the most security and effect. A body of the French were washing and refreshing themselves from their packs upon a margin of a marshy pool in a hollow. At the first fire such numbers of these fell dead into and along the pool, and it became so discolored with blood that it has since borne the name of "Bloody Pond." The surprise was so sudden that the French fled at all points, but soon rallied and returned to the charge. They maintained for a time a sharp conflict, but soon gave way and fled through the woods toward South bay, leaving their packs, baggage and a number of prisoners in the hands of the victors, who conveyed them in triumph to Johnson's camp. With this final rout of the French army, the memorable engagement of the 8th of September, 1755, at Lake George, closed. Seven hundred French were killed and two hundred and thirty English.

This engagement takes rank as one of the most important in our nation's history. It

exerted a great influence on our country's destiny. It showed that raw troops, fresh from the plow and workshop, who had never been in the service, if properly officered and led, could compete with veterans of European history. The confidence in their own abilities, which the battle of Lake George gave the provincials, had no small influence upon the issue of this war and in substantially leading our country into and through our Revolutionary contests. General Johnson now erected a fort at Lake George, which was named in honor of William Henry, Duke of Cumberland, brother of George the Third.

II.—CAMPAIGN OF 1756.—GENERAL WINSLOW'S EXPEDITION.

Of the three expeditions planned and fitted out by the English against the French in America for the campaign of 1755, that under Johnson against Crown Point, described above, was the only one which achieved even partial success. That under Braddock, against Fort Du Quesne (now Pittsburg, Pennsylvania,) met a fate disastrous in the extreme, while the one under Shirley, against Niagara, was a decided failure.

All this bloody wilderness warfare had been carried on for a year or more before war was formally declared between England and France. But this state of things could not long continue. England declared war on the 18th of May, 1756, and France on the 9th of June following. Then began the greatest contest of the eighteenth century—the seven years war, which proved so disastrous to France and so advantageous to England, both in the old world and the new.

France was then under the rule of the profligate Louis XV., and he in turn was ruled by his vain and ambitious mistress, Madame de Pompadour. It was to their fatuity and folly more than any other cause that England owed her colonial supremacy in America. Louis, guided by Madame de Pompadour, sent a hundred thousand men to the aid of his new ally,

Maria Therese of Austria, against Frederick the Great of Prussia, while he spared but a meagre three thousand to guard his vast American possessions. Had France wisely reversed her policy and sent a few thousands more of her veteran soldiers to Canada, she might yet be mistress of the vast and teeming valleys of the Mississippi, the great lakes and the St. Lawrence.

Yet, if the French army in America was weak in numbers, the marked ability of its commanders in no small measure made up for the deficiency.

Louis XV. sent over, in the spring 1756, to command his forces in America, Louis Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm-Gozon de Saint-Véran, with the rank of a major-general. The Chevalier de Lévis, afterward marshal of France, was named as second in command, with the rank of brigadier, and the Chevalier de Bowelamarque as his third, with the rank of colonel.

The French forces in Canada consisted of three kinds: troops of the line, or regulars, from France; the *troupes de la marine*, or colony regulars; and lastly, the militia.

All these troops wore a white uniform, faced with blue, red, yellow or violet, except the battalion of Béarn, whose uniform was of light blue, which our American army has copied.

To the white fighting force of Canada must be added the Indians. These were mostly what were called the Mission Indians. They had been converted to Christianity, and were living within or near the white settlements. Of these, the Hurons of Lorette, the Abenakis of St. Francis and Batiscan, the Iroquois of Coughnawaga and La Présentation (now Ogdensburg), and the Iroquis and Algonquins of the Mission at the Two Mountains on the Ottawa, were the most trustworthy. Besides these the French had at their call all the wild tribes to the west and north. The Iroquois or Five Nations, of New York, were in a state of vacillation or neutrality, or inclined to be the allies of the English.

Such were the military forces in Canada

when, early in June, 1756, the Indians brought word to Montcalm that the English were preparing to attack Ticonderoga.

Montcalm and Lévis at once embarked for the supposed scene of danger, and reached Ticonderoga at the end of June. The fort at Ticonderoga was then nearing completion. It had been begun the year before (1755) by the French engineer, Lotbinière. It was now the most advanced French post on the lake, taking the place of Crown Point in that respect.

But all danger from an attack by the English proved in the end to be remote, and the French officers spent the summer in hunting and fishing instead of war.

In the meantime the English were gathering their forces at the head of Lake George for the combat.

Upon Shirley's return from his fruitless expedition towards Niagara, at the end of the year before, he called a council of war at New York, to adopt plans for the then ensuing campaign. But in the midst of his planning he was removed from the command. Colonel Daniel Webb was sent first to take his place, who was to be succeeded by Gen. James Abercrombie, who in turn was to be succeeded by the Earl of London, who was to be commander-in-chief. The two former came in June, while the Earl came in July.

Shirley, before his removal from command, had appointed John Winslow to lead the expedition against Crown Point, in the summer of 1756.

By the end of May the troops from the different colonies had assembled at Albany, and moving up the Hudson, about five thousand strong, encamped at the Half Moon. The men were as raw and untrained as those led by Johnson the year before.

From General Winslow's headquarters at the Half Moon a road led up to Stillwater. Here a detachment of provincials was left in charge of the fort, and the army embarked in boats for Saratoga. Leaving another garrison at Saratoga, they went by the road again to Fort

Miller Falls, where they again took boats for Fort Edward. From thence it was fourteen miles through the woods to the head of Lake George, where they remained all summer, accomplishing nothing.

While General Winslow's army lay inactive at Lake George, during the summer of 1756, numerous scouting parties of French and Indians from Crown Point went prowling around the forts at Saratoga, Stillwater, the Half Moon, and even as far south as Greenbush, opposite Albany, killing and scalping or taking prisoners of the stragglers, and keeping the garrisons in continual alarm.

In the meantime the English partizan ranger, Robert Rogers, and his lieutenants, Stark and Putnam, with their trusty followers, penetrated the wilderness to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and harassed the French and captured prisoners in turn.

CAMPAIGN OF 1787—MONTCALM AT LAKE GEORGE.

On the 10th of August, 1756, Montcalm invested Oswego. He leveled the fortress to the ground, and Oswego was once more a solitude. Upon his triumphant return he at once began his preparations for the campaign of the next year. His emissaries were busy all winter among the Indian tribes of the West and North, and at the beginning of summer, in 1757, more than a thousand savages were in camp at Montreal, lured by the prospect of gifts, scalps and plunder. All were eager to see Montcalm, whose exploit in taking Oswego had inflamed their imagination.

On a visit to the General one day an Indian orator from Michillimackinac, addressed him thus :

"We wanted to see this famous man who tramples the English under his feet. We thought we should find him so tall that his head would be lost in the clouds. But you are a little man, my Father. It is when we look into your eyes that we see the greatness of the pine tree and the fire of the eagle."

On the 9th of July Montcalm visited the Mission Indians of the Two Mountains on the

Ottawa, where he gave them a feast, roasting three oxen whole. The next day he visited Caughnawaga, or Saut St. Louis, where the same thing was repeated. With one voice all the warriors of both missions took up the hatchet.

On the 12th of July Montcalm proceeded up Lake Champlain to Fort Carillon, at Ticonderoga, accompanied by eighteen hundred and six warriors. In addition to the Indians, the French army was composed of three thousand and eighty-one regulars, two thousand nine hundred and forty-six Canadian militia, and one hundred and eight artillery, in all six thousand two hundred and fifteen men. General Webb, who was in command of the English forces, upon the 2d day of August dispatched Colonel Monroe from Fort Edward with his regiment, to rendezvous at and take command of the Fort William Henry garrison, which then numbered two thousand two hundred men, four hundred and fifty of whom occupied the fort, and the remainder were posted in the fortified camp on the ground near the fort. General Webb remained at Fort Edward with the main army, amounting to four or five thousand men, which in a few days began to be augmented by the arrival of militia. Upon the third of August Montcalm arrived with his force before old Fort William Henry, which he soon invested. Colonel Monroe sent from time to time to General Webb for assistance, but the pusillanimous Webb lay inactive, and paid no attention to his requests. Thus the garrison at Lake George held out day after day, expecting relief and reinforcements, but none came.

On the 8th of June General Johnson obtained permission of Webb to march to the relief of the garrison, and Putnam and his Rangers volunteered; but this force had scarcely begun their march when Webb ordered them to return to their posts. Giving over all hopes of relief, his ammunition now nearly exhausted, Colonel Monroe, on the 9th day of August, signed articles of capitulation.

The garrison was to march out with the honors of war, retaining their arms and their baggage, and one cannon. Covered wagons were to be furnished for their baggage, and an escort of five hundred men to guard the garrison on their way to Fort Edward. A scene now ensued which beggars description and fixes a stain upon Montcalm which dims the lustre of his triumphs. The Indians fell upon the musketeers and butchered them in the most ferocious manner. It is but just to the French, however, to say that they did everything in their power to prevent the fiendish massacre; as savages, when once they have tasted blood, were not to be appeased or controlled. The miserable remnants of this ill-starred garrison, after struggling through the woods, reached Fort Edward in small parties, often sleeping in the open air. The number that was massacred on this occasion was never definitely ascertained. Montcalm soon burned the fort and retired with his forces to Ticonderoga.

CAMPAIGN OF 1758—ABERCROMBIE'S EXPEDITION.

The famous but disastrous expedition of Abercrombie, in the year 1758, has been so often and fully related in our histories that it seems to need but a passing notice here.

As his expedition proceeded up Lake George, on the 5th day of July of that year, the old northern wilderness had never witnessed a more imposing and brilliant spectacle. With banners flying and bands of music sending forth their inspiring strains, more than a thousand boats moved over the broad waters of the Lake, in which were sixteen thousand men, their officers richly dressed in scarlet uniforms, and all joyous in anticipation of the glory they were about to win. Four days afterward, when this army came back, shattered, dismayed and sorrow-stricken, it presented a sad contrast. The boats were now filled with their dead and dying. In one of them was Lord Howe, a young nobleman of the highest promise, the idol of the English

army. Of the different corps of this unfortunate army, a Highland regiment, commanded by Lord Murry, suffered the most. Of this regiment one-half the privates and twenty-five officers were killed or severely wounded. After reaching the head of Lake George, load after load of these miserable sufferers were brought to Fort Edward, there to breathe out their dying groans, and to mingle their dust with that of the surrounding plains. Dying, they were placed to rest in unmarked and unremembered graves. Of all that stricken multitude buried at Fort Edward, the name and place of only one grave is preserved to the present day. It is the grave of Duncan Campbell, of Invershaw, major of the old Highland regiment. Abercrombie remained for some time at Lake George, and finally returned to Albany, his expedition, like so many others, having proved a failure.

CAMPAIGN OF 1759—EXPEDITION OF GENERAL AMHERST.

In 1759 Major Amherst succeeded Abercrombie as commander-in-chief of the British army in America. In the month of June, at the head of an army of twelve thousand men, he advanced to Lake George. While here he commenced building Fort George, one of the most substantial fortifications ever reared in this direction. When passing down the lake to Ticonderoga, General Amherst with his staff, landed on a Sunday upon the beautiful headland which is now so much admired by every one who crosses these waters. Since that day it has borne the name of Sabbath-day point. The French had scarcely two thousand men garrisoned in the fortresses on Lakes George and Champlain. On the 22d of July Amherst invested Ticonderoga without opposition, and the advanced lines, which had been the scene of so much slaughter two years before under Abercrombie, were immediately abandoned by the French. On the 26th of July the French blew up Fort Carrillon at Ticonderoga, and retired down the lake to

Crown Point, leaving the heavy artillery and twenty men in possession. Amherst soon advanced against Crown Point. On the 1st of August Crown Point was abandoned by the French, and they withdrew down Lake Champlain to its northern extremity.

Three days afterward Amherst moved forward with his forces and occupied the fort at Crown Point. Amherst spent the remainder of the season in rebuilding and enlarging the stupendous fortifications at Crown Point, Ticonderoga and Lake George. The ruins of these forts at the present day are objects of great interest to the tourist. The works alone at Crown Point, it is said, cost the British treasury two millions of pounds sterling. It was during the autumn of this year that Quebec was wrested from Montcalm by the victorious Wolf, and the scepter of France over her long-fought-for and much-prized Canadian possessions, fell from her grasp forever.

CHAPTER XV.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—CAUSES OF THE WAR—SITUATION IN SARATOGA COUNTY—CAMPAIGNS OF 1775 AND 1776—THE BRITISH PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1777—CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE—BURGOYNE'S ARMY.

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

Of a truth, the independence of the American colonies, which was brought about by the war of the Revolution, was the true outcome, the sure result of the spirit of liberty and equality which animated the people of the colonies from the very beginning.

More especially can the evolution of this free spirit be traced in the line of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, for the New England people, ably seconded by Virginia and the other colonies, were in the front of the fray, and bore the brunt of the contest.

Its seeds were sown and germinated in the

little Separatist congregation which met in 1607 at Scrooby Manor, in Lincolnshire, England, the birthplace of the Pilgrim Fathers. Under the heavy hand of royal British persecution it was carried by this little band to freedom-loving Holland, where it took deeper root, and thence across the ocean in the Mayflower to Plymouth Rock. Our republic is the bright consummate flower.

Yet not less in the other colonies than in New England was this free spirit manifested in colonial times. The long and bitter controversies in Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York, which arose between their respective governors, who represented the Royal prerogative, and their legislative bodies, who represented the people, bear striking witness to the existence of this free spirit.

But more than this, a hundred years or more before the war broke out, the principal colonies in their fundamentals and bills of rights, had declared in the clearest terms the principle of "No taxation without representation."

At the close of the Seven Years War by the peace of Paris, in 1763, in which the colonies in America played so important a part, and which resulted in the conquest of Canada, England found herself burdened with a debt which she could scarcely ever hope to pay. In her distress she resolved to tax the colonies, and in doing this, Parliament assumed the most arbitrary power over them.

From the year 1764—the very next year after the peace of Paris—to the year 1775, the British Parliament, in many offensive and arbitrary ways, directed its efforts to the end of depriving the colonies of their liberties, and, in violation of their constitutional rights as Englishmen, unlawfully forcing them to contribute to the revenues of the British crown.

The men who at this time managed the political affairs of England, seemed to lack both the wisdom and the moderation which could alone secure to her the benefits of her triumphs in the new world. They were ignorant of the geography of the country, as well as of the

character of its inhabitants. Neither were they familiar with the history of the country, nor did they comprehend the drift of the opinions which prevailed there.

The people of the colonies demanded equality with their fellow subjects, not as a favor, but as a right. Therefore the offensive and arbitrary measures of the British Parliament met with a most spirited and determined resistance on the part of the colonists.

The first offensive measure adopted by Parliament was what is known as the "Sugar Act," passed May 5, 1764. This act laid a duty on many articles that were imported into the colonies, and among others upon all sugars. This was looked upon as sacrificing the interests of the northern colonies for the benefit of the interests which Parliament had in the West Indies.

But this was soon followed by a still more obnoxious measure. On the 22d day of March, 1765, the "Stamp Act," having before received the assent of both houses of Parliament, received the royal signature. This measure laid the foundation of the American Revolution.

To give in further detail the events which followed, culminating in open rebellion against the British power, would hardly be within the scope of this work; suffice it to say in a general way, that the arbitrary measures of the colonial governors, the arrival of the military force, the misrepresentation of the acts of the colonists abroad, the refusal to hear their petition, the popular combinations against importing British goods, the struggle in the British Parliament between governmental policy and patriotism, the ever-memorable and ever-glorious protests against oppression by colonial legislatures, the collisions of the soldiery with the people, the firm and persistent opposition to the usurpations of chartered rights, the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, the holding of county meetings and conventions, the institution of committees of safety and correspondence; all these events and others of like import, indicating that a spirit

of nationality as well as a love of civil liberty were taking deep root on American soil, prepared the way for the War of Independence.

II.—THE SITUATION IN WHAT IS NOW SARATOGA COUNTY.

At the breaking out of the war, in 1775, what is now the county of Saratoga, the reader will bear in mind, formed a part of the county of Albany. At the time of the first division of Albany county, by the act of the legislature which set off Tryon and Charlotte counties, passed March 24, 1772, the territory which is now Saratoga county was erected into two districts, viz., the District of Half Moon, and the District of Saratoga. The District of Half Moon included the present towns of Waterford, Half Moon and Clifton Park. The District of Saratoga included all the other seventeen towns of the county as they now are. In 1775 the District of Saratoga was divided, and the present towns of Ballston, Wilton, Charlton, Galway, Providence, Edinburg and a part of Greenfield, were made into the District of Ballstown. Thus the county remained divided into three districts until the war was over.

The first committees of safety and correspondence for Saratoga county, appointed while it was still divided into two districts, were as follows, viz.: for the District of Half Moon, Guert Van Schoonhoven, Isaac Fonda, Wilhelmas Van Antwerp and Ezekiel Taylor; for the District of Saratoga, Harmanas Schuyler, Cornelius Van Veghten and Cornelius Vandenburg.

III.—CAMPAIGNS OF 1775-1776.

The succession of events mentioned above as leading up to the contest were followed in the spring of 1775 by open hostilities in the field. The campaign of 1775, as it may be called, was quite advantageous to the American cause. Towards the end of the year the royal troops were successfully resisted and the authority of the crown everywhere defied from Canada to Virginia. The uprising in Lex-

ington and Concord had been followed by Bunker Hill and the vigorous siege of General Howe's army in Boston. Ticonderoga and Crown Point, the key to the Canadian provinces, had been taken and held, Lord Dunmore driven from Norfolk, and Quebec closely invested by land and water.

But the campaign of 1776 changed matters for the worse. In the beginning of the year, Sir Guy Carleton drove the Americans from Quebec, yet his naval expedition up Lake Champlain during the ensuing summer resulted in no material success to the British arms. In the south, the British general, Sir William Howe, carried everything before him, and the Americans were saved from almost total disaster by the consummate generalship of Washington at Trenton, near the close of the year. Thus the fortunes of war could hardly be said to favor the Americans at the close of the year 1776, and the campaign of 1777 was looked forward to with great anxiety and many forebodings by the struggling colonists.

IV.—THE BRITISH PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1777.

In the meantime, the British cabinet was almost exclusively engaged in concerting means and measures for the re-establishment of the royal authority, and to this end had resolved upon the employment, if necessary, of the whole force of the realm.

To further their projects they called into their councils Gen. John Burgoyne, who had already been engaged in active service in America, near Boston and on Lake Champlain in 1776, and invited him to submit his views as to the military operations of the summer of 1777.

These views General Burgoyne submitted in a paper entitled "Reflections upon the war in America." His favorite project therein set forth was the one so often foreshadowed in the French and Indian wars: "That of an expedition from Canada into the heart of the disaffected districts." His project, with some

modifications made by the king, was finally adopted, and the general himself appointed to the command of the northern army of invasion.

The plan of the British campaign in America for the year 1777 included the advance of an army from Canada under command of Lieut. Gen. John Burgoyne, by way of Lake Champlain and Lake George into the Upper Hudson valley as far south as Albany. At the same time the army under Sir Henry Clinton, then stationed at New York, was to force its way north up the Lower Hudson until it met and joined the army under Burgoyne, thus effectually cutting off all communication between the northern and southern colonies.

In addition to these two main expeditions two minor ones were also planned for the purpose of distracting the attention of the Americans from the advance of the main bodies. One of these consisted of about two hundred British regulars, a regiment of New York loyalists, raised and commanded by Sir John Johnson, and a large body of Indians, all under command of Lieut. Col. St. Leger. This was to go up the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, and from there penetrate to Albany by way of the Mohawk river. The other minor expedition was the detachment sent out by General Burgoyne from Fort Edward on the 9th day of August toward Bennington, under Lieut. Col. Frederick Baum of Riedesel's dragoons. In Lieutenant Hadden's journal (p. 111), may be found a copy of General Burgoyne's *private* instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Baum, in which the object of this expedition is stated as follows:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LIEUT. COL. BAUM.

"The object of your expedition is, to try the affection of the Country; to disconcert the councils of the Enemy, to mount the Riedesel's Dragoons, to compleat Peter's Corps and obtain large supplies of Cattle, Horses & Carriages."

V.—THE CAUSES OF BURGoyNE'S DEFEAT.

The Burgoyne campaign was on the part of the British admirably planned, but was poorly

executed. It must be admitted, however, that the one controlling element in its failure was the almost insuperable natural difficulties and obstructions encountered in its progress.

Another element quite as fatal to its successful issue was the utter want of coöperation on the part of Sir William Howe, of New York.

Had Sir William moved his forces up the Hudson to Albany, as it was expected he would do, instead of sending them to the south, as he really did do, he could have relieved General Burgoyne in his hour of need.

This unaccountable failure of General Howe to go to the relief of General Burgoyne, has always, until recent times, been looked upon as one of the most unsolved problems of history. But it now appears that while Burgoyne's instructions were positive and unconditional, Howe was left, so far as any orders he received, at such complete liberty as to justify his conduct in marching to the south.

Of a truth, the only orders which Howe appears to have received upon this point, are comprised in a casual sentence contained in Lord George Germain's dispatch of the 18th of May, 1777, with reference to the threatened operations of the Americans in the south, as follows: "I trust, however, that whatever you may meditate will be executed in time for you to coöperate with the army to proceed from Canada."

It appears that at the same time the orders to Burgoyne were prepared at the war office in London, orders were also made out for Howe providing for his full coöperation. But while the orders to Burgoyne were signed and forwarded to him, those to Howe were, through sheer neglect, left unsigned and remained in the pigeon holes of the home office until after all was over.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, in his "Life of Lord Shelburne," quotes the following memorandum from the hand of Lord Shelburne. He says:

"The inconsistent orders given to Generals Howe and Burgoyne could not be accounted for except in a way which it must be difficult

for any person who is not conversant with the negligence of office to comprehend. It might appear incredible if his own secretary and the most respectable persons in office had not assured me of the fact. What corroborates it is that it can be accounted for in no other way. It requires as much experience in business to comprehend the very trifling causes which have produced the greatest events as it does strength of reason to develop the very deepest designs. Lord George, having among other peculiarities a particular aversion to being put out of his way on any occasion, had arranged to call at his office on his way to the country, in order to sign the dispatches; but as those addressed to Howe had not been 'fair copied,' and he was not disposed to be balked of his projected visit into Kent, they were not signed then, and were forgotten on his way to town."

How little a thing sometimes changes the destinies of nations!

VI.—BURGOYNE'S ARMY.

On the 27th of March, 1777, Burgoyne sailed for America, and arrived at Quebec in the beginning of May. On the 20th of May he took command of the northern army of invasion, and set out on his ill-fated expedition with the flower of the British army and some of England's best blood in his train. There was a mixed multitude in Burgoyne's army. There were in it the bronzed veterans of many an European battlefield, joined with the undisciplined provincial and the savage warrior from the Canadian forests.

Burgoyne's army consisted of seven battalions of British infantry, viz.: the 9th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 47th, 53d and 62d regiments.

Of these, the flank companies were detailed to form a corps of grenadiers, under Major Ackland, and a light infantry under Major the Earl of Balcarras.

The Germans were dismounted dragoons, Hessian rifles, and a mixed force of Brunswickers.

The artillery was composed of five hundred

and eleven rank and file, including one hundred Germans. There was a large number of guns, the most of which were left on Lake Champlain.

The army was divided into three brigades, under Major-General Phillips and Brigadier-Generals Frasier and Hamilton. Colonel Kingston and Captain Money acted as adjutant and quartermaster generals. Sir James Clark and Lord Petersham were aides-de-camp to General Burgoyne.

The total force was, rank and file : British, 4,135 ; Germans, 3,116 ; Canadians, 148 ; Indians, 503 ; total, 7,902.

The records of some of the regiments with Burgoyne were full of glory. The oldest was the 21st, or Royal North British Fusiliers. It was raised in Scotland in 1678, during the reign of Charles II., and was first called into action the next year at Bothwell Bridge. When the Duke of Monmouth revolted against the throne in 1685 the 21st helped put his army down. In 1689 it took part in the battle of Killikranks, and the next wars in Flanders, and shared in many victories when King William commanded in person. After the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, it returned to Great Britain, but in 1702 again went to the continent under the great Duke of Marlborough.

It was at Blenheim, in 1704, when its colonel was killed ; at Ramillies, in 1706 ; at Oudenarde, in 1708 ; and at Malplaquet, in 1709, when it again lost its colonel. But the record is too long for our place. It was at Dettingen, at Fontenoy, and at Culloden. In 1761 it came to America, and was at Mobile until 1772. In 1776 it again came to America, and in 1777 fared in the fortunes of Burgoyne.

We have space for a brief account of one or two others. The 20th Foot was raised November 20, 1688. It had opened its career at the battle of the Boyne.

This corps owed much to Major-General Wolfe, who, as captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, did much to make it a model regiment. Its colors are now inscribed with

"Minden," "Egmont-op-zee, Egypt" (with the Sphinx), "Maida," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Vittoua," "Pyrenees," "Orthes," "Peninsula," "Toulona," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sebastapol," "Lucknow."

Of such material were the regiments made that followed the fortunes of Burgoyne in the American wilds, fought on the battle-fields of Saratoga on September 19th and October 7th, and surrendered as prisoners of war on October 17th at old Saratoga.

CHAPTER XVI.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED. PROGRESS OF BURGOYNE'S ARMY— THE FALL OF TICONDEROGA—BATTLE OF FORT ANN—THE RETREAT OF THE AMERICANS.

I.—PROGRESS OF BURGOYNE'S ARMY.

We have seen in the preceding chapter of what material the British army of invasion, under Burgoyne, was mainly composed. In succeeding chapters will be shown its complete overthrow at Saratoga, and the triumph of the American cause. With his army thus made up of veteran regiments whose colors were emblazoned with the names of a hundred battle-fields, made dear to British hearts by British valor, Burgoyne swept proudly up Lake Champlain in the glorious month of June, 1777. For more than a hundred years this fair lake, mountain-bordered and forest-embowered, had been the pathway of hostile men. But never before in all its history had so effective and well disciplined a force as this sped over its waters, arrayed in war's grim pageantry. It was an army composed of thoroughly disciplined troops, under able and trustworthy officers. John Burgoyne, the general, statesman, dramatist and poet, was the pet soldier of the British aristocracy. Maj. Gen. William Phillips was a distinguished artillery

officer of exceptional strategical skill, and Member of Parliament for Boroughbridge, York. Major General Riedesel, who commanded the Hessians, had been especially selected for his military experience, acquired during a long service under Prince Ferdinand, in the Seven Years war. Brigadiers Simon Fraser and Gustavus Hamilton, had been appointed solely on the ground of rare professional merit. Major Robert Kingston had served honorably in Portugal. Majors Lord Balcarras and John Dyke Ackland, were considered officers of rare courage and high attainments.

On the 17th of June, Burgoyne encamped with his army at the mouth of the Boquet river, and remained there until the 25th. While there Burgoyne held a council with the Indians. In his address to the Indians on the 21st, he said :

“CHIEFS AND WARRIORS:—The great King, our common father and the patron of all who seek and deserve his protection, has considered with satisfaction the general conduct of the Indian tribes from the beginning of the troubles in America. Too sagacious and too faithful to be deluded or corrupted, they have observed the violated rights of the parental power they love, and burn to vindicate them * * The clemency of your father has been abused, the offers of his mercy have been despised, and his further patience would in his eyes, become culpable, inasmuch as it would withhold redress from the most grievous oppressions in the province that ever disgraced the history of mankind. It therefore remains for me, the general of one of his majesty's armies, and in this council his representative, to release you from those bonds which your obedience impose. Warriors, you are free! Go forth in the might of your valor and your cause! Strike at the common enemies of Great Britain—disturbers of public order, peace and happiness; destroyers of commerce; paricides of the State. * * * I positively forbid bloodshed when you are not opposed in arms. Aged men, women, children and prisoners, must be held sacred from the knife and hatchet, even in the time of actual conflict. You shall receive compensation for the prisoners you take, but you shall be called to account for scalps.”

An old war chief of the Iroquois, answering, said :

“I stand up in the name of all nations present to assure our father that we have attentively listened to his discourse. We have received you as our father because when you speak we hear the voice of our Great Father beyond the great lake. We rejoice in the approbation you have expressed of our behavior. We have been tried and tempted by the Bostonians; but we have loved our Father and our hatchets have been sharpened upon our affections.”

While at the mouth of the Boquet the army of Burgoyne foraged upon the rich but deserted fields of William Gilliland's manor of Willsboro until it was turned into a desolate waste.

Leaving the mouth of the Boquet on the 25th, Burgoyne reached Crown Point the next day, and encamped there on both sides of Putnam creek, the few Americans garrisoned there retreating before him.

II.—FALL OF TICONDEROGA.

On the 30th of June Burgoyne prepared to attack Ticonderoga. Before advancing, in general orders, he used the following language, which struck the key note of this campaign: “The army embarks to-morrow to approach the enemy. We are to contend for the king and the constitution of Great Britain, to vindicate the law and to relieve the oppressed—a cause in which his majesty's troops and those of the princes, his allies, will feel equal excitement. The services required of this particular expedition are critical and conspicuous. During our progress occasions may occur in which no difficulty nor labor nor life are to be regarded. ‘This army must not retreat.’”

On the 1st of July the whole of Burgoyne's army moved forward and invested Ticonderoga. The fort at Crown Point had been built by the French in 1731, but the fort of Ticonderoga was not constructed by them until 1755, and was taken from them by General Amherst in 1757. Early in 1775 it had been taken by Col. Ethan Allen for the British. It was garrisoned by only two thousand five hundred Continentals and six hundred militia, under command of General St. Clair. It was

looked upon as one of the strongest posts in North America, and the Colonists confidently hoped that it was an effective bar to Burgoyne's further progress. St. Clair's forces numbered less than half those of Burgoyne, while it needed to properly guard the place ten thousand men and one hundred cannon. The fatal fault in the construction of this fort was that to the south of it, just across the outlet of Lake George, and within fifteen hundred feet of the fort was a mountain, seven hundred feet high, called Mount Defiance, then known as Sugar Loaf mountain.

The Americans had supposed it utterly impossible to occupy this eminence with cannon. What was their astonishment, then, when on the morning of the 5th day of July they beheld Sugar Loaf mountain covered with red coats, who were clearing off the ground on which to plant their heavy guns, for the purpose of firing into the fort. The Americans saw at once their fatal error, and had nothing to do but make hasty preparation for flight. They evacuated the fort on the night of the 5th, and at dawn of the 6th of July the British flag again waved over Ticonderoga.

Bitter was the disappointment of the colonists at the fall of this fort. The order to evacuate was received in the fort with curses and with tears. But there was no alternative. The guns on Sugar Loaf would sweep every corner of the works. The main body of the Americans retreated toward Castleton, in Vermont. They were overtaken by the British at Hubbardton, where a severe battle was fought and the Americans defeated with great loss. About midnight, while the main body of the Americans were retreating across the lake, orders were issued to place the sick and wounded, with the women and children, and such ammunition and baggage as might be expedient, on board two hundred batteaux, to be sent at three o'clock in the morning under a convoy of six hundred men, under command of Colonel Long, of New Hampshire, up the lake to Skeensborough, now Whitehall. The

boats reached Skeensborough about three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, but in less than two hours the British were upon them.

III.—BATTLE OF FORT ANN.

Colonel Long at once threw up his galleys, and setting fire to the fort, mill and storehouse at Skeensborough, retired in great confusion to Fort Ann, where he arrived on the morning of the 7th. On the 7th, Colonel Hill, with the 9th British regiment, followed Colonel Long. Halting for the night on the way, at half past ten on the morning of the 8th, Colonel Hill reached the narrow pass in the valley of Wood creek, half a mile below the fort. Upon the appearance of the British before Fort Ann, Colonel Long and Colonel Van Rensselaer, at the head of all the forces they could muster—about 1,000 men—marched out to meet them. And there ensued one of the most hotly contested actions of the war, and one of the most important in its results. The British were repulsed and retreated in haste to Skeensborough, and it was not until the 25th that they again advanced as far as Fort Ann. Thus Burgoyne actually suffered a delay of seventeen days in consequence of the defeat of Colonel Hill and the British 9th at Fort Ann. Colonel Van Rensselaer's troops at Fort Ann were raw militia, hastily raised on the Van Rensselaer manor, and were but a few days from the plow. Yet they fought like veterans at Fort Ann. Colonel Long's force was encamped below the fort, near the pass, and first became engaged with the enemy, meeting him directly in front and checking his advance with a heavy fire. Colonel Van Rensselaer marched out to assist him. Part of his force crossed the creek on Long's right, entered a piece of woods, and poured in a heavy fire on the enemy across the stream. The British returned it with great vigor. Captain Money, in testifying before the committee of the House of Commons in regard to the first battle at Saratoga, said it was much

heavier than any he had known, unless at the affair at Fort Ann. Terribly galled by the fires from the wood, the British made a charge in that direction, but were beaten back with heavy loss. At the same time Long and Van Rensselaer advanced in front. In the height of the conflict Van Rensselaer was severely wounded and fell beside a log over which he was just springing. Several of his men ran to his assistance. "Don't mind me," said the Colonel. "Don't mind me, but charge the enemy, charge I say, charge!" They obeyed his orders and for two hours the brave colonel lay there, while the battle raged thick and fast around him.

Then another portion of the Americans crossed the creek still further down and attacked the British rear. Thus almost surrounded, Colonel Hill was obliged to retreat up the steep rocky hill, since called Battle Hill, where he held out for another hour. At length a band of Indians arrived from below. They gave the war-whoop, and the British answered with three cheers. Then the Americans who were below, being thus placed between two fires, and becoming short of ammunition, retreated to their comrades up the stream. Colonel Hill at once took advantage of this movement and beat a hasty retreat down Wood creek to Whitehall, leaving the victorious Americans masters of the field. After the firing had ceased, Colonel Van Rensselaer looked up from behind his log and saw a young man in rustic dress approaching, gun in hand. The Colonel raised himself on his elbows and cried out: "Who comes there?" The young man sprang behind a tree, and hastily loading his gun, not till then did he answer the Colonel's challenge. "I am a Continental soldier," said he, "Who the devil are you?" "I am Colonel Van Rensselaer," replied the officer. The young man called his comrades to his aid and bore the wounded officer to the fort. He was the father of Gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, who was with Wayne in his expedition against the Indians, and re-

ceived six wounds while leading the attack on Queenstown heights, in the war of 1812. Colonel Long the next day burnt Fort Ann, and retired to join General Schuyler at Fort Edward.

We have dwelt upon this affair at Fort Ann because it has so far never received at the hands of our historical writers the notice it deserves. In view of the overshadowing importance of what soon followed in the progress of the Burgoyne campaign, Fort Ann has been quite forgotten. But it should rank with Bennington and Oriskany in its importance. Nay, it was the first decided check which the British received in the campaign.

IV.—RETREAT OF THE AMERICANS TO THE MOHAWK.

After Colonel Hill, with the 9th regiment of British foot, was driven back, on the 8th of July, from the bloody field of Fort Ann, to the main body, the British army then encamped at Skeensborough, now Whitehall. It was not until the 25th of the month that the vanguard of Burgoyne's troops again appeared at Fort Ann. In the meantime, after filling Wood creek with obstructions, what few American troops there were then in the valley of the Upper Hudson retreated to Fort Edward until the morning of the 30th, which was the day after the advance corps of the British, under General Frasier, reached the banks of the Hudson. The American army retreated first to Saratoga, and from thence to the upper points of the Mohawk, below Waterford.

While at Waterford General Schuyler was, on the 18th of August, superseded by General Gates, and the American army remained entrenched there until the 8th of September, when it again commenced its advance up the Hudson, first to Stillwater, and then to Bemus Heights. At Bemus Heights it threw up intrenchments, and awaited the approach of the army of Burgoyne.

After the fall of Ticonderoga, a reign of terror, without parallel in the history of this

country, began to rage in the Upper Hudson valley. Every roadway and trail leading southward was filled with fugitives, old and young, men, women and children, struggling along over the rough roads with their scanty stores of household goods, yet their all, snatched in haste from their deserted log cabins, and piled, some on wagons, drawn by horses, some on carts, drawn by oxen, and some on hand-carts, all rushing along in furious and tumultuous haste, in mortal fear of the dread tomahawk and scalping-knife of the Indian warriors, whose fierce yells were even then resounding throughout the Upper Hudson valley. And yet there was another class, equally numerous, who filled the trails leading to the headquarters of the British army, made up of tories and royal sympathizers, in equal fear of the savages, who were seeking the protection of General Burgoyne. So, amid all this confusion and dismay, General Frasier, with the advance of the British army, on the 27th day of July encamped near Fort Edward. General Burgoyne, following him with the main body on the next day, took up his position on the Pitch Pine Plain, near by, his ardent desire to reach the banks of the Hudson having ended in fruition. It was the darkest hour in the history of the war of independence, but it was the darkness that comes before the dawn.

Even so, the night in our country's history was long and dark and dreary; but oh! the wondrous beauty of the day.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION (Continued)—THE MURDER OF JEANNIE MCCREA BY THE INDIANS UNDER BURGoyNE—THE AMERICAN SITUATION—THE BATTLE GROUND—THE BATTLE OF SEPTEMBER 19.

THE MURDER OF JEANNIE M'CREA.

No one of the several episodes, as they are called, of the campaign of 1777, has such

tragic and pathetic interest as the story of Jeannie McCrea. And as she was an inhabitant of Saratoga county at the time of her death, it is proper that her story should be told somewhat in detail in these pages.

It was on Sunday, at noon, of the 27th of July, while General Frasier was encamped on the plains, three miles away, and General Burgoyne was still at Fort Ann, that she, the one maiden martyr of the American cause, met her death, while on her way to meet her lover, at the hands of Burgoyne's Indians, near the spring of water at the old pine tree of Fort Edward.

About the year 1768, two Scotch families, the McCreas and the Jones', came from Leomington, New Jersey, and settled in the wild woods of Saratoga county, on the west bank of the Hudson, nearly opposite and below Fort Edward.

The widow Jones came with a family of six grown-up sons, whose names were: Solomon, John, Dunham, Daniel, David and Jonathan. The Jones' took up the farm now known as the Roger place, in Moreau, nearly opposite Fort Edward, being but a mile and a half or so below, and kept a ferry there, then called, and after the war long known as Jones' ferry.

The McCreas settled three or four miles further down the river, not far from the line of Northumberland. Jeannie McCrea was the daughter of a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman. Her mother having died and her father having married again, she came to reside with her brother, John McCrea, on the banks of the Hudson, and thus she became a pioneer in the settlement of the old north wilderness. The McCrea brothers were strong adherents of the American cause, and men of standing and influence in the neighborhood. In 1773 her brother, Daniel McCrea, was the first clerk of the first court held in Charlotte county by Judge Duer, at Fort Edward, and when the first two regiments, the 12th and 13th of Albany county militia men, were commissioned by the committee of safety in 1775, her brother,

John McCrea, was given the important post of colonel commanding the 13th, or Saratoga regiment, but the Jones' adhered to the royal cause. One of them, John, was married, and when the war broke out, was settled three miles north of Sandy Hill, at what is now called Moss street, near whose house General Frasier was encamped at the time of the tragedy. In the fall of 1776 Jonathan and David Jones raised a company of fifty men, under pretext of reinforcing the American garrison at Ticonderoga, but on their march they passed by the American fort, and joined the British at Crown Point, fifteen miles further down the lake. In the winter following, Jonathan and David Jones both went to Canada, and were commissioned in the British service—Jonathan as captain, and David as lieutenant, in the same company—and at the time of the invasion they accompanied the army of Burgoyne as pilots and guides against their own countrymen.

In the summer of 1777 Jeannie McCrea was about twenty-three years of age, of medium stature, finely formed, distinguished for the profusion of her dark hair, and celebrated for more than common beauty. Tradition says that between her and David Jones a tender intimacy had sprung up before they left New Jersey, which was continued after they had settled on the Hudson, and rudely interrupted by the stern events of partisan warfare. The reader will bear in mind that Burgoyne had broken up his headquarters at Whitehall on the 25th of July, and on the 26th his advanced corps was encamped on the "Pitch Pine Plains," four miles north of Fort Edward.

It should also be borne in mind that at that time all inhabitants in the vicinity of Fort Edward had either moved down the river, or if remaining, had sought protection of Burgoyne, and that there then was only a small garrison of American troops left at Fort Edward, who also moved down the river after Jeannie's death.

But Jeannie, although admonished by her brother, Colonel John, to go down the river,

still remained near Fort Edward. Her heart was with the young lieutenant in the ranks of the rapidly advancing invaders, and woman-like she lingered to await his coming. On the day before her death she proceeded up the river, and crossed over at Jones' ferry. The old ferryman, after the war, often spoke of how well she looked, dressed, as he expressed it, in her wedding clothes. After crossing the river, Jeannie went to the house of Peter Freel (the old "Baldwin House"), which stood close under the walls of the fort, where she remained over night. After breakfast the next morning she went to the house of Mrs. McNiel, which stood about eighty rods north of the fort, on the main road leading to Sandy Hill. Mrs. McNeil had been a warm friend of Jeannie's father in New Jersey, and was a cousin of General Frasier, of the British army, and was doubtless then about to seek his protection, otherwise she would have many days before gone down the river.

On the fatal morning, Sunday, the 27th day of July, our people at the fort had sent out a scouting party of fifty men, under command of Lieutenant Palmer, to ascertain the position and watch the movements of the enemy. This party had followed the plain to a deep ravine, about a mile north of the fort, when they fell into an ambuscade, or met a party of about two hundred Indians, who were on a marauding excursion. The Americans at once turned and fled for their lives toward the fort. The Indians pursued, and shot down and scalped eighteen of their number, including Lieutenant Palmer. The Americans rushed off from the plain, down the hill and across the marsh, near the river, and such as escaped returned to the protecting walls of the fort. The Indians shot Lieutenant Palmer near the brow of the hill, and killed the last private still nearer the fort.

At the foot of the hill the main body of the Indians halted, and six of them rushed forward across the low ground to the house of Mrs. McNiel. There the Indians found Mrs. Mc-

Niel and Jeannie, and seizing them both, hurried them as captives across the low ground over which they had come to the foot of the hill, where they joined the main body of savages. At the foot of the hill they placed Jeannie on a horse, and began their march with the two captive women and the scalps of eighteen soldiers toward Frasier's camp. All their motions were intently watched by the people at the fort, and the Indians had scarcely reached the hill when the report of some guns was heard, and Jeannie was seen to fall from her horse. It was but the work of a moment for the scalping knife, and the dark, flowing locks of poor Jeannie were dangling, all blood-stained, at the belt of an Indian chief. Her body was stripped and dragged out of sight of the fort, and the Indians, with Mrs. McNiel, proceeded on their way to the British camp. That day no one dared to leave the fort. The next day the Americans evacuated Fort Edward, and passed down the river. Before going, however, they sent a file of men in search of the body of Jeannie, and found it near the body of Lieutenant Palmer, about twenty rods from where she had fallen the day before. The bodies were both taken to the fort, and then sent with a small detachment of men in advance of the main body of retreating Americans to the right bank of the small creek, about three miles below Fort Edward, where they were buried in rude and hasty graves. It is but just to say that another version of the actual manner of Jeannie's death has come down to us, which finds, however, few advocates at the present day. It should be remembered that at the time of her death party spirit ran wild, and both sides did not scruple to exaggerate facts in their own favor. While General Gates seized upon the incident of this tragedy to inflame the passions of the whigs, the loyalists endeavored to make as light as possible of the matter. The other version of the matter above alluded to seems to have originated with those who at the time sympathized with the royal cause, and of course,

wished to extenuate the matter as much as possible. The other account is that the Indians were in turn, after they had taken the two women from the house, pursued by the American troops from the fort, and fired on; that Jeannie was struck by two or three balls from the American guns, and not shot by the Indians at all. That after she fell, pierced by American bullets, she was scalped by the Indians, and left dead, as above related. But this account seems to lack confirmation of those, especially eye-witnesses, among the retreating party of savages themselves. Mrs. McNiel did not know that Jeannie was killed until she had reached Frasier's camp. On their way to Frasier's camp the Indians stopped at William Griffin's, and showing their scalps, said they had killed Jeannie. But what seems the strongest evidence of the truth of the version first given is the manner in which General Burgoyne treated the subject. Upon hearing of the affair, Burgoyne was very angry. He called a council of the Indians, demanded that the Indian who had killed Jeannie should be given up, that he might be punished as his crime deserved. Now, if the Indians had not killed Jeannie, and she had been accidentally shot by pursuing Americans, they, the Indians, would have said so. In truth, there would have been no culprit among them to punish. They themselves were the only ones Burgoyne could learn the facts of the case from, and after hearing their version, Burgoyne demanded the culprit to hang, but Burgoyne's officers, fearing the defection of the Indians, persuaded him to change his mind, and let the culprit go.

The death of this maiden seemed to work, in the hands of a wise Providence, a turning point, as it were, of a new era in the world's destiny. For from that hour the fortunes of Burgoyne began to wane, and the Americans, aroused to vengeance by the spilling of her innocent blood, began at once their march to glory and to victory. It was but ten days after, on the 6th of August, that General Her-

kimier and his gallant band of Tryon county men fought the bloody battle of Oriskany, and thereby arrested the progress of Colonel St. Leger in the Mohawk valley, thus preventing his union with Burgoyne. And it was only ten days after Oriskany that Colonel Baum was beaten at Bennington. On the 6th of August the German troops marched from Fort Ann and encamped at the cross road two miles above Fort Edward.

On Sunday, August 10, the 53d regiment was ordered back to garrison Ticonderoga, and the 62d to join Lieutenant-Colonel Anstruther at Fort George. In Hadden's journal is an entry as follows: "On August 13th—General orders—The army marches to-morrow by the right in one column to Fort Miller." On the same day General Frasier marched forward to the mouth of the Batten Kill, nearly opposite Saratoga. Then came the following entry in Hadden's journal: "August 20.—A deserter shot, and a reward of one hundred dollars offered for the discovery of an emissary of the enemy enticing men to desert." On the 3d of September the park of artillery came in from Fort George, and the additional companies, about three hundred men, arrived in camp from Canada. Again we find in Hadden's journal: "Saturday, September 13.—The advanced corps and right wing of the army, with all the artillery, crossed the Hudson river on a bridge of batteaux, near Batten Kill, and encamped at Saratoga. We began our march at two in the afternoon, the left wing remained on the opposite side of the river, occupying General Frasier's old fort near the Batten Kill." The army remained at Saratoga until the 15th. Hadden's journal continues: "September 15 (continued.)—Agreeable to this day's order, the army marched and the bridge was broken up. We halted and encamped in one line at a farm called Dovegat, nearly three miles from our former ground. Wednesday, September 17th.—The army marched to Sword's farm (three and a half miles). The army being arrived at Sword's

farm encamped enpotence, the left flank being secured by the river."

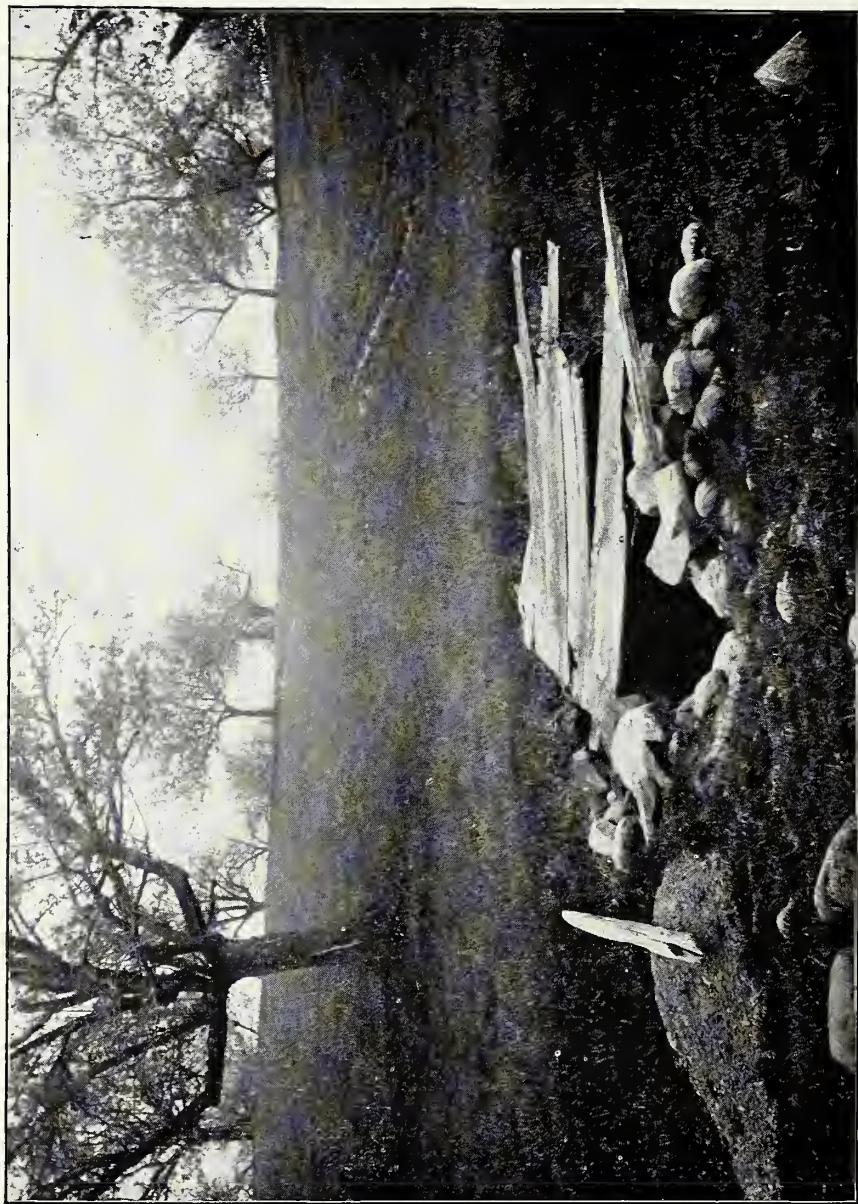
During the 18th the army remained at Sword's farm, two miles north of Freeman's farm, where the decisive battles of the campaign took place on the 19th and on October 7th. The next entry in Hadden's journal chronicles the advance of the army into battle: "Friday, September 19th.—Between nine and ten o'clock in the forenoon the army advanced in three columns, agreeable to former orders."

II.—THE AMERICAN ARMY.

Now let us leave for the moment Burgoyne and his army of invasion, and see what the Americans under General Gates had been doing all this time by way of defense. As above stated, the American army, after leaving the mouth of the Mohawk on the 8th of September, marched up the Hudson and encamped at Bemus Heights, at a point about four miles south of Sword's farm, where Burgoyne remained over the 18th. At Bemus Heights the bordering hills crowd down almost to the bank of the Hudson, leaving but a narrow defile to be defended, and this point was selected by Kosciusko as the best for defensive operations. Under his direction a line of entrenchments was thrown up, reaching from the river half a mile westerly, over the hills to what is now called the "Neilson House." The right wing occupied the hillside near the river, protected in front by a marshy ravine and an abatis.

The left wing, in command of General Arnold, occupied the height to the west—Bemus Heights proper. The headquarters of General Gates was near the center, a little south of the Neilson house. Thus were the two armies situated, about four miles apart, on the morning of the battle.

On the 23d of August Colonel Morgan's regiment of riflemen had arrived from Virginia. The army was largely made up of men from New England.



OLD BATTLE WELL, FREEMAN'S FARM.

DESPERATE FIGHTING FOR POSSESSION, SEPTEMBER 19TH AND OCTOBER 7TH, 1777.

III.—THE BATTLE GROUND.

Between the two hostile armies thus quietly sleeping on that pleasant autumn morning, stretched about four miles of primeval forest, with four or five little clearings of a dozen acres in extent, in the centre of which was the deserted log cabin of the settler. Down the slope of the hill ran several small streams into the river, each of which had worn through the yielding clay banks of the hills a deep ravine, in its passage through the forest. Their ravages made it difficult for an army to march over the ground. Freeman's farm was one of the little clearings above spoken of, situate about a mile west of the river, mid-way between the two armies. To reach it, Burgoyne had to cross two ravines and the Americans one. There were two log huts in the clearing on Freeman's farm. On the morning of the 19th, while the British columns were in motion, these log dwellings were occupied by a detachment of Morgan's riflemen. It was the intention of General Gates to remain quietly in his camp and await the attack of the British; but Arnold was impatient to meet the enemy in the woods, half way. Arnold's importunity prevailed, and he was sent off at the head of a part of the infantry and Morgan's rifle corps to meet the advancing British.

IV.—THE BATTLE OF SEPTEMBER 19.

About one in the afternoon the centre column of the British under Burgoyne fell in with the pickets at the log house on Freeman's farm. This was the beginning of the action. The pickets were driven back, and Arnold, at the head of his men, advanced to sustain them. On his way Arnold met Frasier, who had marched around from the British right with his grenadiers and light infantry to the westward of Freeman's farm, and a bloody battle ensued, which lasted for more than an hour. At some places on the field, it is stated, the blood was ankle deep, such was the carnage. At length Frasier was reinforced, and Arnold retired. In the meantime the troops

of Burgoyne's division formed in order of battle on the field of Freeman's farm, and a large body of the Americans advanced to attack them. At three o'clock the action became general, close and bloody. The struggle of the combatants was for the possession of the clearing. The 20th, 21st and 62d regiments under Brigadier General Hamilton were headed by Burgoyne in person. For six times in succession on that bloody afternoon were detachments of Continentals hurled against the British column, and as many times driven back under the protection of the surrounding woods. Thus the battle swayed back and forth across the bloody fields like the waves of the stormy sea till darkness put an end to the contest. Each side was repeatedly reinforced; toward night the timely arrival of the Germans saved the British from defeat. Captain Pausch, in command of the German artillery in this action, in his journal, translated by Col. William L. Stone, gives this account of it: "Under a shower of the enemy's bullets I safely reached the field just as the 21st and the 9th were about to abandon it. Nevertheless I continued to drag my two cannons up the hill, while General Phillips exhorted the English regiments and the officers their men to face the enemy. The entire line of the regiments faced about, and by their faithful assistance one cannon was soon on top of the hill. I had shells brought me and placed by the side of the cannon, and as soon as I got the range I fired twelve or fourteen shots in quick succession into the foe."

The British forces of Burgoyne's central division were eleven hundred strong when they went into the field. More than five hundred of these were among the killed, the wounded, and dying. The American loss was between three and four hundred.

After the battle of Freeman's farm the British under Burgoyne remained masters of the field, yet after all the real victory was with the Americans. They had forever barred the further progress of the British. Almost without

discipline, without necessary equipment, wanting in almost everything which goes to the effectiveness of an army in the field, save brawny arms and brave hearts, the American troops, fresh from the workshop and the plow, had, by their wondrous fighting qualities, when engaged in close conflict with veteran European soldiers, covered themselves with glory. After each assault upon the British column the Americans carried their dead and wounded from the field, except the last. Those who fell in the last onset were left on the ground until the dawn of the next day. In the early morning light the Indians, who were still with the British, went out, plundered and scalped the American dead, doubtless with their tomahawks killing the wounded and dying, thus, by their atrocious barbarity, intensifying the ghastly horrors of the bloody field.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION (Continued)—BURGOYNE'S FATAL DELAY AFTER THE BATTLE—THE BATTLE OF THE 7TH OCTOBER—THE BURIAL OF FRASIER—BURGOYNE'S RETREAT.

I.—GENERAL BURGOYNE'S FATAL DELAY.

On the morning of the 20th the Americans expected another attack. Had it been made, Burgoyne would, without doubt, have achieved an easy victory. The left wing of the Americans, under Arnold, had expended all their ammunition in the battle of the 19th. This was a secret, it seems, only known to General Gates. A supply was hastily sent for, which arrived the next day from Albany, and the intense anxiety of the General was relieved.

But the British army was too much shattered by the battle of the 19th to make another attempt so soon to turn the American intrenchments on Bemus Heights; so Burgoyne determined to simply hold his position

and await events. This was his fatal error. During his long delay until the 7th of October, the American army was reinforced by thousands, and soon became too formidable to be successfully resisted by Burgoyne. So Burgoyne remained in the field and threw up a line of intrenchments about a mile long, extending from the Hudson, at what is now called Wilbur's Basin, westerly up to and surrounding the battle-field on Freeman's farm. These works of the British were made to correspond in shape and position to the American works on Bemus Heights.

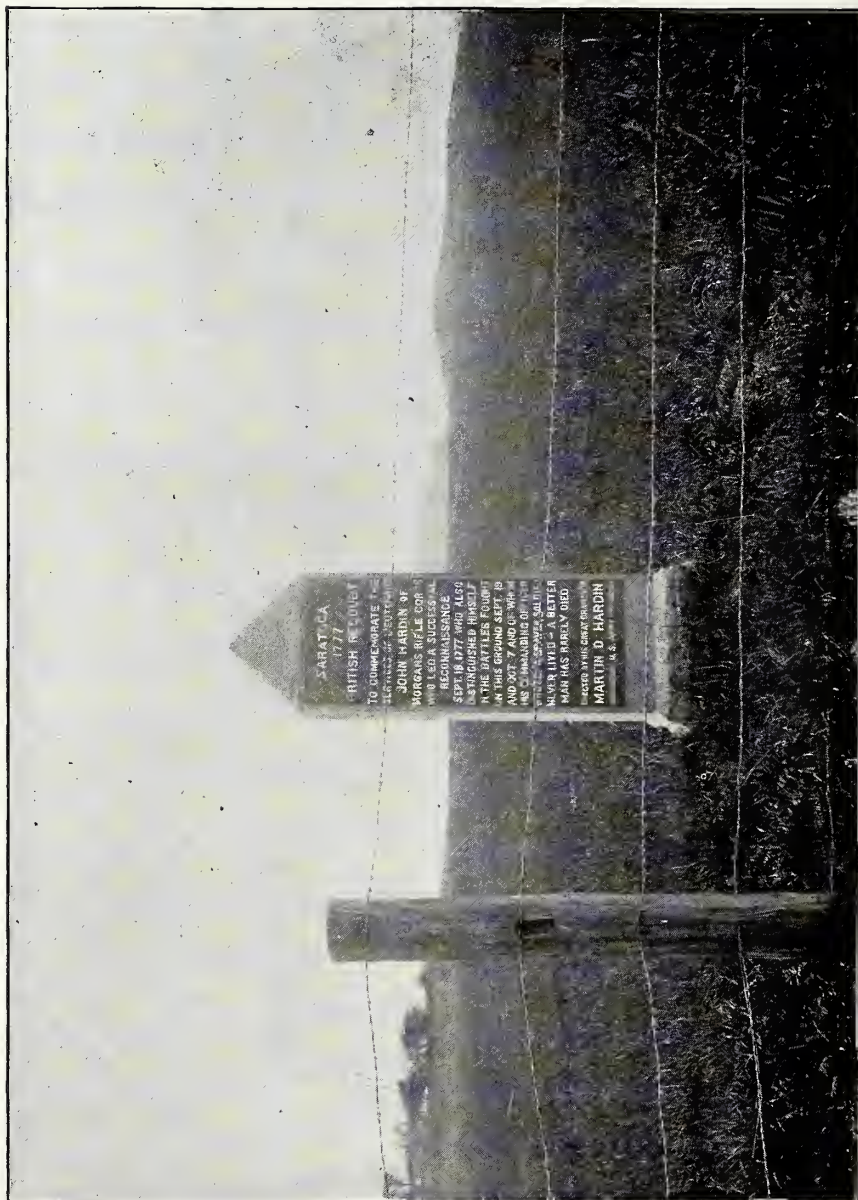
Thus the two armies lay about two miles apart, hidden from each other's view by a dense primeval forest, broken by almost impassable ravines, continually harassing each other, and both in continual alarm.

But the situation of the British army grew every moment more critical, waiting in vain for the anxiously expected relief from the lower Hudson, which never came. On the 3d day of October it was placed on short rations.

Through the dense wilderness the British army could go neither to the right nor to the left. To retreat was quite impossible. To advance was to meet a formidable army whose pulse they had already felt to their sorrow. The order of Burgoyne was still imperative: "This army must not retreat."

In the meantime the Americans had not changed the order of their encampment since the last battle. But a disagreement had taken place between Gates, Arnold and Wilkinson. On account of this, Arnold, who had distinguished himself above all others in the last fight, was suspended from his command by Gates.

In his sore emergency on the 5th day of October, Burgoyne called a council of war. It was a gloomy meeting of those British officers around the council board. The oppressive silence of the grim old wilderness surrounding them was broken only by the frequent firing of the American pickets as they harassed the British lines, and by the dismal



BALCARRA'S REDOUBT.
 SUCCESSFULLY ASSAILED BY MORGAN'S RIFLEMEN, OCTOBER 7, 1777.
 THE GIFT OF MARTIN D. HARDIN.

howling of the wolves as they gathered in packs to feast on the flesh of the dead. Riedesel and Frasier advised falling back to their former position on the east side of the Hudson. Phillips declined an opinion. This gave Burgoyne the casting vote, and he reserved his opinion, he said, "until he could make a reconnoissance in force, to gather forage, and ascertain definitely the position of the enemy and whether it be advisable to attack him."

II.—THE BATTLE OF THE 7TH OF OCTOBER.

On the 7th day of October, 1777, the morning dawned cheery and bright in the old wilderness of the Upper Hudson valley, but the autumn was swiftly advancing, and already the woodlands had put on their golden and crimson glories.

At 10 o'clock on this bright morning Burgoyne left his camp on his reconnoissance in force. He took with him one thousand five hundred men, ten cannon, and Generals Riedesel, Phillips and Frasier. He marched southwesterly about half a mile from Freeman's farm, and deployed in line on the southern slope of the rise of ground just north of the middle ravine. The road now running northwesterly from the Neilson house to Freeman's farm crosses the center of his position. After the British troops formed in line of battle they sat down, and the foragers began to cut a field of grain in their rear. Burgoyne then sent forward to the American camp on Bemus Heights Captain Frasier's Rangers, with a body of Canadian Indians. This scouting party had a smart engagement in front of the American intrenchments, near the Neilson house, of a quarter of an hour, and then retired. This was the only fighting done close up to the intrenchment on Bemus Heights.

In the British line the grenadiers, under Major Ackland, were posted on the left nearest Freeman's farm; the artillery, under Major Williams, was in the centre, and the extreme right was covered by Lord Balcarras' light infantry, under General Frasier.

As on the 19th of September, the faithful sentinel posted by General Gates on Willard mountain soon discovered the movement of the British, and again the Americans marched out to meet them half way.

At half-past two in the afternoon the New York and the New Hampshire troops, under General Poor, marched across the middle ravine and up the slope towards the British line, and for half an hour were engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the grenadiers under Major Ackland. Then, Major Ackland being badly wounded, the grenadiers broke and fled, leaving their dead upon the ground, "as thick as sheaves upon the fruitful harvest field."

In the meantime Morgan had fallen upon and driven in the British extreme right, and Frasier fell back in the rear and came to the relief of the retreating grenadiers. Inspired by General Frasier, the British rallied, the fierce onslaught of the Americans was repelled, and the British again advanced with a loud cheer. De Fonblanque, in his *Political and Military Episodes*, says:

"It was at this moment that Arnold appeared on the field. He had remained in the camp after being deprived of his command and stripped of all authority; and when the Americans prepared for battle he asked permission to serve as a volunteer in the ranks. Gates refused his request, and now his restless spirit chafed as he saw others advancing upon the enemy at the head of those troops which he had formed and led. Eagerly gazing to the front, he listened to the din of the battle until unable to curb his instincts longer, he sprang upon his charger and rushed into the field. In vain did Gates dispatch messengers to recall him. The adjutant-general, who attempted in person to check his progress, was warned aside by a decisive wave of his sword; and calling upon the soldiers, by whom he was known and trusted, to follow him, he then himself fell upon the advancing line of British with the reckless fury of a man maddened with thirst for blood and carnage. General Frasier's quick eye saw the danger. Conspicuous wherever the fight was thickest, his commanding figure had already become the mark of the American riflemen, and as he rode forward to sustain the staggering column, Colonel Morgan, their commander, called one of his best marksmen, and pointing to the English general, said: 'That is a gallant officer, but he must die. Take post in that clump of bushes and do your duty.' The order was but too well obeyed. Frasier was mortally wounded."

Then it was that the American troops went pouring, in ever-increasing masses, upon the British line. Then, too, the contest became a hand-to-hand struggle. Bayonets were crossed again and again. Guns were taken and retaken. Again Arnold, at the head of a fresh column of troops, charged upon the British center, carrying all before him.

Thrown into complete disorder, Burgoyne's column regained their camp, leaving ten guns and hundreds of their dead and wounded on the bloody field. But this martial rage of Arnold was not yet appeased. Before all the English had reached their intrenchments he was again upon them. Repelled in the center by a heavy fire of grapeshot, he flung himself upon the German reserves on the hill at the extreme British right with irresistible fury, and crashing through their intrenchments, although himself severely wounded in the leg, gained an opening upon the rear of the British camp. Colonel Breyman, while gallantly resisting the charge, fell, shot through the heart, when the Germans fled or surrendered. Then the abrupt darkness of an American autumn evening fell upon the blood-stained field, and in mercy interposed its shadow between the weary combatants.

There was now nothing for General Burgoyne to do but to retreat. During the night of the 7th, after the battle, the British army changed its position by retreating to the bank of the Hudson, at what is now called Wilbur's Basin. On the morning of the 8th the Americans advanced a large force to the plain below the British to watch their motions. Burgoyne remained all day of the 8th at Wilbur's Basin.

III.—THE BURIAL OF FRASIER.

The reader will remember that General Frasier was mortally wounded in this battle and was carried from the field to the Smith house, near the British hospital, on the bank of the river, where he lingered in great agony until eight o'clock on the morning of the

8th, when he died. Before his death, General Frasier sent, with the "kindest expression of his affection for General Burgoyne, a request that he might be carried without parade by the soldiers of his corps, at sunset, to the great redoubt, and buried there." This last, dying request of his favorite general Burgoyne would not refuse, so all through the desolate day of the 8th the British army waited for the burial, amid continual alarms, exposed to the fire of the Americans, and in a momentary expectation that another general engagement would be brought on.

At length the weary hours passed away, and, in the darkening gloom of the autumnal evening, which was intensified by the lowering clouds of the coming tempest, the funeral cortege marched to the burial place. In his statements made afterward, Burgoyne gives this eloquent delineation of the scene :

"The incessant cannonade during the solemnity ; the steady attitude and unaltered voice with which the clergyman spoke, though frequently covered with dust which the shot threw up on all sides of him ; the mute but expressive mixture of sensibility and indignation upon every countenance ; these objects will remain to the last of life upon the mind of every man who was present. The growing darkness added to the scenery, and the whole marked a characteristic of that juncture that would make one of the finest subjects for the pencil of a master that the field ever exhibited. To the canvas and to the page of a more important historian, gallant friend, I consign thy memory. There may thy talents, thy manly virtues, their progress and their period, find due distinction ; and long may they survive—long after the frail record of my pen shall be forgotten."

The Americans, seeing a collection of people without knowing the occasion, at first cannonaded the procession, and their shot covered it with dust, but as soon as they saw it was a funeral train they ceased throwing shot at it and began firing minute guns in honor of the distinguished dead.

The soldier who shot General Frasier was Timothy Murphy, a native of Virginia and a member of Morgan's rifle corps. After the surrender of Burgoyne, the company to which

Murphy belonged was sent to Schoharie, and Cherry Valley, where Murphy became distinguished in the border warfare of the period. A romantic incident in his life at Schoharie was his marriage to the girl of his choice, who ran away from her father's house and braved the dangers of the Indian war-trail, on foot and alone, in her journey from one fort to another, to meet her lover.

IV.—BURGOYNE'S RETREAT.

After the burial of Frasier, at nine o'clock in the evening, the retreat of the British army began, Major General Riedesel commanding the van-guard and Major General Phillips the rear. The wounded and dying who fell in the previous battles were abandoned by the British and left in their hospitals, with a recommendation to the mercy and kind treatment of the Americans, couched in touching language by General Burgoyne. On the morning of the 9th the British army arrived at Dovegat, now Coveville, where the rear guard was attacked by the Americans, but a pouring rain prevented much damage from the encounter.

On the evening of the 9th the British army reached the Fishkill, and crossing the ford, took possession of the heights of Saratoga. They had been twenty-four hours in marching a distance of eight miles in a pitiless rain-storm, and scarcely able to stand from cold and exposure, bivouacked in the darkness on the soggy ground, without food and without camp-fires till the morning of the 10th. The Fishkill was swollen by the abundant rains, and poured a turbid torrent down the declivity of the hills through its narrow channel. The artillery was not taken across the dangerous ford till daylight of the morning of the 10th. When the vanguard of the British reached Saratoga General Fellows was encamped on the west side of the Hudson, with a small body of Americans, his main force being posted on the hills on the east side of the Hudson, upon the site of old Fort Clinton of the colonial

period. Upon the approach of Burgoyne, General Fellows retired with his detachment to this strong position on the hills on the east side of the river, to cut off the retreat of the British in that direction. A strong detachment of American troops had also been sent by General Gates to take possession of the roads and bridges above Saratoga, in the direction of Fort Edward, and the British army was already most effectually hemmed in and surrounded on every side by the victorious Americans.

On account of the pouring rain and the almost impassable condition of the roads, General Gates did not reach the south bank of the Fishkill, with the main body of his army, until four o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th. Upon his arrival there he encamped his army along the heights bordering Fish creek on the south, and, supposing that General Burgoyne would continue his retreat, ordered an advance across the creek at daybreak in the morning. On the morning of the 11th, in pursuance of this order, Colonel Morgan crossed the Fishkill, and, to his surprise, found the enemy's pickets in position, indicating that the main body was close at hand. General Hixon, with his brigade, also crossed the Fishkill and surprised the British pickets at Fort Hardy. General Learned, at the head of two more brigades, crossed the creek and advanced to the support of Colonel Morgan.

During all this time a thick fog prevailed, through which nothing could be seen at the distance of twenty yards. General Learned advanced and had arrived within two hundred yards of Burgoyne's strongest post, when the fog suddenly cleared up and revealed to the astonished Americans the whole British army in their camp under arms. The Americans beat a hasty retreat in considerable disorder across the Fishkill under a heavy fire from the British artillery and small arms, and soon regained their camp on the heights along the south bank of the stream.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION (Continued) — THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE SURRENDER — THE "CONVENTION OF SARATOGA."

I. — NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GENERAL GATES AND GENERAL BURGOTNE.

The British army was now in a most critical position. The main body of the line, under General Burgoyne, was encamped on the heights north of the Fishkill. The Hessians, under Riedesel, were located on the ridge extending northerly toward the Marshall house, and the artillery was on the elevated plain extending between the Hessians and the river flats. In this exposed position the British army was completely surrounded by the American forces. There was not a spot anywhere throughout the whole British encampment which was not exposed to the fire of the American batteries posted on the heights around.

On the 12th of October General Burgoyne called a council of war, which assembled on the heights of Saratoga. There were present Lieutenant General Burgoyne, Major General Phillips, Major General Riedesel, and Brigadier General Hamilton. To this council General Burgoyne stated the situation of affairs to be as follows:

"The enemy in force, according to the best intelligence he can obtain, to the amount of upwards of fourteen thousand men and a considerable quantity of artillery, are on this side of the Fishkill and threaten an attack. On the other side of the Hudson's river, between this army and Fort Edward, is another army of the enemy, the number unknown, but one corps, which there has been an opportunity of observing, is reported to be fifteen hundred men. They have likewise cannon on the other side the Hudson's river, and they have a bridge below Saratoga church by which the two armies can communicate. The bateaux of the army have been destroyed, and no means appear of making a bridge over the Hudson's river, were it even practicable, from the position of the enemy. The only means of retreat,

therefore, are by the ford at Fort Edward, or taking the mountains in order to pass the river higher up by rafts, or by any other ford, which is reported to be practicable with difficulty, or by keeping the mountains to pass the head of Hudson's river, and continue to the westward of Lake George all the way to Ticonderoga. It is true this last passage was never made but by the Indians or very small bodies of men. In order to pass cannon, or any wheeled carriages, from hence to Fort Edward, some bridges must be repaired under fire of the enemy from the opposite side of the river, and the principal bridge will be a work of fourteen or fifteen hours. There is no good position for the army to take to sustain that work, and if there were the time stated as necessary would give the enemy on the other side of the Hudson's river an opportunity to take post on the strong ground above Fort Edward, or to dispute the ford while General Gates' army followed in the rear.

"The intelligence from the lower part of Hudson's river is founded upon the concurrent reports of prisoners and deserters, who say it was the news in the enemy's camp that Fort Montgomery was taken; and one man, a friend to the government, who arrived yesterday, mentions some particulars of the manner in which it was taken.

"The provisions of the army may hold out to the 26th; there is neither rum nor spruce beer.

"Having committed this state of facts to the consideration of the council, the general requests their sentiments on the following propositions:

"First.—To wait in the present position an attack from the enemy or the chance of favorable events.

"Second.—To attack the enemy.

"Third.—To retreat, repairing the bridges as the army moves, for the artillery, in order to force the passage of the fort.

"Fourth.—To retreat by night, leaving the artillery and the baggage; and should it be found impracticable to force the passage with the musketry, to attempt the upper ford or the passage round Lake George.

"Fifth.—In case the enemy, by extending to their left, leave their rear open, to march rapidly to Albany."

"Upon the first proposition: *Resolved*, That the provision now in store is not more than sufficient for the retreat should impediments intervene, or a circuit of the country become necessary; and as the enemy did not attack when the ground was unfortified, it is not probable that they will do it now, as they have a better game to play.

"The second, unadvisable and desperate, there being no possibility of reconnoitering the enemy's position, and his great superiority of numbers known.

"The third impracticable.

"The fifth thought worthy of consideration by the lieutenant general, Major General Phillips and Briga-

dier General Hamilton, but the position of the enemy yet gives no opening for it.

"*Resolved*, That the fourth proposition is the only resource ; and that, to effect it, the utmost secrecy and silence is to be observed ; and the troops are to be put in motion from the right, in the still part of the night, without any change in the situation."

It was soon ascertained by General Burgoyne, who sent out a scouting party for the purpose, that owing to the strength of the American detachment along the Hudson above Saratoga, the last proposition was utterly impracticable, and it was therefore likewise abandoned.

On the 13th General Burgoyne called another council of war. It was composed of general officers, field officers, and captains commanding corps. As this body of officers was deliberating on the heights, at the headquarters of the commander, cannon balls from the American guns crossed the table at which they sat. The following is copied from the minutes :

"The lieutenant general having explained the situation of affairs, as in the preceding council, with the additional intelligence that the enemy was intrenched at the fords of Fort Edward, and likewise occupied the strong position on the pine plains between Fort George and Fort Edward, expressed his readiness to undertake, at their head, any enterprise of difficulty or hazard that should appear to them within the compass of their strength or spirit. He added that he had reason to believe a capitulation had been in the contemplation of some, perhaps of all, who knew the real situation of things ; that upon a circumstance of such consequence to national and personal honor, he thought it a duty to his country and to himself to extend his council beyond the usual limits, that the assembly present might justly be esteemed a full representation of the army, and that he should think himself unjustifiable in taking any step, in so serious a matter without such a concurrence of sentiment as should make a treaty the act of the army as well as that of the general.

"The first question, therefore, he desired them to decide was whether an army of three thousand five hundred fighting men, and well provided with artillery, were justifiable, upon the principles of national dignity and military honor, in capitulating in any possible situation ?

"*Resolved*, Mem. con., in the affirmative.

"Question second — Is the present situation of that nature ?

"*Resolved*, Mem. con., that the present situation justifies a capitulation upon honorable terms."

General Burgoyne then drew up a message to General Gates, and laid it before the council. It was unanimously approved, and upon that foundation the treaty opened.

On the morning of the 14th of October, Major Kingston delivered the message to General Gates, at the American camp, which was in the words following :

"*To Major General Gates :*

"After having fought you twice, Lieutenant General Burgoyne has waited some days in his present position, determined to try a third conflict against any force you could bring to attack him.

"He is apprised of the superiority of your numbers, and the disposition of your troops to impede his supplies and render his retreat a scene of carnage on both sides. In this situation, he is impelled by humanity, and thinks himself justifiable by established principles and precedents of state and of war, to spare the lives of brave men upon honorable terms. Should Major General Gates be inclined to treat upon that idea, General Burgoyne would propose a cessation of arms during the time necessary to communicate the preliminary terms by which, in any extremity, he and his army mean to abide."

In the afternoon of the 14th, Major Kingston returned to the British camp with the following propositions from General Gates, which are given below, with the answer to each, made by General Burgoyne and approved by his council of war.

PROPOSITION.

"I.—General Burgoyne's army being reduced by repeated defeats, by desertion, sickness, etc ; their provisions exhausted, their military horses, tents and baggage taken or destroyed; their retreat cut off and their camp invested, they can only be allowed to surrender as prisoners of war.

"II.—The officers and soldiers may keep the baggage belonging to them. The generals of the United States never permitted individuals to be pillaged.

ANSWER.

"Lieutenant General Burgoyne's army, however reduced, will never admit that their retreat is cut off while they have arms in their hands.

Noted.

PROPOSITION.	ANSWER.	
<p>"III.—The troops under his excellency, General Burgoyne, will be conducted by the most convenient route to New England, marching by easy marches and sufficiently provided for by the way.</p>	<p>Agreed.</p>	<p>"If General Gates does not mean to recede from the sixth article the treaty ends at once. The army will, to a man, proceed to any act of desperation rather than to submit to that article. The cessation of arms ends this evening."</p>
<p>"IV.—The officers will be admitted on parole and treated with the liberality customary in such cases so long as they by proper behavior continue to deserve it; but those who are apprehended having broken their parole, as some British officers have done, must expect to be closely confined.</p>	<p>There being no officers in this army under the description of breaking parole this article needs no answer.</p>	<p>General Gates was at first disposed to insist upon the objectionable article, but after some further negotiations he substituted the following article:</p>
<p>"V.—All public stores, artillery, arms, ammunition, carriages, horses, etc., etc., must be delivered to commissioners appointed to receive them.</p>	<p>All public stores may be delivered, arms excepted.</p>	<p>"The troops under General Burgoyne to march out of their camp with the honors of war and the artillery of the intrenchments to the verge of the river, where their arms and their artillery must be left. The arms to be piled by word of command from their own officers"</p>
<p>"VI.—These terms being agreed to and signed, the the troops under his excellency, General Burgoyne's command, may be drawn up in their encampment, when they will be ordered to ground their arms, and may thereupon be marched to the river side on their way to Bennington.</p>	<p>This article is inadmissible in any extremity. Sooner than this army will consent to ground their arms in their encampment, they will rush on the enemy determined to take no quarter. (Signed.) J. BURGOYNE</p>	<p>"A free passage to be granted to the army under General Burgoyne to Great Britain, upon condition of not serving again in North America during the present contest; and the port of Boston to be assigned for entry of transports to receive the troops whenever General Howe shall order."</p>
<p>"VII.—A cessation of arms to continue till sunset to receive General Burgoyne's answer. (Signed.)</p>		<p>On the 15th the above amended proposals of General Gates were presented to the British council of war, and being satisfactory, General Burgoyne was authorized to sign a definite treaty.</p>
<p>"HORATIO GATES, "Camp at Saratoga, October 14."</p>		<p>During the night of the 15th a messenger from General Clinton arrived in the British camp with the news that he had moved up the Hudson as far as Esopus, taking Fort Montgomery from the Americans on the way. This information seemed to revive Burgoyne's hopes of safety. He called together the officers of his council and requested them to declare whether they were of opinion that in case of extremity the soldiers were in a situation to fight, and whether they considered the public faith as already pledged to a surrender, no convention being then signed. A great number of the officers answered that the soldiers, weakened by hunger and fatigue, were unable to fight, and all were decidedly of the opinion that the public faith was engaged. But Burgoyne was of a contrary opinion and hesitated to sign the treaty. General Gates, on the morning of the 16th, hearing of Burgoyne's delay, and being aware of the cause, formed his army in the order of battle, and sent word to the</p>
<p>At sunset the same evening Major Kingston met the adjutant general of the American army, General Wilkinson, in the American camp, and delivered the foregoing answers to General Gate's proposals, and also the following additional message from General Burgoyne:</p>		

British general that the time having arrived he must either sign the articles or prepare himself for battle. Burgoyne hesitated no longer but signed the paper, which has ever since been known in history as the "convention" of Saratoga.

II.—ARTICLES OF CONVENTION BETWEEN LIEUTENANT GENERAL BURGoyNE AND MAJOR GENERAL GATES.

"I. The troops under Lieutenant General Burgoyne to march out of their camp with the honors of war, and the artillery of intrenchments to the verge of the river where the old fort stood, where the arms and artillery are to be left; the arms to be piled by word of command from their own officers.

"II. A free passage to be granted to the army under Lieutenant General Burgoyne to Great Britain, on condition of not serving again in North America during the present contest; and the port of Boston is assigned for the entry of transports to receive the troops whenever General Howe shall so order.

"III. Should any cartel take place, by which the army under General Burgoyne, or any part of it, may be exchanged, the foregoing articles to be void, as far as such exchange should be made.

"IV. The army under Lieutenant General Burgoyne to march to Massachusetts Bay by the easiest, most expeditious and convenient route, and be quartered in, near, or as convenient as possible to Boston, that the departure of the troops may not be delayed when the transports shall arrive to receive them.

"V. The troops to be supplied on their march and during their being in quarters with provisions by General Gates' orders, at the same rate of rations as the troops of his own army, and, if possible, the officers' horses and cattle are to be supplied with forage at the usual rates.

"VI. All officers to retain their carriages, battle horses and other cattle, and no baggage to be molested or searched, Lieutenant Gen-

eral Burgoyne giving his honor that there are no public stores secreted therein. Major General Gates will, of course, take the necessary measures for the due performance of this article. Should any carriages be wanted during the transportation of officers' baggage, they are, if possible, to be supplied.

"VII. Upon the march, and during the time the army shall remain in quarters in Massachusetts Bay, the officers are not, as far as circumstances will admit, to be separated from their men. The officers are to be quartered according to rank, and are not to be hindered from assembling their men for roll call and the necessary purposes of regularity.

"VIII. All corps whatever of General Burgoyne's army, whether composed of sailors, bateau men, artificers, drivers, independent companies and followers of the army, of whatever country, shall be included in respect as British subjects.

"IX. All Canadians and persons belonging to the Canadian establishments, consisting of sailors, bateau men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and many other followers of the army who come under the head of no particular description, are to be permitted to return there; they are to be conducted immediately by the shortest route to the first British post on Lake George, are to be supplied with provisions in the same manner as other troops, are to be bound by the same conditions of not serving during the present contest in North America.

"X. Passports to be immediately granted for three officers not exceeding the rank of captain, who shall be appointed by Lieutenant General Burgoyne, to carry dispatches to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carlton, and to Great Britain, by way of New York, and Major General Gates engages the public faith that these dispatches shall not be opened. These officers are to set out immediately after receiving their dispatches, and to travel the shortest route, and in the most expeditious manner.

"XI. During the stay of the troops in Massachusetts Bay the officers are to be admitted on parole, and are to be allowed to wear their side arms.

"XII. Should the army under Lieutenant General Burgoyne find it necessary to send for clothing and other baggage to Canada, they are permitted to do so in the most convenient manner, and the necessary passports granted for that purpose.

"XIII. These articles are to be mutually signed and exchanged to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and the troops under Lieutenant General Burgoyne are to march out of their entrenchments at three o'clock in the afternoon.

(Signed) "HORATIO GATES, Maj. Gen.

(Signed) "J. BURGOYNE, Lieut. Gen.

"*Saratoga, October 16, 1777.*"

CHAPTER XX.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION (Continued) — THE BRITISH LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS—WHAT BECAME OF BURGOYNE'S ARMY AFTER THE SURRENDER AT SARATOGA.

I. — THE SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE AND HIS ARMY.

The morning of the 17th of October, 1777, dawned in the old wilderness of the Upper Hudson amid full but fading forest splendors. To the British soldiers at Saratoga, lying on their beds of already fallen leaves, the emblems of their withered hopes, it was the saddest morning of the year. To the Americans it was full of the brightness of their country's opening glory, typified by the crimson and purple tints which were still blazing over all the forest tops.

At nine o'clock General Wilkinson rode over to the British camp and accompanied General Burgoyne to the green in front of old Fort

Hardy, where his army was to lay down their arms. From thence they rode to the margin of the river, which Burgoyne surveyed with attention, and asked if it was fordable. "Certainly, sir," said Wilkinson. "But, do you observe the people on the opposite shore?" "Yes," replied Burgoyne, "I have seen them too long." "Burgoyne then proposed," continues General Wilkinson, "to be introduced to General Gates, and we crossed the Fishkill and proceeded to headquarters, General Burgoyne in front, with his adjutant general, Kingston, and his aides-de-camp, Captain Lord Petersham and Lieutenant Wilford, behind him. Then followed Major General Phillips, the Baron Riedesel, and the other general officers and their suites, according to rank. General Gates, advised of Burgoyne's approach, met him at the head of his camp—Burgoyne in rich royal uniform, and Gates in a plain blue frock coat. When they had approached nearly within sword's length, they reined up and halted. I then," continues Wilkinson, "named the gentlemen, and General Burgoyne, raising his hat most gracefully, said, 'The fortune of war, General Gates, has made me your prisoner,' to which the conqueror, returning a courtly salute, promptly replied, 'I shall always be ready to bear testimony that it has not been through any fault of your excellency.' Major General Phillips then advanced, and he and General Gates saluted and shook hands with the familiarity of old acquaintances. The Baron Riedesel and the other officers were introduced in their turn."

The general officers then proceeded to the *marqu  * of General Gates, where dinner was served. The dinner consisted of only three or four simple dishes of the plain fare common in those days, and was laid upon a table of rough boards stretched across some empty barrels. The *marqu  * of General Gates was situated near the road leading to Albany, about three-fourths of a mile south of the Fishkill. While the officers were at dinner the whole American army were marched out of their camp, with

drums beating, and stationed along this road for miles, to view the passage of the now disarmed British troops on their way to Boston.

Before this conquering army on the field of old *Saratoga* our own country's flag, the stars and stripes, was first flung to the breeze. The glorious old flag has never waved over a prouder scene than that.

While the American army was forming its victorious lines along the Albany road, another and a different scene was about to be enacted on the green at the verge of the river side, near the ruins of old Fort Hardy.

After the dinner was over in the *marquee* of General Gates, the two commanding generals walked out of it together. "The American commander faced front," says General Wilkinson, "and Burgoyne did the same, standing on his left. Not a word was spoken, and for some minutes they stood silently gazing on the scene before them—the one, no doubt, in all the pride of honest success, the other the victim of regret and sensibility. Burgoyne was a large and stoutly framed man; his countenance was rough and harsh, but he had a handsome figure and a noble air. Gates was a smaller man, with much less of manner and none of the air which distinguished Burgoyne. Presently, as by a previous understanding, General Burgoyne stepped back, drew his sword, and, in the face of the two armies, as it were, presented it to General Gates, who received it and instantly returned it in the most courteous manner."

By this time three o'clock in the afternoon had come, and what was left of the British army was marched to the green on the verge of the river, where, out of view of the American lines, at the command of their own officers, they piled their arms. "Many a voice," says De Fonblanque, "that had rung in tones of authority and encouragement above the din of battle, now faltered; many an eye that had unflinchingly met the hostile ranks, now filled with tears. Young soldiers, who had borne

privation and suffering without a murmur, stood abashed and overcome with sorrow and shame; bearded veterans, for whom danger and death had no terrors, sobbed like children, as for the last time they grasped the weapons they had borne with honor on many a battlefield."

But this was but a remnant of the once proud army which, so full of hope in the early summer, had crossed the Canadian frontier. In killed and wounded they had lost eleven hundred and sixty, of whom seventy-three were officers. The number who now laid down their arms did not exceed three thousand five hundred, officers and men, of whom sixteen hundred were Germans.

In this procession of conquered men the poor Hessians cut a sorry figure. They were extremely dirty in their persons, their ponderous caps being heavier than the whole accoutrement of a British soldier. They had with them a large number of women, who to the Americans appeared oddly dressed and gipsy featured. They had with them a large collection of wild animals which they had caught on their way through the wilderness. Young foxes peered slyly out from the top of a baggage wagon, and young raccoons from the arms of riflemen. A grenadier was here seen leading a lightly-tripping deer, and a stout artilleryman playing with a black bear.

After the army of Burgoyne had piled their arms they were again formed into line, the light infantry in front, and escorted by a company of American light dragoons, headed by two mounted officers bearing the stars and stripes, they marched across the Fishkill, and through the long lines of American soldiers posted along the road to Albany, the band playing "Yankee Doodle."

The long agony was over; the British soldiers were on their way to Boston, prisoners of war, bivouacking the first night of their captivity on their old camping ground at Wilbur's Basin, near the grave of General Frasier.

THE RESULT OF THE BATTLES.

Of the result of the battles of Freeman's farm, at Bemus Heights, and the surrender of Burgoyne and his army at old Saratoga, enough has already been written, and they are sufficiently familiar to the American reader. The last was the closing scene of the last act of one of the world's great dramas which change forever the destinies of nations.

The defeat of Burgoyne and the surrender of his army assured the independence of the American colonies and changed the destinies of the world. Henry Hallan, author of the celebrated work entitled, "View of the State of Europe During the Middle Ages," defines decisive battles as "those battles of which a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all of its subsequent scenes." Following this idea, E. S. Creasy, professor of history in the University college of London, has selected fifteen battles, beginning with Marathon and ending with Waterloo, as the only ones coming within the definition of Mr. Hallan. Among the fifteen he names Saratoga.

The scenes of this great encounter remained until the hundredth anniversary of the surrender without a slab or stone to mark the spot. On that day, the 17th of October, 1877, the corner-stone of a monument was laid, amid a vast concourse of people, of which some account is given elsewhere in this volume. This monument has since been erected and nearly completed, and now rears its tall shaft, in grandeur and beauty, upon the heights of old Saratoga. Its summit overlooks the whole valley of the upper Hudson, in its broadly undulating sweep of low wooded hills and shining waters, surrounded by lofty mountain ranges, the fairest land in all the world.

To this monument there are entrances on four sides, flanked by polished granite pillars, with carved capitals. Over each entrance is an arched niche. Three of these niches contain bronze statues respectively of Schuyler,

Gates and Morgan. The fourth niche is inscribed "Arnold," but is to be forever empty.

Alas! that the hero of the battles of Saratoga should have become infamous as the arch-traitor to his country.

II.—THE "CONVENTION TROOPS" AFTER THE SURRENDER.

Historical students have complained that our local histories, almost without exception, stop short in their narrative with the surrender of the British army at Saratoga, and thus leave the reader in the dark as to what befell the "convention troops," as they were called, while prisoners of war. This omission we shall here attempt to supply.

It has been stated above that the convention troops, as prisoners of war, encamped the first night of their captivity at Wilbur's Basin, near where, a few days before, they had halted in their retreat to bury General Frasier. Two miles below Wilbur's Basin, at the foot of Bemus Heights, the Americans had built a bridge across the Hudson to be used for their own retreat into New England in case of disaster. The Americans now had the satisfaction of leading the British across this bridge as prisoners to the east side of the river. Then, under guard of General Clover, they took up their long march over the Berkshire hills, across the valley of the Connecticut river, and thence over the further mountain ranges to Boston, where they arrived about the 6th day of November.

The British were put in barracks on Prospect Hill and the Hessians on Winter Hill. The officers were quartered at Cambridge.

Complaint was soon made by the prisoners in regard to the character and insufficiency of the accommodations. General Heath, the commander of the Eastern division of the American army, applied to the council of Massachusetts for leave for them to occupy one of the college buildings, but was refused.

It may truthfully be said that the British

prisoners at Boston had better accommodations than the American army had the same winter at Valley Forge.

According to Article II. of the Convention of Saratoga, a free passage to Great Britain was granted to the army under Lieutenant General Burgoyne on condition of not serving again in the armies in America during the prevailing contest, and the port of Boston was designated as the place where transports might be permitted to land and receive them when ordered by General Howe.

This article was never carried out by the American Congress, and much bitter feeling and controversy ensued in consequence of this act of what the British called bad faith on the part of the Americans.

"Shortly after the arrival of the Convention troops in Boston, General Burgoyne urged the fulfillment of this article. The American authorities delayed action, and General Burgoyne became more urgent.

The American Congress justified its action in the matter by the adoption of the following resolutions on the 8th day of January, 1778, the same having been reported by a committee appointed to consider the matter, of which Francis Lightfoot Lee was chairman:

"*Resolved*, That as many of the cartouch boxes, and several other articles of military accoutrements, annexed to the persons of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers included in the Convention of Saratoga have not been delivered up, the Convention on the part of the British army has not been strictly complied with.

"*Resolved*, That the refusal of Lieutenant General Burgoyne to give descriptive lists of non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to his army subsequent to his declaration that the 'public faith was broke' is considered by Congress in an alarming point of view; since a compliance with the resolution of congress could only have been prejudicial to the army in case of an infraction of the convention on their part.

"*Resolved*, That the charge made by Lieutenant General Burgoyne in his letter to Major General Gates, of the 14th of November, of a breach of the public faith on the part of these States is not warranted by the just construction of any article of the Convention of Saratoga; that it is a strong indication of his intention and affords just grounds of fear that he will avail himself of

such pretended breach of the convention in order to disengage himself and the army with him of the obligations they are under to these United States, and that the security which these States have laid in his personal honor is thereby destroyed.

"*Resolved, therefore*, That the embarkation of Lieutenant General Burgoyne and the troops under his command be suspended till a distinct and explicit ratification of the Convention of Saratoga shall be properly notified by the Court of Great Britain to Congress."

In pursuance of this action of Congress the embarkation of the Convention troops was forbidden, and the transports ordered away.

Finally the Convention troops were ordered to Charlottesville, Virginia, where they arrived in January, 1779, and where they remained as prisoners until after the war. The officers were mostly paroled or exchanged and went to England.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION (Concluded)—THE RAID UPON BALLSTON IN 1780—JOE BETTYS, THE SARATOGA COUNTY SPY.

I.—THE BALLSTON RAID.

During all the spring and summer months, and late into the autumn of the year 1780, the exposed frontier settlements of the northern valley of the Hudson were kept, by the threatening aspect of the enemy, in a state of continued anxiety and alarm. Nor were their apprehensions groundless. Yet the operations of the British during the spring and summer were mostly confined to the valley of the Mohawk. But in the autumn the blow fell upon the valley of the Upper Hudson, and Saratoga county was again invaded by the enemy in force, in what is known in history as the "Northern Invasion" of that year.

This invasion was intended by the British authorities to be of considerable import. It was hoped that with some aid from Canadian militia, assisted by the Indians, the many disaffected persons still left in the valleys of the

Hudson and Mohawk would join the royal cause, and, in the absence of so many fighting men in other fields remote from their homes, much might be done toward bringing back the country to its allegiance. At this time also negotiations were going on between the British authorities in Canada and some disaffected persons in the Hampshire grants, now Vermont, with the view of their returning to their allegiance to the royal cause, and it was thought that the display of a large military force on Lake Champlain by the British would aid that enterprise.

With these objects in view, in the early part of October, of 1780, an expedition numbering about one thousand men was sent from Canada, by way of Lake Champlain, under command of Major Carleton. Arriving at Bulwagga bay, which forms the west shore of Crown Point, they landed the two hundred men there which formed the Ballston party. This detachment was made up in part of Sir John Johnson's corps, partly of some rangers, among whom were some refugees from the Ballston settlement, and partly of some *Mohawk* Indians, headed by their war-chief, "Captain John." This motley company was under the command of Captain Monroe, who had, before the war, been a trader at Schenectady, and had had much to do with the early settlement of Saratoga county.

The object of this part of the expedition was to attack Schenectady, but if that experiment, upon reconnoitering, should be deemed hazardous, then to make a descent upon the Ballston settlement. The orders to Monroe were to plunder, destroy property and take prisoners, but not to kill unless attacked or resisted, or to prevent escapes.

After landing at Bulwagga bay, the party under Monroe took the old Indian trail which led down through the eastern part of the old Adirondack wilderness, in the valley of the Schroon river, past the foot of Crane's mountain, and crossing the Sacondaga, passed through Greenfield into the northwest corner

of what is now the town of Milton, where they encamped and remained several days. While here they remained concealed in the forest, no one in the neighborhood dreaming of their presence except some Tories, to whom they made themselves known, and who supplied them with provisions. Having learned through their scouts that it would be unsafe to make an attempt on Schenectady, and that the "fort" in Ballston had just been garrisoned by about two hundred militiamen, chiefly from the former place, they concluded to advance no farther than Colonel Gordon's.

The "fort," as it was called, stood on the southwest corner of the square, at the red meeting-house, which was then nearly completed. The fort was constructed of oak logs, with loop-holes for musketry, and surrounded with pickets.

The massacre at Cherry Valley, and the more recent barbarities in the Mohawk valley, had excited the worst apprehensions of the Ballston inhabitants, who had for two or three months previous been expecting an invasion of the enemy. Some of them had frequently abandoned their dwellings at night, taking with them their most valuable effects, and lodged in the woods; but as no danger appeared their vigilance relaxed, and they slept in their dwellings.

Col. James Gordon, then the commanding officer of a regiment of militia, arrived home October 13th from Poughkeepsie, where he had attended, as a member of the Legislature, at an extra session convened by Governor Clinton, which adjourned October 10th. His residence was on the Middle Line road, upon the farm now owned by Henry Wiswall, jr., and his capture was deemed of considerable importance. Some of the escaped Tories who had been brought back by him three years previous, had not forgiven him, and one of them in communication with Monroe, informed him of Gordon's arrival. In the evening of October 16th the enemy came to a halt at the dwelling of one James McDonald, a

Tory living at the first four corners west of what has since been known as the Courthouse hill. McDonald piloted the party through the woods to the rear of Gordon's house. Gordon was awakened by the breaking of the windows of his sleeping room by bayonets thrust through them. He sprang from his bed, in which were his wife and little daughter, and partly dressing himself went into the hall, which was by this time filled with the enemy. As he opened the door a gigantic savage raised his tomahawk, and as the blow was descending upon Gordon's head the arm of the savage was caught by an officer. At this moment the brass clock, which stood in the corner of the hall, struck twelve, whereupon an Indian shattered it into pieces with his tomahawk, exclaiming, "You never speak again!" A scene of indiscriminate plunder then ensued, which was chiefly carried on by the squaws who accompanied the party, and were the most heavily laden with the spoils. The Indians attempted to fire the house and barn, but were prevented. Beside Gordon, Jack Galbraith and John Parlow, servants, and Nero, Jacob and Ann, three negro slaves, were carried off as prisoners.

As they proceeded toward the main road, where Gordon's miller, Isaac Stow, lived, he came running towards them, exclaiming "Colonel Gordon, save yourself! the Indians!" He turned and ran a short distance, when he was intercepted by an Indian, who pierced him in the side with his spontoon, and Stow fell. The Indian then dispatched him with his tomahawk and took off his scalp.

In the meantime a party had proceeded to the house of Captain Collins, across the Mourning Kill. They broke open his door and captured him and his female slave. His son, Manasseh, escaped through an upper window, and ran to the fort a mile and a half distant, and gave the alarm. The enemy then proceeded up the Middle Line road and made prisoners of Thomas Barnum, John Davis, Elisha Benedict and his three sons—Caleb,

Elias, and Felix,—and Dublin, his slave,—Edward A. Watrous, Paul Pierson and his son John, a boy, John Higby and his son Lewis, George Kennedy, Jabez Patchen, Josiah Hollister, Ebenezer Sprague and his sons John and Elijah, Thomas Kennedy, Enoch Wood, and one Pelmetier, living near what is now known as Milton Centre, and who was the last one taken. But one man lived north of Pelmetier. Being a Tory he was not molested. Several houses and barns were burned.

Between Higby's and George Kennedy's, about fifty under the command of Lieutenant Frazer, a refugee from the vicinity of Burnt Hills, left the main body and advanced to the dwelling of George Scott. Aroused from sleep by the violent barking of his watch dog, he, with his musket in his hand, opened the door and saw the column advancing in the moonlight. He heard some one exclaim, "Scott, throw down your gun, or you are a dead man!" Not hastening to obey, he was felled to the floor by three tomahawks simultaneously thrown at him by Indians of the party, who rushed up to take his scalp. They were prevented by Frazer and Sergeant Springsteed, another refugee, and formerly Scott's hired man, who, with their swords, kept the savages at bay. The party pillaged the house, and left Scott, as they believed, in a dying condition,—so they informed Colonel Gordon, his brother-in-law, but he recovered.

The enemy crossed the Kayadrossera, at what is now Milton Centre, about daylight, and soon made a halt. Each prisoner was placed between two of the enemy in Indian file. Their hands were tied, some of them were barefooted, and most of them but partly dressed. George Kennedy was lame from a cut in his foot, and had no clothing but a sheet. Munro thereupon addressed his men. He said he expected they would be pursued, and that on discovering the first sign of pursuit, even the firing of a gun, each man must kill his prisoner. In this order the march was resumed; the prisoners expecting that the

troops from the fort would overtake them, and that each moment would be their last. Another source of apprehension was that some Indian would fall back and fire his gun for the purpose of having the order carried into execution,—a reward for scalps having been offered. For this inhuman order, Munro was afterward dismissed from the service.

The first man in front of Gordon was a British regular, a German, who was next behind Captain Collins and had charge of him. Gordon was the prisoner of a ferocious savage immediately in his rear. He heard the soldier say to Captain Collins, "I have been through the late war in Europe, and in many battles, but I never before have heard such a bloody order as this. I can kill in the heat of battle, but not in cold blood. You need not fear me, for I will not obey the order. But the Indian in charge of Gordon is thirsting for his blood, and the moment a gun is fired Gordon is a dead man."

On arriving at the foot of the Kayaderosera mountain they halted for breakfast, and slaughtered the sheep and cattle which they had driven along on their retreat. In the afternoon they struck the trail up the mountain by which they had descended, and halted for the night about two miles beyond Lake Desolation. Monro here discharged Ebenezer Sprague and Paul Pierson, both old men, together with John Pierson and George Kennedy. Gordon had privately, by some means, sent back a message, advising that all attempts at a rescue should be abandoned. The messenger met Capt. Stephen Ball with a detachment of militia from the fort, at what since has been known as Milton meeting house, and they returned. The enemy with their prisoners, on the 24th day of October, arrived at Bulwagga bay, and there joining Carleton's party they all proceeded down the lake to St. John's and thence to Montreal. The prisoners were lodged in the Recollet convent, and afterwards confined in a jail. Gordon was bailed in the sum of three thousand pounds by James Ellice, with

whom he had formerly been connected in business in Schenectady. After a few months, for what reason he never knew, he, alone of all the prisoners, was removed to Quebec and kept there in prison for about two years, when he was transferred to the Isle of Orleans.

II.—JOE BETTYS, THE SARATOGA COUNTY SPY.

In May, 1781, the notorious Joe Bettys, with the aid of about thirty refugees under his command, made a raid into the Ballston district and captured Consider Chord, Uri Tracy, Samuel Nash and Samuel Patchin. They were all taken to Canada, excepting Nash, who escaped near Lake Desolation. At the same time Epenetus White, Captain Ramsey, two brothers named Banta, and some others on the east side of Long Lake, were taken by a Tory officer, named Waltermeyer, and marched off to Canada. When Gordon was removed to the Isle of Orleans, he there found White, Higby, Enoch Wood, the two Bantas and other Ballston prisoners. They contrived to escape from the island by means of a fisherman's boat, and landing on the right bank of the river, they made their way into the wilderness. Their provisions soon gave out, and for several days they subsisted upon nothing but berries and a species of mussel found in the streams. Arriving at the headwaters of the St. John, they, with their hatchets, constructed a rude craft, upon which they floated down the river for a considerable distance, and then struck across to Passamaquoddy bay. This was in 1783, and there they learned for the first time that hostilities had ceased. They proceeded to Halifax, and were brought from thence to Boston by a *cartel*.

Nero, one of Monro's prisoners, after his capture, had attempted to escape. A few rods south of the north line of the "Five mile square," where James Alison now lives, he suddenly broke from the ranks and sprang headlong down a ravine. His head coming in contact with a sappling, he was retaken.

At Montreal he was sold to Captain Laws, a British officer. The other slaves captured by Monro were also sold. In a short time Nero and Captain Benedict's "boy" Dublin contrived to escape. They came by the west shore of Lake Champlain to Ticonderoga, and there swam across the lake and found their way to Richmond, Massachusetts. There they remained till the close of the war, when they returned to Ballston and voluntarily surrendered themselves respectively to their former owners.

Joe Bettys, to whom allusion has been made, was the son of respectable parents, residing in the Ballston district. His father, Joseph Bettys, during and subsequent to the war, kept a tavern below what is known as the Delevan farm, upon the farm now occupied by Mr. Lewis Trites. The old man's gravestone may be seen in the cemetery at Burnt Hills. The career of Joseph Bettys, jr., is an important item in the early history of Ballston. His name was a terror to its inhabitants. The following account of Bettys is mostly compiled from Simms' "Border," and a statement of Col. John Ball.

Colonel Ball, a son of Rev. Eliphalet Ball, as early as 1776 held a commission in a regiment of New York forces, commissioned by Colonel Wincoop. Being acquainted with Bettys, and knowing him to be bold, athletic, and intelligent in an uncommon degree, he succeeded in enlisting him as a sergeant. Bettys was soon reduced to the ranks by reason of some insolence to an officer, who as he alleged had wantonly abused him. To save him to the cause, Ball procured him a sergeantcy in the fleet commanded by General Arnold on Lake Champlain in 1776. Bettys was in the desperate fight between the British and American fleets on the lakes, and being a skillful seaman, was of signal service during the contest. He fought until every commissioned officer on board his vessel was killed or wounded, and then himself assumed command, and continued to fight with such reck-

less courage that General Waterbury, who was second in command under Arnold, perceiving that the vessel was likely to sink, was obliged to order Bettys and the remnant of the crew on board his own vessel.

He stationed him on the quarter deck by his side and gave orders through him, until the vessel having become disabled, and the crew nearly all killed, General Waterbury wounded, and only two officers left, the colors were struck, and the remnant made prisoners. They were soon discharged on parole. General Waterbury afterwards informed the Rev. Mr. Ball that he never saw a man behave with such deliberate desperation as did Bettys on that occasion, and that the shrewdness of his management was equal to his courage.

For some reason his gallant services were not recognized to his satisfaction, and this neglect his proud spirit and ungovernable temper could not brook. He afterward went to Canada, joined the loyalists, and receiving an ensign's commission in the British army, became a spy and proved himself a most dangerous and subtle enemy. He was at length captured and sentenced to be hung at West Point, but the entreaties of his aged parents, and the earnest solicitations of influential whigs, induced General Washington to pardon him. But it was ill directed clemency. He was more vindictive than ever, and the whigs in this part of the State and especially at Ballston, soon had occasion to regret the lenity they had unfortunately caused to be extended to him. He recruited soldiers for the King in our midst, planned and guided many of the raids from the north, and was at the same time in the employment of the King's officers as a most faithful and successful messenger and cunning and intelligent spy. There had been many attempts to apprehend him, but he eluded them all.

In the early spring of 1782, in the present town of Clifton Park, about a mile west of Jonesville, one Jacob Fulmer was engaged in making maple sugar in the woods, and after

remaining there as usual over night, was relieved in the morning by his daughter while he went to his breakfast. The morning was very foggy, and she, without being observed, saw a man upon snow shoes, bearing a pack and a gun, pass near by and proceed towards the house of a widow named Hawkins. This house was upon the farm now belonging to L. W. Crosby. The girl immediately informed her father, who at once suspected the stranger might be Bettys. Calling upon two of his neighbors, Perkins and Carey, and all being well armed, they stealthily approached the house and suddenly burst open the door. They discovered Bettys, with his back toward them, eating his breakfast, with his rifle by his side. He seized it, but not having taken precaution to undo the deer skin cover that protected the lock, was unable to discharge it. They seized him and tied him securely. He asked leave to smoke and was partially unbound to afford him the opportunity. He went to the fire place to light his pipe and took something out of his tobacco box and threw it into the fire. Carey noticed this and immediately snatched it out with a handful of coals. It was a small leaden box about the eighth of an inch in thickness, and contained a paper in cipher, which afterward proved to be a dispatch to the British commander in New York, and also contained an order on the mayor of New York for thirty pounds sterling, in case the dispatch should be safely delivered. Bettys begged for leave to burn the papers, and offered one hundred guineas for the privilege, but his captors refused. He then despairingly said, "I am a dead man." He was taken to Albany, tried by a court martial, and convicted and hung as a spy, to the great relief of the whigs in this section of the State.

CHAPTER XXII.

ORGANIZATION OF SARATOGA COUNTY—ORIGINAL COURTS—THE COUNTY BUILDINGS—FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—CIVIL LIST.

I.—COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It appears in a previous chapter that at the time of the setting off of the counties of Tryon and Charlotte from Albany county by an act of the Colonial legislature passed on the 24th day of March, 1772, that by the same act the part still remaining in Albany county which now constitutes the county of Saratoga was divided into two *Districts*—that of HALF MOON and SARATOGA.

The district of Half Moon included the present towns of Waterford, Half Moon, and Clifton Park.

The district of Saratoga included all the remaining north part of the county, which is now divided into seventeen towns.

On the 1st day of April, 1775, the district of Saratoga was divided and the "district of BALLS-TOWN" set off, which included the present towns of Ballston, Milton, Charlton, Galway, Providence, Edinburg, and part of Greenfield.

Thus that part of Albany county which now constitutes the county of Saratoga remained divided into those three districts until after the war of the Revolution was over.

On the 7th of March, 1788, the three districts of Half Moon, Saratoga and Balls-town changed into *towns*, and by the same act the town of Saratoga was again divided by setting off the *town* of Stillwater, which contained the present towns of Stillwater and Malta, and Easton in Washington county.

When Saratoga county was organized these four towns, Half Moon, Saratoga, Ballston and Stillwater, were the original towns of the county out of which the other sixteen towns were carved.

In the year 1791, on the 17th day of February, an act was passed by the legislature of the State of New York, entitled "AN ACT for apportioning the representation in the legislature according to the rules prescribed in the Constitution, and for other purposes." By Section 1 of that act the towns of Easton and Cambridge were annexed to Washington county, the county of Rensselaer created, and it was further provided :

"That all that part of the county of Albany which is bounded easterly by the Hudson River and counties of Washington and Rensselaer, southerly by the most northerly sprout of said river and the town of Schenectady, westerly by the county of Montgomery, and northerly by the county of Washington, shall be one separate county and be called and known by the name of SARATOGA."

By other sections of the same statute provision was made for holding the several courts of the State therein and local courts were provided for, as well as representation in both houses of the legislature, and it was directed that all prisoners should be kept in the Albany county jail until a new jail should be built in the county of Saratoga.

II.—THE COURTS OF THE STATE AT THE TIME OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY WERE :

1. *The Court of Errors*, consisting of the lieutenant-governor, the senators, the chancellor, and the judges of the Supreme court. This court had sole power to try impeachments and a general appellate jurisdiction over the courts below.

2. *The Court of Chancery*. This court had exclusive jurisdiction in equity causes.

3. *The Supreme Court of Judicature*. This court consisted of a chief justice and three *puisne* judges. It sat only *in banc*, and heard appeals from the courts below.

4. *The Circuit Court*. This was held in each county in the State at least once in every year, by one of the judges of the Supreme court. It had jurisdiction over all issues of law.

5. *A Court of Common Pleas* in each county. These courts consisted of a first judge and at

least three judges. It had jurisdiction over all actions at law arising in the county.

6. *The Court of Oyer and Terminer*. This was a criminal branch of the circuit court, presided over by a circuit judge, and at least three commissioned justices of the peace, of whom one might be a county judge.

7. *The Court of General Sessions*. This was a criminal court, held by any three justices of the peace of the county, of which a judge of common pleas must always be a member.

Upon the erection of the county in 1791, Governor Clinton appointed John Thompson of Stillwater, first judge; James Gordon and Beriah Palmer of Ballston, Jacobus Van Schoonhoven of Half Moon, and Sidney Berry of Saratoga as judges. Sidney Berry was appointed surrogate, Jacob Fort, jr., of Half Moon, sheriff, and Dirck Swart of Stillwater, county clerk.

At the time of the organization of the county, it was divided into four towns only—Saratoga, Stillwater, Half Moon and Ballston.

The first session of the court of common pleas met at the residence of Samuel Clark, in what is now the town of Malta, then Stillwater, on the 10th day of May, 1791. It was held by Judge Thompson and the four judges above named, with John Varnam, Eliphalet Kellogg and Epenutus White associate justices of sessions.

The first session of the court of general sessions was held at the same time and place as the common pleas, and was presided over by James Gordon, judge. Sitting as associates were: John Varnum, Epenutus White, Eliphalet Kellogg, Richard Davis, jr., Douw J. Fonda, Elias Palmer, Nathaniel Douglas, John Ball and John Bradstreet, justices of the peace. The following named were the grand jurors sworn in at this term: Richard Davis, jr., Joshua Taylor, John Donald, Henry Davis, Hezekiah Ketchum, Seth C. Baldwin, Ezra Hallibort, John Wood, Samuel Wood, Edy Baker, Elisha Andrews, Gideon Moore, Abraham Livingston, and John Blecker.

The first term of the circuit court and court of oyer and terminer was held on Tuesday, the 7th day of July, 1791, at the house of Jedediah Rogers, in what is now Clifton Park, then Half Moon, Chief-justice Robert Yates presiding. The next term was held in the church at Stillwater, on the 4th day of June, 1792, and the third term in the Presbyterian church at Ballston, on the 9th day of July, 1793.

III.—DETERMINING THE COUNTY SEAT.

For the first three or four years after the organization of the county and the appointment of its judges and court officers, the courts were held at different places by appointment, but it was necessary to fix upon some town as the shiretown. Therefore, on the 26th day of March, 1794, an act was passed by the legislature appointing John Bradstreet Schuyler, Richard Davis, jr., James Emmott, John Ball, and John McClelland commissioners for locating the county seat and building the court house and jail.

In those early days there were but three or four white families living at what is now Saratoga Springs, and scarcely more at what is now Ballston Spa. Both places were off the main road, and then gave no sign of their present importance. Neither place was then thought of for the county seat. The chief contest for the honor lay between Ballston Centre and Milton, both centrally located and then thriving villages.

After considerable controversy, Edward A. Watrous of Ballston offered to give the county a site on his farm for a court house and jail, so long as the same should be used for such purposes.

The offer was accepted by the commission, and Ballston was declared to be the shire town.

IV.—BUILDING THE COURT HOUSE.

A contract was made with Luther Leet to build the court house.

It was built of wood, two stories in height, and fifty feet square, with a one-story wing in

the rear, twenty by thirty feet. It cost the sum of \$6,750. The first court held therein was the May term of the common pleas and court of general sessions for 1796. The first circuit court and court of oyer and terminer, held in the court house in Ballston hill, was presided over by Judge John Lansing, in 1799. Courts were afterward held there by Judges Kent, Radcliff, Morgan Lewis, Smith Thompson, Ambrose Spencer, William W. Van Ness, and Jonas Platt, who held the last term there in May, 1815.

A little thriving village had grown up around the court house on Ballston hill and it had grown into quite a business centre; but on the 25th day of May, 1816, the court house took fire, and was burned to the ground.

Since the old court house had been built, the villages of Saratoga Springs and Ballston Spa had grown into important watering places, and no sooner was it burned than a sharp rivalry sprang up between the two places for the county seat.

BUILDING THE SECOND COURT HOUSE.

On the 14th of March, 1817, an act was passed by the legislature, appointing Elisha Powel and James Merrill of Milton, Isaac Geer of Galway, John Gibson of Ballston, and Gilbert Waring of Saratoga, commissioners to re-locate the county seat and build a court house and jail at an expense of \$10,000.

Court house hill, the site of the old court house, Saratoga Springs, Dunningstreet, Waterford, and Ballston Spa were each warm competitors for the honor. But Ballston Spa had the majority in the commission. That village, situate in the town of Milton, was selected for the site of the county buildings, and the town of Milton made the shire town of the county, which it has ever since remained.

The new court house, which was the second structure without the wing, was built nearly after the model of the old one. Its dimensions were sixty-six by fifty feet, the wing having been added some years later. It was



COURT HOUSE,
BALLSTON SPA, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

completed in time for the spring circuit of 1819, and the courts of the county have been regularly held in it until the building of the present one.

NEW COURT HOUSE.

On the 23d day of December, 1888, the board of supervisors adopted a resolution appointing H. A. McRae, Abijah Comstock, Robert O. Davis, George C. Valentine and A. W. Shepherd a committee to repair the old court house. The committee reported at a special meeting called February 8, 1889, that it would cost as much to repair the old as to build a new one. Thereupon a new one was ordered and its building referred to the same committee. The new one was completed at a cost of \$35,000, and accepted April 21, 1890.

FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first board of supervisors of Saratoga county consisted of only four members, as there were only four towns in the county, viz.: Saratoga, Ballston, Half Moon, and Stillwater. It met in Stillwater on the 2d day of June, 1791, the following being the members of the board: Beriah Palmer, Elias Palmer, John B. Schuyler, Benjamin Rosekrans.

THE POOR HOUSE.

The poor house farm of one hundred and twelve acres is located near Ballston Spa, and was purchased seventy years ago. About twenty years ago new and commodious buildings were erected.

VI.—A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL OFFICERS OF SARATOGA COUNTY.

I.—Presidential Electors residing in the County.

1792.—Samuel Clark, Stillwater; voted for Washington.

1800.—Robert Ellis, Saratoga; voted for Jefferson.

1804.—Adam Comstock, Hadley, by John Cramer, alternate; voted for Jefferson.

1812.—George Palmer, jr., Stillwater; voted for DeWit Clinton.

8½

1816.—Samuel Lewis, Northumberland; voted for Monroe.

1820.—Howell Gardner, Greenfield; voted for Monroe.

1824.—Nathan Thompson, Galway; voted for Clay.

1828.—Salmon Child, Greenfield; voted for J. Q. Adams.

1836.—Harmon Gansevoort, Northumberland; voted for Van Buren.

1840.—Earl Stimpson, Galway; voted for Harrison.

1848.—Samuel Freeman, Saratoga Springs; voted for Taylor.

1856.—John C. Hulbert, Saratoga Springs; voted for Fremont.

II.—Representatives in Congress.

1791-95.—James Gordon, Ballston.

1799-1801.—John Thompson, Stillwater.

1803-5.—Beriah Palmer, Ballston.

1807-11.—John Thompson, Stillwater.

1813-33.—John W. Taylor, Ballston, was chosen speaker to fill out Henry Clay's term, and also for a full term in 1821. Nineteenth Congress.

1833-37.—John Cramer, Waterford.

1839-40.—Anson Brown, Milton.

1840-41.—Nicholas B. Doe, Waterford.

1843-45.—Cheselden Ellis, Waterford.

1845-51.—Hugh White, Waterford.

1851-63.—J. B. McKean, Saratoga Springs.

1863-69.—Jas. M. Marvin, Saratoga Springs.

1871-75.—Henry H. Hathorn, Saratoga Springs.

1880-88.—George West, Ballston Spa.

III.—State Officers residing in Saratoga County.

1828-47.—Rueben H. Walworth, chancellor.

1836-44.—Esek Cowen, justice supreme court.

1847-53.—John Willard, justice supreme court.

1855-88.—Augustus Bockes, justice supreme court.

- 1842-45.—Samuel Young, secretary of State.
 1854-56.—James M. Cook, comptroller.
 1852.—James M. Cook, treasurer.
 1816-42.—Samuel Young, canal commissioner.
 1870-72.—George W. Chapman, canal commissioner.
 1856-62.—James M. Cook, superintendent of banking department.
 1842-45.—Samuel Young, ex-officio superintendent of common schools.
 1874.—Superintendent of public instruction.

IV.—State Senators residing in Saratoga County.

- 1794-1805.—Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, Half Moon.
 1796-1804.—James Gordon, Ballston.
 1806-9.—Adam Comstock, Hadley.
 1810-13.—John Stearns, Half Moon.
 1814-17.—Samuel Stewart, Half Moon.
 1815.—Guert Van Schoonhoven, Half Moon.
 1818-21.—Samuel Young, Ballston.
 1822.—John L. Viele, Waterford.
 1823-25.—John Cramer, Waterford.
 1826-29.—John L. Viele, Waterford.
 1839-33.—Isaac Gere, Galway.
 1835-40.—Samuel Young, Ballston.
 1841-42.—John W. Taylor, Ballston.
 1846-47.—Samuel Young, Ballston.
 1848-51.—James M. Cook, Milton.
 1858-59.—George G. Scott, Milton.
 1860-61.—Isaiah Blood, Milton.
 1862.—John Willard, Saratoga Springs.
 1864-55.—James M. Cook, Saratoga Springs.
 1870.—Isaiah Blood, Milton.
 1884.—Alexander B. Baucus.
 1888.—John Foley, Saratoga Springs.
 1890.—Harvey J. Donaldson.

V.—First Judges of the Common Pleas, and County Judges.

FIRST JUDGES COMMON PLEAS.

- 1791.—John Thompson, Stillwater.
 1809.—Salmon Childs, Greenfield.
 1818.—James Thompson, Milton.
 1833.—Samuel Young, Ballston.
 1838-47.—Thomas J. Marvin.

COUNTY JUDGES.

- 1847.—Augustus Bockes, Saratoga Springs.
 1854.—John A. Corey, Saratoga Springs.
 1855.—James B. McKean, Saratoga Springs.
 1859.—John W. Crane, Saratoga Springs.
 1863.—John C. Hulbert, Saratoga Springs.
 1870.—Charles S. Lester, Saratoga Springs.
 1876.—John W. Crane, Saratoga Springs.
 1882.—Jesse S. L'Amoureux, Ballston Spa.
 1889.—Jas. W. Houghton, Saratoga Springs.

VI.—Surrrogates.

- 1791.—Sidney Berry, Saratoga.
 1794.—Henry Walton, Ballston.
 1808.—Beriah Palmer, Ballston.
 1812.—Thomas Palmer, Ballston.
 1816.—George Palmer, Stillwater.
 1834.—John W. Thompson, Milton.
 1847.—John C. Hulbert, Saratoga Springs.
 1856.—Cornelius A. Waldron, Waterford.
 1877-93.—Ellis H. Peters, Saratoga Springs.

VII.—County Clerks.

- 1791.—Dirck Swart, Stillwater.
 1804.—Seth C. Baldwin, Ballston.
 1813.—Levi H. Palmer, Milton.
 1815.—William Stillwell, Ballston.
 1818.—Thomas Palmer, Milton.
 1833.—Alpheus Goodrich, Milton.
 1840.—Archibald Smith, Charlton.
 1843.—Horace Goodrich, Milton.
 1846.—James W. Horton, Milton.
 Seth W. Whalen.
 James L. Scott, Ballston Spa.
 Edward F. Grose, Ballston Spa.

VIII.—District Attorneys.

- 1818.—Richard M. Livingston, Saratoga.
 1821.—William L. F. Warren, Saratoga Springs.
 1836.—Nicholas Hill, jr., Saratoga Springs.
 1837.—Cheselden Ellis, Waterford.
 1843.—William A. Beach, Saratoga Springs.
 1847.—John Lawrence, Waterford.
 1851.—William T. Odell, Milton.
 1857.—John O. Mott, Half Moon.

- 1860.—Charles S. Lester, Saratoga Springs.
 1863.—Isaac C. Ormsby, Waterford.
 1869.—Winsor B. French, Saratoga Springs.
 1872.—Isaac C. Ormsby, Waterford.
 1881.—John Van Rensselaer.
 1884.—John Foley.
 1887.—Theodore F. Hamilton.
 1893.—John Person.

IX.—Sheriffs.

- 1791.—Jacob Fort, jr., Half Moon.
 1794.—Doun T. Fonda, Stillwater.
 1799.—Henry Davis, Half Moon.
 1801.—Seth C. Baldwin, Ballston.
 1804.—Daniel Bull, Saratoga.
 1807.—Asahel Porter, Greenfield.
 1808.—Daniel Bull, Saratoga.
 1810.—Asahel Porter, Greenfield.
 1811.—Nathaniel Ketcham, Stillwell.
 1813.—Hezekiah Ketcham, Half Moon.
 1815.—James Brisbin, jr., Saratoga.
 1819.—John Dunning, Malta.
 1821.—John R. Mott, Saratoga.
 1823.—John R. Dunning, Milton.
 1826.—Lyman B. Langworthy, Milton.
 1829.—John Dunning, Milton.
 1832.—John Vernam, Waterford.
 1835.—Joseph Jennings, Milton.
 1838.—Samuel Freeman, Ballston.
 1841.—Robert Speir, Milton.
 1844.—Isaac Frink, Milton.
 1847.—Thomas Low, Charlton.
 1850.—Theodore W. Sanders, Corinth.
 1852.—William T. Seymour, Waterford.
 1853.—Henry H. Hathorn, Saratoga Springs.
 1856.—Philip H. McOmber, Milton.
 1859.—George P. Powell, Milton.
 1862.—Henry H. Hathorn, Saratoga Springs.
 1865.—Joseph Baucus, Northumberland.
 1868.—Tabor B. Reynolds, Milton.
 1871.—Thomas Noxon, Half Moon.
 1874.—Franklin Carpenter, Corinth.
 1876.—Doun F. Winne, Saratoga.
 1879.—Henry C. Vanderburgh, Waterford.

- 1883.—N. M. Houghton.
 1886.—Alexander Baucus.
 1889.—Daniel Deyoe.
 1892.—William W. Worden.

X.—County Treasurers.

- 1791.—Guert Van Schoonhoven, Half Moon.
 1792.—Samuel Clark, Stillwater.
 1794.—Caleb Benedict, Ballston.
 1796.—Elisha Powell, Milton.
 1798.—Robert Leonard, Ballston.
 1800.—Jonathan Kellogg, Ballston.
 1805.—Edward Watrous, Milton.
 1810.—Archy Kasson, Milton.
 1815.—Azariah W. Odell, Milton.
 1822.—Edward Watrous, Milton.
 1831.—George Thompson, Milton.
 1844.—Arnold Harris, Ballston.
 1847.—Edward W. Lee, Milton.
 1849.—Arnold Harris, Ballston.
 1855.—Orville D. Vaughn, Milton.
 1861.—Henry A. Mann, Milton.
 1876.—James H. Wright, Saratoga Springs.
 1879–93.—Stephen C. Medbury, Ballston Spa.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SARATOGA COUNTY IN THE GREAT REBELLION—THE 77TH REGIMENT—THE 30TH REGIMENT—OTHER REGIMENTS.

The people of Saratoga county are justly proud of her record in the war of the great rebellion of 1861–65.

For the material for the following account of the 77th regiment we are indebted mostly to General Winsor B. French, and for that of the 30th to Col. William M. Searing.*

I.—THE 77TH REGIMENT.

The 77th regiment New York State volunteers, also called the "Bemus Heights Battalion," was organized in and largely recruited

* Vide Sylvester's History of Saratoga County, Philadelphia, 1878; pp. 106–120.

from Saratoga county. Three of its companies had their skeleton organizations outside of the county—one in Westport, one in Reeseville, in Essex county, and one in Gloversville, Fulton county. On the 21st day of August, 1861, Hon. James B. McKean, of Saratoga Springs, then being in Congress as a representative from the Fifteenth district, which then included Saratoga county, issued the following circular letter to his constituents:

"Fellow citizens of the Fifteenth Congressional district—

Traitors in arms seek to overthrow our constitution and to seize our capital. Let us go and help to defend them. Who will despond because we lost the battle of Bull Run? Our fathers lost the battle of Bunker Hill, but it taught them how to gain the victory at Bemus Heights.

"Let us learn wisdom from disaster, and send overwhelming numbers into the field. Let farmers, mechanics, merchants and all classes—for the liberties of all are at stake—aid in organizing companies.

"I will assist in procuring the necessary papers. Do not misunderstand me. I am not asking for an office at your hands. If you who have most at stake will go, I will willingly go with you as a private soldier.

"Let us organize a Bemus Heights battalion, and vie with each other in serving our country, thus showing we are inspired by the holy memories of the Revolutionary battle-fields upon and near which we are living.

"JAMES B. MCKEAN.

"Saratoga Springs, August 21, 1861."

This call met with a prompt and patriotic response from every town in the county, and from other parts of the Congressional district. Company organizations and recruiting stations were established in various localities. Everywhere, indeed, the fife and drum could be heard calling to arms, and enthusiastic young men went from place to place bearing the stars and stripes, and urging their fellows to enlist for the war.

Orders were at once issued from the adjutant-general's office at Albany establishing a branch depot and recruiting station at Saratoga Springs, and directing all companies organizing for the regiment to assemble there preparatory to being mustered into the United States service.

The county fair grounds, lying a little east of the village of Saratoga Springs, were chosen and very soon put in readiness for the reception of recruits. This rendezvous was called "Camp Schuyler," and before the 1st of October seven companies, containing over six hundred men, had enlisted, marched into its inclosure, and chosen their company officers, as follows:

Saratoga Company.—Captain, B. F. Judson; first lieutenant, L. M. Wheeler.

Ballston Company.—Captain, C. C. Hill; first lieutenant, N. P. Hammond.

Wilton Company.—Captain, W. B. French; first lieutenant, John Carr.

Northumberland Company.—Captain, Calvin Rice; first lieutenant, James Terhune.

Greenfield Company.—Captain, Lewis Wood; first lieutenant, William R. Carpenter.

Charlton Company.—Captain, A. F. Beach; first lieutenant, N. H. Brown.

Westport Company.—Captain, R. W. Arnold; first lieutenant, William Douglas.

Then came the Waterford company, Jesse White, commanding; the Stillwater and Half Moon company, J. C. Green, commanding; the Clifton Park company, J. B. Andrews, commanding; and the Edinburg and Providence company, J. J. Cameron, commanding; all of which organizations were soon after consolidated in one company, with J. B. Andrews as captain, Jesse White as first lieutenant, and John F. Cameron as second lieutenant, Mr. Green retiring on account of ill health. The Reeseville company soon came, Capt. Wendell Lansing, and was consolidated with a company from Greenwich, Washington county, with Wendell Lansing commanding. Gloverville sent a full company, Capt. N. S. Babcock.

The captains drew by lot their places in line, as follows: Co. A, Capt. Reed W. Arnold; Co. B, Capt. Clement C. Hill; Co. C, Capt. Benjamin F. Judson; Co. D, Capt. John Carr; Co. E, Capt. Lewis Wood; Co. F, Capt. Judson B. Andrews; Co. G, Capt. Calvin Rice; Co. H, Capt. Albert F. Beach; Co. I, Capt.

Franklin Norters, Co. K, Capt. Nathan S. Babcock.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel—James B. McKean, Saratoga Springs; Lieutenant Colonel—Joseph C. Henderson, Albany; Major—Selden Hetzel, Albany; Surgeon—John L. Perry, M. D., Saratoga Springs; Assistant Surgeon—George T. Stevens, Westport; Chaplain—David Tulley, Ballston Spa; Adjutant—Winsor B. French, Wilton; Quartermaster—Lucius E. Shurtleff, Galway.

On the 23d day of November, 1861, the officers and enlisted men were sworn into the United States service "for the term of the war unless sooner discharged."

On the 28th day of November they broke camp at Saratoga and started for Washington.

The regiment thus organized proceeded by rail to Albany, thence by boat to New York city, where the resident sons of Saratoga gave them a splendid collation and a beautiful regimental banner and guerdons. "The banner was an exquisite piece of work of the richest fabric—a blue ground with elegant designs in oil. On one side was represented an engagement in which the American soldiers, led by Washington, were fighting under the old flag—thirteen stripes and the union jack. On the reverse was pictured the surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, under the new flag, the stars and stripes—first unfurled in the goodly city of Albany, and first baptized in blood at the decisive battle of Bemus Heights, which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne and the virtual success of the Revolution.

"We had already a beautiful National flag, the gift of the patriotic young ladies of Mr. Beecher's seminary at Saratoga Springs."

The regiment arrived at Washington on the first day of December, and were at once ordered into camp at Meridian Hill, about two miles north of the city. On the 15th day of February, 1862, the regiment crossed the Potomac and joined the third brigade of the

second division, at Camp Griffin, with which organization it remained through the war. It will be interesting to know that at this first advance it took one hundred and thirty mule teams to move the camp equipage, and that after Chancellorsville but one team was allowed to each regiment for that purpose. The brigade comprised, besides our own regiment, the 33d and 49th New York and the 7th Maine, and was commanded by General Davidson. Gen. W. F. Smith ("Old Baldy") commanded the division.

Soon after arriving in camp the regiment had its first experience in night marching, having been ordered out on a reconnoissance about six miles toward Vienna and return. The New York papers called it a general advance of the army. The army moved on the 8th day of March to Manassas, but finding no enemy it was decided to proceed against Richmond by way of Fortress Monroe and the Peninsula. Accordingly, the army was embarked and sent down the Potomac to the mouth of the James river, and debarked at Fortress Monroe, the 77th at Hampton, a little deserted village near by. On March 26th a grand advance or reconnoissance in force was ordered.

Here began a weeding-out process, graphically described by Dr. George T. Stevens as follows:

"In this advance or reconnoissance of the whole army the qualities of the individual soldiers composing it were brought out in bold relief. The defect in our own division was marked. During the months we had been in winter quarters many officers and men had established marvelous reputations for bravery and hardihood, merely by constantly heralding their own heroism. But from this time these doughty heroes went back. Officers suddenly found cause for resigning, and enlisted men managed to get sent to the rear and never showed their faces at the front again. On the contrary, some who were really invalids insisted on dragging themselves along with the column, fearful that an engagement might take place in which they would not participate. A sifting process was thus commenced throughout the whole division, and, to its honor, the poltroons were very soon sifted out; and from that time forth Smith's division

never afforded a comfortable resting place for men of doubtful courage. 'They went out from us because they were not of us.' "

On April 4th the regiment received its first baptism of fire at a small place on Warwick creek, called Lee's Mills. Here the enemy were entrenched, waiting to receive the attack. Their line of earthworks extended across the Peninsula about seven miles, Yorktown being about three miles to the east of Lee's Mills; and here began a "sifting process" that came near destroying the whole army.

Frank Jeffords, Company C, was the first of our regiment killed. Comparatively few were killed outright in battle, but a more deadly scourge of camp fever held high carnival and swept our ranks as with the besom of destruction. Nearly one-fifth of the regiment was put *hors de combat* at this place. On the 3d and 4th of May the enemy retreated to Williamsburgh, where they were attacked and defeated after a long and severe engagement.

The 77th, with Smith's division, stood in reserve all day, ready to be called into action if needed, but was not actually engaged. On the 15th day of May, the army advanced to White House, on the Pamunky, where the Sixth corps was organized and the Second division made a part of it; and thereafter during the period of its service the 77th formed a part of the Third brigade, Second division, Sixth corps of the Army of the Potomac.

On the 23d the regiment first came in sight of the rebel capital, and from a small eminence received the fire of a battery and the 7th and 8th Georgia regiments, which stood guard in front of the little village of Mechanicsville. Dr. Stevens describes the affair as follows: "Wheeler's battery responded nobly to the rebel artillery, and presently General Davidson ordered Colonel McKean to charge the village with his regiment. The men rose to their feet and started forward with a yell. Down the hill they rushed impetuously, cheering and yelling; but the two rebel regiments,

the 7th and 8th of Georgia, startled by the shouts, seized their muskets and ran, firing but one parting salute. Their battery also limbered up and beat a hasty retreat."

From this delightful village the regiment was recalled, and on June 5th was transferred to Golden's farm, on the south bank of the Chickahominy, and their advance on the city of Richmond, towards which they had so long toiled and struggled, was forever postponed. The regiment lay here about three weeks, and so near the enemy that rifle bullets from their picket lines frequently came whistling into camp.

At this time Colonel McKean was compelled, on account of sickness, to abandon the front and leave the regiment. The terrible hardships of the march, the bivouac, the camp, and the Chickahominy swamp fevers had fearfully scathed the regiment, and many of its bravest officers and men were compelled to yield to the ravages of disease. Many died and many were discharged, the absent and sick often outnumbering those present and fit for duty. On June 26th, General Lee began the first of the series of battles that drove McClellan's once magnificent army from in front of the rebel capital to Harrison's Landing, on the James river. The result of the first day's fight was announced as a great victory for the Union army. The joy of the army at this announcement knew no bounds. Bands of music played which had not sounded a note for nearly two months (not even a roll-call or drum-beat had been allowed, lest the enemy should learn our exact position), but now the air was filled with music, the camps were ablaze with patriotic fervor. All expected to march into Richmond at daylight. All night the regiment was under arms, waiting for the hoped-for order to advance. But, alas! The order was passed in whispers from camp to camp: Leave your tents standing; save a few of your most valuable effects; destroy the balance; the army retreat. Be ready to meet any attack on your front and to march in-

stantly on receiving the order. On the next day came the great battle of Gaines' Hill, just across the Chickahominy, in plain view of the regiment which was all day under arms, and on June 28th the battle of Gaines' Farm.

At three o'clock on Sunday morning, June 29, the Second division, as the rear guard of the army, quietly withdrew and marched to Savage's Station. Then came the battle of Savage's Station, and another repulse of the enemy; after that a long and terrible night march to White Oak swamp, which was reached about daylight; then a short rest, when a terrible artillery fire was opened upon the division by the rebels, described by Dr. Stevens as follows:

"Suddenly, like a thunderbolt, seventy-five pieces of artillery belched forth their sheets of flame and howling shells, and in an instant our whole division was thrown into the most perfect confusion by the deadly missiles which flew among us in every direction. Such cannonading had never before been heard by our army, and before our batteries could reply with any effect the horses were killed, the gunners dispersed and the pieces disabled. It was a most perfect surprise; no one was prepared; men ran hither and thither, seeking shelter behind any object which seemed sufficient even to conceal them from the view of the enemy."

Then the retreat was continued. The 77th led, General Davidson directing that Adujant French ride at the head of the regiment and at his side, ready to receive any orders to be given to his "dear 77th," as he always afterward called it. On the next day occurred the great battle of Malvern Hill. The Sixth corps held the right of the line, and was not actually engaged. Then the further retreat to Harrison's Landing. Dr. Stevens thus speaks of the part the 77th took in this campaign:

"Since the arrival of the army on the Peninsula the experiences of the regiment have been varied. With the other regiments of Smith's division, it has spent a month at Yorktown within musket shot of the enemy. At Williamsburgh it, with other regiments of its brigade, supported batteries in front of Fort Magruder, and when in the afternoon it re-

ceived the order to go with the 49th to the assistance of Hancock, it started forward with cheers, the men going through the mud at double-quick. But when the two regiments arrived on the field their gallant brothers of Hancock's and of their own brigade had nobly accomplished the work in which they would have gladly assisted.

"We have seen how gallantly the regiment routed the rebels at Mechanicsville, capturing a flag and other trophies; and when, on the Chickahominy, Smith's division held the line closest upon the enemy, it bravely assumed its part of the labor and danger. A portion of the regiment on picket, on the 28th of June, exhibited sterling heroism; and we need hardly refer to the noble sacrifice of that brave young soldier, John Ham. Disease and exhaustion had made terrible inroads upon the 77th. Instead of nearly a thousand men with whom we came to the Peninsula, inspection in the middle of June showed only about two hundred and fifty men present for duty. Although this regiment had, from the very beginning, occupied an exposed position in the very front line; although it composed a part of Smith's division, which had already become famous both in the Union and rebel armies for being always in closest proximity to the enemy, yet it had thus far lost very few men in battle. All the rest of those now absent had been stricken down by fevers, or worn out by the exhausting labors and exposures of the campaign. Among those attacked by typhoid fever was Colonel McKean. After suffering a few days in the vain hope of soon being able to place himself again at the head of his regiment, he was removed from the poisonous atmosphere of the swamps to Washington, and thence to his home in Saratoga. The men looked upon his departure with sincere regret, for they not only respected him as an able commander, but loved him for his never failing interest in their welfare. He had been to the regiment in the capacity of commander and father. His leave of the regiment was destined to be final, for,

except as an occasional visitor, he never returned to it.

"Lieutenant Bowe, a young man of fine abilities and greatly beloved by his regiment, after several weeks of absence, returned to camp on the 18th of July, restored to health. On the very next day, while standing with several officers in a tent, he was fatally wounded by an accidental shot from a pistol, and died soon after.

"Changes occurred among the officers. The lieutenant colonel and major left the service—the first by resignation; the other by dismissal. Adjutant French was made major, and afterwards lieutenant colonel, which office he held during the remainder of the term of the regiment," distinguished alike for his bravery and efficiency in the service.

RETREAT FROM THE PENINSULA.

On the 16th of August came the order to "pack up and be ready to move," and at mid-day the regiment left its camp at Harrison's Landing.

The 77th regiment was in a sad plight. Not a field officer present to command it; many of its bravest and best lying in unmarked graves between Hampton and Richmond; many dying in rebel hospitals and prison pens, and many languishing on beds of sickness. The remainder, the bronzed veterans of many a battle-field, were ready for victory or defeat, as either might befall them.

The regiment reached Alexandria with the Sixth corps on the 23d of August. It took no part in the second Bull Run battle, but was engaged in the Maryland campaign, and took part in the battles of Crampton Pass and Antietam.

It formed a part of the Third brigade of General Smith's division at Antietam, and participated in the brilliant charge of the Second brigade on that memorable day so important in its results, virtually deciding the contest.

Before the army left Harrison's Landing,

Major French, Lieutenant Law and others had gone to Saratoga Springs on recruiting duty, and large accessions were made to the regiment. Dr. Stevens thus describes some of the efforts made by patriotic citizens in aiding the recruiting officers :

"In Saratoga a large concourse of people * * * gathered for a mass meeting. Stirring speeches were made. Ladies offered their diamond rings, their watch-chains, their watches, and other valuables to those who should enlist in the service. Under the influence of such enthusiasm many enrolled their names and received the jewels from the fair hands of the patriotic donors.

"In October, 1862, Colonel French, with Lieutenant Law, and a large number of recruits, joined the regiment. Colonel French took command and thoroughly reorganized it."

The regiment was held in reserve at the first battle of Fredericksburg, and went into winter quarters at White Oak Church.

FREDERICKSBURG.

The Army of the Potomac again crossed the Rappahannock on May 1, 1863, and the Sixth corps was ordered to carry by assault the "Heights of Fredericksburg." Storming columns were formed; the Third brigade of the Second division, preceded by the 77th, under command of Colonel French, as skirmishers led the advance.

"It was a moment," writes Stevens, "of contending emotions of pride, hope, and sadness, as our gallant boys stood face to face with those heights, ready to charge upon them. At double-quick and in splendid style they crossed the plains. Our line was perfect. The men could not have made a more orderly appearance had they been on drill. Proud of their commanders, Generals Howe and Neill and Colonel Grant cheered the men onward, while Lieutenant Colonel French, in charge of the skirmish line, inspired by his own intrepid behavior the utmost confidence and bravery in his men. * * * Of that noble column, the skirmishers of the 77th first reached the heights of Marye's Hill, the 33d New York

in line of battle following, and then the 6th Vermont. * * * The 77th New York captured a stand of colors belonging to the 18th Mississippi regiment, two heavy guns, a large number of prisoners, among whom was Colonel Law of the 18th Mississippi, and a great number of small arms. As the regiment reached the heights and took possession of the guns, General Howe rode up and taking off his hat exclaimed 'Noble 77th! You have covered yourselves with glory!' The general's words were greeted with tumultuous cheers. * * * Thus the heights were won. * * * But it was a sad day, for many scores of our brave comrades lay stretched in death. * * * Captain Luther M. Wheeler, of the 77th, was shot while we halted at the foot of Marye's Hill. * * * Few more gifted young men could be found in the army. * * * He died as he had lived, a hero."

The regiment passed the winter of 1863 at Brandy Station.

On the 4th day of May, 1864, the 77th broke camp, marched beyond the Rapidan, and on the next day took an active part at Spottsylvania in that terrible series of engagements known as the battles of the Wilderness, in all of which it actively participated with its accustomed bravery and efficiency, everywhere winning fresh laurels.

But we have not space to recount the details of these engagements, and must content ourselves with relating the story of the regiment after the Sixth corps joined the Army of the Shenandoah to the close of its service.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE "VALLEY."

After the battle of Fort Stevens, the Sixth corps joined the Army of the Shenandoah, to the command of which, after a long series of marches and counter-marches, and much time spent in dancing attendance on Early, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan was assigned, and very soon attacked and routed the enemy at Winchester, in which battle the 77th participated, losing heavily. There it was that Sheridan,

riding up to General Bidwell, in the very front, shouted in the presence of the 77th, "Press them, General; they'll run! God d—n them, I know they'll run! Press them!" The result justified his spirited prophecy. After Winchester, Early retreated to Strasburg, where he occupied a position seemingly impregnable. Our leader was not a man to be daunted, and at once made his arrangements to drive the rebels from their strong position. Here Colonel French, who had charge of the corps picket line, was slightly wounded in a preliminary skirmish. The attack was soon made, and the rebels utterly discomfited.

On October 19th occurred the battle of Cedar Creek, that glorious struggle where a reinforcement of one man—Sheridan, who was at the time absent at Winchester,—changed defeat into victory. Early attacked at 2 o'clock in the morning, and completely surprised the Eighth corps, which became utterly demoralized and panic-stricken. The Nineteenth corps was vigorously attacked and forced to retreat in confusion, and to quote from Dr. Stevens, "It was at this critical moment that the warning was given to the Sixth corps. General Wright being in command of the army, the corps was in charge of General Ricketts. He at once faced the corps to the rear and moved it over the plain in the face of the advancing hosts of the enemy. * * * The Second division held the left of the new line, the First, the center, and the Third, the right. * * *"

"We now waited the onset of the victorious columns which were driving the shattered and disorganized fragments of the Eighth and Nineteenth corps, beaten and discouraged, wildly through our well-formed ranks to the rear. The hope of the nation now rested with those heroes of many bloody fields. Now that peerless band of veterans, the wearers of the Greek cross, whose fame was already among the choicest treasures of American history, was to show to the country and the world an exhibition of valor which should tower above

all the grand achievements of the war. The corps, numbering less than twelve thousand men, now confronted Early's whole army of more than thirty thousand men, who, flushed with victory, already bringing to bear against us the twenty-one guns which they had just captured from the two broken corps, rushed upon our lines with those wild, exultant yells, the terror of which can never be conceived by those who have not heard them on the field. With fearless impetuosity the rebel army moved up the gentle rise of ground in front of the Sixth corps, and the attack from one end of the line to the other was simultaneous. It was like the flash of steel to steel. The astonished columns were checked. They had found an immovable obstacle to their march to victory.

"The Second division, on the left nearest the pike, had received the most severe shock of the attack. Bidwell's brigade held the extreme left, the key to the pike, and sustained the whole of Kershaw's rebel division, which came up in compact order to within very close range. The gallant brigade received the onset with full volleys, which caused the right of the rebel line to stagger back, and the whole line was, almost at the same moment, repulsed by the corps. The cavalry on our flank—and never braver men than the cavalry of our little army mounted saddles—were doing their best to protect the pike leading to Winchester, and it was the great aim of both the cavalry and the single organized corps of infantry to hold this pike; for on this depended the safety of the whole army and, more, of our cause. General Bidwell ordered his brigade to charge. Rising from their places in the little graveyard and the grove the brigade rushed forward, the rebels breaking and running in confusion down the declivity which they had but just ascended with such confidence, and across the little stream. But the rebel artillery sent our men back to their places, to the shelter of the roll of ground. The charge cost us dearly.

* * * Captain Lennon of the 77th was

mortally wounded; Lieutenant Tabor was killed, * * * and many other valuable lives were lost; but the most severe blow to the brigade and the corps was the loss of our gallant General Bidwell. He fell, while bravely directing the charge, with a frightful shell wound. * * *

"The fall of General Bidwell left Colonel French, of the 77th, in command of the brigade. The line was quickly reformed in the position from which the charge was made, and again the rebels came on with cheers and yells. They were as bravely met as before, and a second countercharge sent them again in disorder across the creek, leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded. The greatest shock of the second charge of the rebels had fallen upon the Third brigade, and nobly had it been met. * * * At length a new line was formed just north of Middletown, which was about two miles in the rear of the position held by the Second division of our corps early in the morning. * * *

"The grand old Sixth corps, directed by our own loved General Getty, had turned the fortunes of the day. It was now ten o'clock. Far away in the rear was heard cheer after cheer. What was the cause? Were reinforcements coming? Yes; Phil Sheridan was coming, and he was a host. He had ridden from Winchester at amazing speed, and now as he passed the long trains of ambulances in which were the hundreds of bleeding victims of the morning's work, the wounded men, whose shattered limbs or mangled bodies attested that they had not run away, raised themselves and cheered with wild enthusiasm the hero of the valley. * * * Dashing along the pike he came upon the line of battle. 'What troops are these?' shouted Sheridan. 'The Sixth corps,' was the response from a hundred voices. 'We are all right,' said Sheridan, as he swung his old hat, and dashed along the line toward the right. 'Never mind, boys; we'll whip them yet! We shall sleep in our old quarters to-night.'

"At three o'clock Sheridan gave the order to move, wheeling from right to left, as a gate swings upon its hinges. The Third division, on the right of our corps, became for a moment embarrassed in passing through a strip of woods. The First division moved slowly but firmly, gaining a strong position. The Second division also advanced, but were ordered to go very slowly, and this was far more difficult than to rush quickly over the ground. Yet the division obeyed the order, and forced the rebels to fall back. In front of the First and Second brigades was a stone wall. This they seized, and were at once partially sheltered; but there was no such protection for the Third brigade. In its front was a meadow and a gradually inclined plane, and behind a wall which skirted the crest was the rebel line. Between that line and ours, in a hollow, stood a brick mill, from the windows of which the enemy's sharpshooters in the mill made it impossible to advance slowly, and the line fell back. Our best men were falling fast. The color sergeant of the 77th fell dead. Another sergeant seized the flag and fell. Adj. Gilbert Thomas, a youth of rare beauty and surpassing bravery, seized the fallen flag. He cried, 'Forward, men!' and fell dead with the staff grasped in his hands. 'I can not take my brigade over that field slowly,' said Colonel French. 'Then go quickly,' responded General Getty. The word was given, and with a bound and a shout the noble brigade went across the field, quickly driving the Confederates from their strong position.

"By this time the right of the army had started the enemy, and their whole line was giving way. The three divisions of the Sixth corps bounded forward, and then commenced the wildest race that had ever been witnessed even in that valley, so famous for the flight of beaten armies. The rebel lines were completely broken, and now, in the utmost confusion, every man was going in greatest haste toward Cedar Creek. Our men, with wild enthusiasm, with shouts and cheers, regardless of order or form-

ation, joined in the hot pursuit. There was our mortal enemy, who had but a few hours since driven us unceremoniously from our camps, now beaten, routed, broken--bent on nothing but the most rapid flight.

"From the point where we broke the rebel ranks to the crossing of Cedar Creek was three miles, an open plain. Over this plain and down the pike the panic stricken army was flying, while our soldiers, without ever stopping to load their pieces, were charging tardy batteries with empty muskets, seizing prisoners by scores and hundreds."

So the battle ended, and the Sixth corps was ordered to occupy the same spot from which it had so suddenly decamped to meet the enemy in the early morning.

With this grand and wonderful battle the fighting experience of the 77th regiment closed, and, its term of service having expired, it was ordered to Saratoga Springs to be mustered out, where it arrived on the 23d of November, 1864, just three years after the day of its mustering in. The regiment was received with all the love and honor a patriotic people could bestow. A committee of the most prominent citizens had been appointed to make arrangements for its reception, and an immense crowd assembled at the depot to welcome the little (only fourteen officers and one hundred and five men) band of *war-worn soldiers*,--a mere remnant of the thirteen hundred and sixty-nine noble men who had gone from there three years before. They were escorted to the public hall, where they were welcomed by the president of the village on behalf of the people of Saratoga, and, after a prayer by D. E. Tully, the first chaplain, Col. James B. McKean delivered an address, which was responded to by Colonel French, after which Dr. Luther F. Beecher read a poem of welcome, written by Mrs. M. C. Beecher. In the evening a splendid banquet was tendered them by the citizens of Saratoga Springs at the American Hotel. Speeches were made by Hon. C. S. Lester, William H. Sacket, Hon. James M.

Marvin, Hon. H. Pond, Dr. Beecher, Hon. James M. Cook, W. M. Potter, and others, and by many officers and soldiers of the regiment.

On the 13th day of December, 1864, the 77th regiment was duly paid and mustered out of the service, having served faithfully for three years, the whole term of its enlistment.

This is the history, in brief, of Saratoga county's pet regiment, the 77th, a record of noble deeds without a single blot. It never by any act on the field or in the camp, on the march or in the fight, disgraced the county from which it was sent. It never flinched or wavered from any duty, however perilous, which was assigned to it, nor until properly ordered did it ever turn its back upon the foe. From the beginning to the end of its service the regiment bore its colors untouched by the hands of the enemy. They were often shattered and torn by shot and shell, often leveled to the dust by the death or wounds of their bearers, but they were always kept sacred, and on the muster-out of the regiment were deposited in the Bureau of Military Statistics at Albany.

A beautiful Quincy granite monument, surmounted by a bronze statue of a soldier, erected to the memory of the dead of the regiment, stands in the public square in the village of Saratoga Springs. The plain Greek cross, and the words, "77th Regiment New York Volunteers," cut upon its face, indicate that the soldiers whose deeds it commemorates belonged to the 77th regiment, New York State Volunteers, of the Second division of the Sixth corps, Army of the Potomac.

OTHER REGIMENTS.

The 2d veteran cavalry regiment was organized at Saratoga Springs in the fall of 1863, for three years. It was enlisted in the counties of Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Albany, Rensselaer, and Columbia. The 25th cavalry (Lickels' cavalry) was in part organized

in Saratoga Springs, in 1864, the men being enlisted for one and three years in New York, Delaware, Saratoga and Sullivan counties. Parts of the 115th and 153d New York volunteers were also raised in Saratoga county.

II.—THE 30TH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

Three companies of the 30th regiment New York State volunteers were raised in the towns of Saratoga Springs and Greenfield.

Company D was organized by the election of Miles T. Bliven captain, Mervin G. Putnam first lieutenant, and John H. Marston second lieutenant.

Company F, Albert J. Perry captain, Andrew M. Franklin first lieutenant, and James M. Andrews, jr., second lieutenant.

Company G, Morgan H. Chrysler captain, William T. Conkling first lieutenant, and Asa L. Gurney second lieutenant.

The 30th regiment was organized by the election of Edward Frisby, of Albany, as colonel, Charles E. Britnall, of Troy, lieutenant-colonel, and William M. Searing, of Saratoga Springs, major, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the first day of June, 1863. After some two weeks delay, the regiment was armed with old flint-lock muskets, altered to cap-lock, and was sent to Washington, and thence to the front, making its first camp at Brightwood, near where Fort Stephens was built. From thence it was marched to Arlington, and there brigaded with the 22d and 24th New York and the Brooklyn 14th, afterward the 84th New York volunteers, making the First brigade in the First division and First corps in the organization of the army. This brigade formed camps near Upton's Hill, and passed the balance of the year 1861, up to April, 1862, in building forts and picketing on the front. In April, 1862, General McClellan, after nine months of preparation, prepared to obey the call of "On to Richmond!" that had been ringing in our ears from the north all winter, moved forward

with bands playing, drums beating, and colors flying,—following our brave leader, “Little Mac,” who announced that hereafter his headquarters would be in the saddle,—all joyful that active service had come at last, and confident that the rebellion would be squelched in about six months, late in the afternoon of that or the next day were drawn up in battle array in front of those impregnable rebel works at Centre Hill and Manassas. The skirmish line was moved forward, and, being anxious to cover themselves with glory, charged on the works and carried them without giving the rest of the army a chance to participate in the glorious work, captured seven colored persons, eight wooden cannon, and a lot of old shanties, vacated five days before by the rebels. The order was given to bivouac for the night. The next day was spent in inspecting the works and adjacent country, and the next day after, this grand army retreated back to our old camp, through a regular Virginia rain-storm, caused probably by the dust of the battle! This brigade went in to make up the Army of Virginia, under command of McDowell, and the First division, First brigade ahead, moved to Fredericksburg, Virginia, by the way of Catlett and Bristoe Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and arrived there some three or four days before the balance of the division. In this march the brigade earned the name by which it was afterwards known—“The Iron Brigade.”

General Augur commanded the brigade, and General King the division. This regiment served at Fredericksburg, engaged in picket duty and making reconnoissance, until in August, 1862, when the division joined General Pope’s army, and while under him was engaged in battles as follows: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station (three days), White Sulphur Spring, Gaine’s Corners, Grafton, and Second Bull Run. Then, under McClellan, was engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. In the battle of Second Bull Run, out of four hun-

dred and sixty-three men, there were killed, wounded and missing two hundred and fourteen, and of twenty-three officers seventeen were killed and disabled; Colonel Frisby, the brave and noble commander, was killed, and Lieutenant Colonel Searing was promoted on the field to its command. At the battle of South Mountain the regiment could muster only one hundred and ten men fit for service. At the battle of Antietam the brigade was put on the skirmish line, and withdrawn as soon as the battle was fairly commenced. The army, then under the command of General Meade, followed the enemy by the way of Warrenton to Fredericksburg, and on the 12th and 13th of December were engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, and on the 20th of January, 1863, the army, under the command of Burnside, participated in what was generally called Burnside’s mad march. The army then went into winter quarters; the First brigade and First division, commanded by that brave and good man, General Wadsworth, encamped at Belle Plain, near Aquia Creek, Va. The regiment remained there, performing the ordinary camp and picket duty, until the latter days in April or first in May, when the First corps moved to the Rappahannock river, crossed over, and took position in front of the enemy, General Hooker in command, remained there for two days, when the corps was withdrawn and sent to take the place of the Eleventh corps in the battle of Chancellorsville, under General Hooker’s immediate command; arrived there and took part in the battle for two days. The regiment then encamped before Fredericksburg, and soon after was ordered home, and mustered out and discharged at Albany, New York, June 18th, 1863. A large portion of the officers and men of the 30th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Chrysler, organized the 2d veteran cavalry regiment, New York volunteers, and reentered the service in October, 1863, and served until November, 1865. the close of the war.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS—HISTORY
OF THE SARATOGA MONUMENT AS-
SOCIATION.

I.—SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

There were two semi-centennial celebrations in Saratoga county in the year 1826 that were of especial interest.

The one held at Ballston Spa, July 4, 1826, surpassed in interest and pageantry all Fourth of July observances in this county that have preceded or have followed it. The most prominent feature of the procession was a car forty-two feet long and fourteen feet wide, named the Temple of Industry. It was drawn by thirteen yoke of oxen, each yoke in charge of a driver clad in a tow-frock, and all under the command of Jacob Near, of Malta. Upon the car were thirteen representatives of as many branches of the mechanic arts, plying their vocations. Among them were the printer striking off semi-centennial odes, the blacksmith with his anvil keeping time with the music, the cooper making more noise than all others, and Mr. William Van Held, who, while the procession was moving, made a pair of shoes for the president of the day, to whom they were presented with an appropriate address and response.

Another interesting feature of the procession was a band of thirty-seven Revolutionary veterans, who kept step to the music in a way that indicated they had not forgotten their military discipline. Lemuel Wilcox, a soldier of the Revolution, bore a standard inscribed "Declaration of Independence." John Whitehead, another Revolutionary veteran, bore a standard inscribed "Constitution of the United States;" and another veteran, Jeremiah Pier-son, carried the national standard. Another attractive feature was the corps of Union cadets, composed of two fine-looking and admirably-drilled uniformed companies from Union college, one commanded by Captain

Knox and the other by Captain Jackson, now president of Union college. The corps was under the command of Major Holland, the register of the college, and a veteran of the war of 1812. The procession moved through the principal streets amid the salvos from a brass six-pounder, captured from Burgoyne, to the Baptist church, which stood upon the lot now occupied by the railroad water-tank. Samuel Young, then speaker of the assembly, presided. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Eliphalet Nott, president of Union college. The Declaration of Independence was read by Anson Brown, a young lawyer of this village, who died while a representative in the Twenty-sixth Congress. The oration was delivered by John W. Taylor, then speaker of the House of Representatives. His closing remarks were addressed to the Revolutionary soldiers, who arose in a body, and the scene was quite dramatic.

The Union cadets dined at the Sans Souci hotel, and toasts were at the Village hotel. Among the regular toasts were the following: "John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence. As the measure of their days, so is that of their fame—overflowing."

When this sentiment was uttered, it was not known that since the sun had risen on the morning of that day two of those illustrious patriots had been numbered with the dead, leaving Charles Carroll the sole survivor. By previous arrangement the cadets marched into the room, when the president of the day addressed them in highly appropriate and complimentary terms. Major Holland responded, reading from a manuscript in the familiar handwriting of Dr. Nott:

"Gentlemen—In behalf of the corps I have the honor to command, permit me to tender their acknowledgements for your polite attentions. If our humble exertions to aid in the duties of the day have met the approbation of the patriotic assemblage, it is the highest gratification we can receive. In retiring, permit me to

propose as a toast: "The county of Saratoga—its hills, monuments of valor; its springs, resorts of fashion; its hamlets, signalized by patriots and statesmen."

Union college and its distinguished president were complimented by two of the alumni as follows: By Thomas Palmer, Esq.: "Union college—*Crevit, Crescit, Crescat.*" By Anson Browne, Esq.: "The president of Union college, *Dignum, lunde, virum musa vetat mori.*"

If these sentiments were not duly appreciated by all present, the following was expressed in such plain, unmistakable English that there was no doubt as to its meaning: By Edward Watrous, Esq.: "The Legitimates of Europe: May they be yoked, poked, and hopped, cross-fettered, tied hand and foot, and turned out to browse on the pine plains of old Saratoga."

The celebration of the semi-centennial at Schuylerville was also an imposing affair. It is alluded to in the chapter upon the town of Saratoga in connection with reminiscences of Schuylerville. Of this affair Giles B. Slocum, of Newton, Wayne county, Michigan, writes:

"The leading actor of the occasion was Philip Schuyler, a grandson of the General. The extensive tables were set on the grounds of old Fort Hardy, with a canopy of evergreens to protect the guests from the sun, although the oration was delivered in a shady grove on the eastern slope of the heights, near where the Dutch Reformed church now stands, by the eloquent but unfortunate Rev. Hooper Cummings, of Albany, at that time a brilliant light in the American pulpit, but destined, like a glowing meteor, to go suddenly down in darkness and gloom. I well remember, also, that there were about a dozen old Revolutionary soldiers seated in a row on a bench close under the voice and eye of the orator (so they could better see and hear), and when the speaker, in the course of his remarks, addressed them personally, it was in such glowing terms of thankfulness and honor for their invaluable services, few dry

eyes could have been found within hearing of his voice. John Ward, one of the body guards of General Schuyler, and who was carried off by the tory Waltermeyer to Canada when the latter attempted the abduction of the General from Albany, was among those seated on this bench.

"The gathering was a very large one, the people of the whole county being nearly all there. Brigadier General De Ridder, from across the river, a substantial property holder and a general in the war of 1812, was mounted on a fine horse at the head of a large troop of light horse (as they were then called), and other military companies. The soul-stirring drum and the ear-piercing fife were the materials in that day in the way of music.

"I recall the fact, also, that the breastworks surrounding the fort were then nearly perfect, as General De Ridder, at the head of the military, marched around on the top of the entrenchments."

II.—CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, 1877, AT BEMUS HEIGHTS.

The first celebration of the year 1877 was at Bemus Heights, on the 19th of September, the centennial anniversary of the first of the two battles. Extensive preparations were made for this event, numerous committees appointed, and the result was a splendid commemoration of the day. Neighboring towns and counties joined in the patriotic effort.

A meeting was held at Saratoga Springs on the 12th to make the necessary arrangements, and General French issued the order of the day, in which it was stated that "one hundred guns would be fired at sunrise on the old battle-field by Battery B, Tenth brigade, Capt. A. H. Green. That the procession would be formed on the square at Bemus Heights hotel, near the river, at 9 A. M., and march to the battle-field, about half a mile distant."

The procession, which was long was es-

corted by a platoon of police, with Gen. W. B. French chief marshal. Assistants to chief marshal: Col. Hiram Rodgers, Saratoga Springs; Capt. I. S. Scott, Capt. B. F. Judson, Saratoga Springs; Lieutenant Vandemark, Stillwater; Col. George T. Steenburgh, Troy; J. Willard Lester, Charles L. Pond, Saratoga Springs.

The next in order was General J. B. Starr and staff; Brig. Gen. Alonzo Alden and staff.

The first division was headed by Doring's band, of Troy, and consisted of the Tenth brigade, Third division, New York State National Guard.

The second division consisted of veterans of the war of 1861, G. A. R. associations, civic associations, and the fire departments of Stillwater and the neighboring towns.

Third division—Veterans of the war of 1812, veterans of the war of Mexico, eminent citizens and invited guests in carriages.

The order of exercises on the battle field consisted of: First, opening address by the president of the day, Hon. George G. Scott, of Ballston Spa; second, oration by Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy; third, poem by Robert L. Lowell, of Union college; fourth, address by Lieut. Gov. Wm. Dorsheimer; fifth, collation, at which short speeches were made by distinguished citizens of the State; sixth, review of the Tenth brigade by Gov. Lucius Robinson; seventh, maneuvering of General Alden's brigade in evolution of the line, illustrating the engagement on the same ground between the armies of Generals Gates and Burgoyne one hundred years before.

The occasion was improved by the people of the surrounding country, who flocked to the grounds in all sorts of conveyances, on foot and on horseback, and even on canal boats. The program of the celebration was successfully carried out, the affair ending in a fierce sham battle between an imaginary British foe, concealed in a clump of woods, and General Alden's brigade.

One of the most interesting places in the

vicinity of the battle ground was the old Neilson house. This venerable structure was decorated with flags and turned into a refreshment saloon. The chief article on the bill of fare was pumpkin pie, baked in the room where General Poor had his headquarters, and where the wounded Major Ackland was joined by his wife the day after the second battle. At this house was exhibited a large collection of battle-field relics,—twelve-pound cannon balls, rifle bullets covered with the rust of a century, Indian weapons and tools, such as stone hatchets, flint arrow-heads, and pestles.

At about 11 o'clock the order to march was given. The procession was very imposing. It moved over historic ground and by noted landmarks. Flags and bunting were displayed from every building in the hamlet of Bemus Heights. After the addresses were delivered the sham battle took place. The battle was one of the best of the sort ever seen. The movements and the general plan on which it was fought brought to the minds of many the real battles in which they had participated.

THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF BURGoyNE'S SURRENDER.

The celebration of the surrender of Burgoyne at Old Saratoga, now Schuylerville, called forth equal enthusiasm with that of Bemus Heights.

As the two great historic events were counterparts of each other, so were the centennial anniversaries of those events.

The Schuylerville people entered with all their might into the project. Every house in the village was decorated, and arches were raised across the principal streets. The decoration most conspicuous was an excellent representation of the surrender stretched across the main street.

The old Burgoyne cannon, which General DePeyster has presented to the Monument association, arrived on the ground and spoke

within a short distance of the field where a century before it carried death to the Americans. Battery B's four guns were brought up by the members of the battery, and fired a sunrise salute.

An old tree on the main street of the village had this inscription: "Near this spot, October 16, 1777, American and British officers met and consummated the articles of capitulation of General Burgoyne to General Gates; and on this ground the British army laid down their arms, thus securing American Independence."

The enthusiasm of the people was boundless. The organizations which participated in the procession began to arrive at early morning. Everybody from the surrounding country flocked in. At noon fully fifteen thousand strangers were in the village and vicinity. Governor Seymour and George William Curtis came over from Saratoga early in the morning and waited patiently, as did the great multitude, for the moving of the procession. It was half-past twelve when the procession formed and moved onward.

General W. B. French was again chief marshal of the day, and the first division consisted mainly of the State National guard, which served as escort to the visiting companies, as follows: First Company, Governor's Foot Guards of Hartford, Connecticut, in old English uniform, worn in George the Third's reign, W. A. Talcott, major commanding battalion; Park Guards of Bennington, Vermont, Captain O. N. Wilcox commanding; Hugh's Light Guards, of Glens Falls, Captain Gleetsettle commanding; Burleigh Corps, Whitehall, Captain Thos. Neall commanding.

The second division consisted of the Masonic fraternity, Sir Townsend Fonda, R. E. Grand Commander Knights Templar, with Commanderies from different towns and cities in the vicinity in line. Grand Master of Master Masons, J. J. Couch, with Master Masons marching in line.

The third division, Captain W. W. Wordan,

assistant marshal, commanding, consisted of New York State officials, President of the day, Hon. C. S. Lester, of Saratoga, orators, poets, speakers, clergy, and chaplain in carriages; Bemus Heights committee, Saratoga Monument association and invited guests in carriages, followed by veterans of the late war, Grand Army of the Republic association, Veterans of the war of Mexico and of the war of 1812, and descendants of Revolutionary soldiers; 77th Regiment band of Saratoga Springs; cavalry in Continental uniform, Major Fassett commanding, Saratoga Springs; Fort Ann martial band, civic associations and municipal authorities of Schuylerville.

The procession marched through the principal streets to the Monument grounds, where a hollow square was formed by the military outside the Knights Templar, and the corner stone of the monument was laid, after which the procession marched to Schuyler's square.

One-quarter of the base of the monument had then been laid. The corner stone is a finely cut piece of granite, about three feet square.

The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by J. J. Couch, Grand Master of Masons of the State, assisted by several officers of the Grand Lodge.

The list of the articles deposited in the corner stone was as follows:

1. "History of the Saratoga Monument Association," by the society.
2. The "Campaign of General Burgoyne," by William L. Stone.
3. "The Battles of Saratoga," by Ellen Hardin Walworth.
4. The Centennial addresses of George G. Scott, J. S. L'Amareaux, General E. F. Bullard, and Nathaniel B. Sylvester.
5. "Major General Philip Schuyler," by DePeyster.
6. J. Austin Stevens' historical address at the celebration at Bemus Heights.
7. Copies of the *Troy Daily Press*, *Troy Daily Times*, *Troy Sunday Whig*, *Troy Northern*

Budget, Troy Observer, Sunday Trojan, Schuylerville Standard (daily), *Daily Saratogian, Saratoga Sun, Albany Argus, Press, Express, Journal, Times and Post, New York Herald, Times, Tribune, Sun, World and Express.*

8. Relics of Burgoyne's campaign.

After the ceremony had been concluded, the procession marched into the field, where the final exercises were held.

FIRST STAND.

Music, Doring's band.

Prayer—Rev. Rufus Clark, D. D., of Albany.

Music.

Introductory address by the president of the day, Hon. C. S. Lester.

Music.

Oration by ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour.

Oration by Hon. George William Curtis.

Music.

Reading of poems.

Address by Hon. L. S. Foster, of Connecticut.

SECOND STAND.

Colt's Armory band, Hartford, Connecticut.

Prayer by the chaplain of the day.

Music.

Address by Hon. B. W. Throckmorton; subject: "Arnold."

Fitz Greene Halleck's "Field of the Grounded Arms," read by Gen. James Grant Wilson.

Music.

Historical address by Wm. L. Stone, of New York city.

Short addresses by Hon. A. A. Yates and H. L. Gladding.

The addresses upon this memorable occasion are given at length in the memorial volume, which has been issued. They are replete with historic value and patriotic eloquence.

III.—THE SARATOGA MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Actuated by patriotic pride in the history of our country which was enacted on the

battle grounds of Saratoga, John A. Corey, George Stover and other patriotic gentlemen, met on the 17th day of October, the anniversary of Burgoyne's surrender, in the year 1856, at the old Schuyler mansion in Schuylerville, and discussed the preliminary steps to be taken in the matter of erecting a monument worthy of commemorating that glorious history.

On this occasion Alfred B. Street delivered a poem, a banquet was given, and a celebration on a small scale was held.

The result of this meeting was the organization of the Saratoga Monument association, in 1859, by Hamilton Fish, Horatio Seymour, John A. Corey and Peter Gansevoort, under a perpetual charter from the State, the object of which was the erection of a fitting memorial on the site of Burgoyne's surrender at Old Saratoga, now Schuylerville.

A history of this organization in detail is given in Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth's admirable book entitled "Battles of Saratoga," pages 46 to 116, to which the reader is referred, and from which we have gleaned the facts set forth in this somewhat meagre sketch—yet all our space would admit of. The history above referred to was written by Mr. William L. Stone and Mrs. Walworth, to both of whom the association is much indebted for their indefatigable labor in its behalf.

The original board consisted of fourteen permanent trustees, as follows: George Stover, William Wilcox and Henry Holmes, of Old Saratoga; James M. Marvin, John A. Corey and James M. Cook, of Saratoga Springs; LeRoy Mowry and Asa Tafft, of Washington county; Peter Gansevoort, of Albany; Hamilton Fish, of New York; Philip Schuyler, of Westchester; George W. Blecker, of Brooklyn, and Horatio Seymour, of Utica. In 1860 Mr. Blecker died, and Benson J. Lossing, of Poughkeepsie, was chosen to fill the vacancy. The first officers were: Hamilton Fish, president; Philip



INTERIOR OF SARATOGA MONUMENT.

Schuyler, vice-president; James M. Marvin, treasurer; John Romeyn Brodhead, correspondent secretary; John A. Corey, secretary.

The trustees held several meetings, and selected the spot upon which to erect the monument.

But the breaking out of the civil war in 1861 taxed the energies of the people to such an extent that the movement to build a monument was suspended up to 1872, during which time not one of the original trustees had died. In the early autumn of that year, Judge Corey, one of the most efficient of the trustees, took the matter up earnestly. In 1873 the legislature passed an act of re-incorporation, naming a board of trustees, in which the names of William L. Stone and Charles H. Payn first appear.

Dr. Payn and others, Judge Corey having died, now went vigorously to work, and in the spring of 1874 the legislature, owing in a large measure to the exertions of Horatio Seymour and George Batchellor, seconded by Smith Weed and Bradford L. Prince, voted an appropriation toward the erection of the monument in the following form: [see laws of 1874, chapter 323, page 387].

"Whenever it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the comptroller of the State that the Saratoga Monument association has fixed and determined upon a plan for a monument to be erected at Schuylerville, Saratoga county, in commemoration of the battles of Saratoga, and that it will not cost to exceed five hundred thousand nor less than two hundred thousand dollars to erect and complete such monument on such plan, and that the association has received and paid over to the treasurer from private subscriptions and donations made by the United States or State governments of States, at least a sufficient sum, with the amount hereby specified, to complete said monument upon such plans, then the State of New York will pay and contribute by appropriation of public moneys the sum of fifty thousand dollars to aid in the construction of such monument, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged to such purpose upon such conditions. The plans and estimates of the cost of said monument aforesaid shall be submitted to and be approved by the governor and comptroller of the State, and the comptroller of this State is hereby made treasurer of said monument

association. The plans so fixed and adopted as aforesaid shall not hereafter be changed without the consent of the governor and comptroller, nor so as to increase the cost of said monument."

At the same time the secretary of the association forwarded petitions to the legislatures of the original thirteen States, asking for \$5,000 from each. No one responded but Rhode Island, which promised that sum conditionally. In 1877, the appropriation of \$50,000 having lapsed — by law — more than two years having passed since it was given, a petition to the legislature was circulated and signed, asking for further aid. This finally resulted in the legislature voting ten thousand for the purpose of laying the corner stone. This bill Governor Robinson vetoed, and an appeal was then made to the patriotic people of the State for private subscriptions. This appeal met with a comparatively ready response in money and material, by which the association was enabled to lay the foundation of the monument and the corner stone, together with one-fourth of the plinth, or base. At the annual meeting of the association, held at the United States hotel, Saratoga Springs, on August 1, 1877, it was resolved to invite the Grand Lodge of Master Masons of the State of New York to lay the corner stone of the monument at the approaching centennial celebration. This invitation was accepted by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, and the corner stone was laid by him with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of a vast concourse of people on the 17th of October, 1877, some account of which is given above.

Early in the year 1880, Hon. John H. Starin, member of Congress from this district, introduced a bill in the house of representatives to aid in building the Saratoga monument. In April it was reported favorably by the military committee, to which it had been assigned at the meeting of the association of this year. On motion of Colonel Ritchie and General Bullard, Mr. C. F. Bliss, Hon. D. S. Potter and Mrs. E. H. Walworth, who had

been invited to be present, were added to the number of trustees.

TABLETS ERECTED ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Mrs. Walworth was then introduced, and at the earnest request of Governor Seymour made a statement in relation to marking the points of interest on the battle-field of Bemus Heights, and asked that something of this kind should be done.

On motion of Mr. P. T. Ford, the following resolution was then adopted :

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chair of members of the association and others to procure memorial stones, or other marks, to designate the points of interest on the Saratoga battle grounds at Bemus Heights, Freeman's Farm, Wilbur's Basin and other places connected with the Burgoyne campaign, to carry out the suggestion of Mrs. Walworth.

The committee so appointed were Mrs. Walworth, George W. Neilson, James W. Marvin, N. B. Sylvester, D. F. Ritchie, William L. Stone and George Ensign.

A discussion was then had in regard to the immediate prosecution of the building of the monument, during which, on motion of General Bullard, the following resolution was adopted :

"Resolved, That the design now submitted by J. C. Markham (the original architect of the association) be adopted, subject to such modification as the association shall hereafter make."

The design thus adopted at this meeting is one after which the monument has been built.

Governor Seymour then said that "he was greatly pleased with the plan of marking the different places of the battle-field with memorial tablets, and he thought that individuals would be found who would esteem it a privilege to mark separate spots. He, for example, would undertake to place a tablet at Bemus Heights at the point where the breastworks in front of Gates' fortifications, erected by Kosciusko, ran around the foot of the hill to the river" (Mr. Bullard and Mr. Marvin

would also erect tablets to commemorate two other points on the battle-field); "and," continued Governor Seymour, "the marking of the particular spots would give additional interest to the drives around Saratoga, thus enhancing the already numerous attractions of the place."

The secretary then announced that through the efforts of Mr. D. F. Potter and Hon. Webster Wagner, an appropriation of ten thousand dollars had been secured.

A communication was received from Governor Seymour dated March 30, 1881, resigning his place as trustee under the acts to incorporate the association.

As it was understood by the trustees present that this action of Governor Seymour was dictated solely by the advice of his physician, his resignation was accepted.

The secretary formally announced that congress, mainly through the exertions of Mr. Starin, had appropriated thirty thousand dollars toward the monument.

At the meeting in 1880 it was resolved that the building committee advertise until the 3d of the coming May in three New York, two county and one Albany paper, or in as many of the above as in their judgment they may deem necessary. Mrs. Walworth then submitted the report of the memorial committee.

The committee then took into consideration the question of raising a fund for the erection of tablets. The committee then resolved to adopt the method of erecting tablets suggested by Ex-Governor Seymour. The committee then resolved to visit the battle-field in a body to locate the points where the tablets should be erected, and adjourned to meet on the battle ground October 3, 1880. At the date agreed on a heavy rain compelled a postponement.

The committee did not meet again that year, but the chairman visited the battle grounds several times in the autumn and identified the places most important to be marked. She also obtained the consent of several of the

property owners to the erection of tablets on their grounds. She also accepted the offer of Mr. Markham, the architect, to draw sample designs for the tablets.

Hon. John H. Starin was then unanimously elected president of the association, in place Governor Seymour.

At the annual meeting at Saratoga Springs, August 9, 1881, the building committee reported that the contract for building the stone work of the monument had been given to Messrs. Booth Brothers, as the lowest bidders. Resolutions were also passed requiring the contractors to give bonds, and instructing the treasurer to make payments only upon certificates approved by the executive committee.

At the annual meeting held 8th of August, 1882, the committee on tablets reported that they had visited the battle ground at Bemus Heights, and with great care had located nineteen points on and near the field. Stakes had been driven on many of the spots on which tablets will be erected. It was proposed that these tablets should be principally of granite, corresponding in size to amounts subscribed by the individual donors.

No. 1, stake marked "Freeman's Farm."

No. 2, "Balcarra's Redoubt."

No. 3, "Frasier's Camp."

No. 4, "Arnold Wounded—Breyman's Redoubt."

No. 5, "Spot where Frasier Fell."

No. 6, "British Line of Battle, October 7."

No. 7, "Morgan's Hill."

No. 8, "Northwest Angle of American Breast Works at Bemus Heights and Site of Fort Neilson."

No. 9, "General Gates' Headquarters."

No. 10, "Site of Bemus' Tavern, 1777."

No. 11, "Dirck Swarts' House, General Schuyler's headquarters at Stillwater village."

No. 12, "American Intrenchment near Mill Creek."

No. 13, "Place of Lady Ackland's Embarkation."

No. 14, "Site of Sword's House."

No. 15, "Taylor's House."

No. 16, "Frasier's Burial Place."

No. 17, "Position of American Artillery, October 8."

No. 18, "Burgoyne's Headquarters."

No. 19, "British Redoubt."

No. 20, "Old Battle Well—Freeman's Farm."

"The autumn of 1882 showed the exterior walls of the monument completed. When the cap-stone had been laid in its place, on November 3d, Mr. Henry Langtry, under whose immediate direction the work had been done," writes Mrs. Walworth, in her "Battles of Saratoga," page 72, "seated himself upon it and unfurled the Stars and Stripes. Thus the patriotic work, conceived nearly six years before by a few persons brought together at the old Schuyler mansion near the foot of this grand structure, had reached its culmination."

CHAPTER XXV.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—CANALS—RAILROADS.

I.—THE ERIE AND THE CHAMPLAIN CANALS.

That part of the State of New York which is known as northern New York, including within its boundaries the Adirondack wilderness, as well as the county of Saratoga, is a region surrounded by natural water courses. On the north of it flows the river St. Lawrence, draining the great lakes. To the east of it, in the great northern valley, is the Hudson river, running southerly to the Atlantic ocean, and the waters of Lake George and Lake Champlain flowing northerly into the St. Lawrence. On the south the Mohawk runs easterly into the Hudson, while the waters of the Oneida lake, the Oswego river and Lake Ontario form its western boundary. This makes an encircling chain of almost one thousand miles of living navigable waters.

The Indian could paddle his canoe, and

the white man in the colonial period could row his batteau quite around this region, finding few obstructions.

But these obstructions to navigation were long since overcome by artificial means. These artificial means are the Erie canal, running through and skirting the southern border of Saratoga county, and the Champlain canal, which runs through almost the whole extent of the eastern border.

The ERIE CANAL, connecting the Hudson river with Lake Erie, was authorized April 15th, 1817, commenced at Rome July 4th, 1817, and was completed October 26th, 1825. As first constructed it was three hundred and sixty-three miles long, twenty-eight feet wide at bottom, forty feet wide at top, and four feet deep. The estimated cost was \$4,926,638; the actual cost of the whole was \$7,143,789.86. The enlargement of this canal was ordered May 11th, 1835, begun in August, 1836, and completed in September, 1862. The estimated cost of the enlargement was \$23,402,863; the actual cost, \$36,495,535. The length as enlarged is three hundred and forty and three-quarter miles; its breadth is seventy feet at the surface of the water, fifty-two and one-half feet at the bottom, and seven feet deep.

The CHAMPLAIN CANAL, extending from the Erie canal, near Waterford, to the head of Lake Champlain, at Whitehall, was authorized April 15th, 1817, begun June 10th, 1818, and completed September 10th, 1823. The original cost was \$875,000, exclusive of the feeder at Glens Falls. It is sixty-four miles long, and has a navigable feeder seven miles long to Glens Falls, with a slack water navigation five miles further upon the Hudson. It was forty feet wide at the surface of the water, and four feet deep. In 1860 it was authorized to be fifty feet at top, thirty-five feet at bottom, and five feet deep.

To these great artificial water courses, thus supplementing her natural water courses and overcoming her obstacles, the State and city

of New York are mainly indebted for their wonderful material and industrial prosperity.

If to their distinguished governor, De Witt Clinton, much gratitude is due from the people of the State for the building and completion of these important works, some slight acknowledgment they also owe to their last colonial governor, William Tryon, for the conception of the scheme and its first official recommendation to their favorable notice.

In his report on the state of the province, bearing date June 11th, 1774, Governor Tryon, in speaking of the navigation of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, recommended that the obstacles to their navigation be overcome by a system of locks and canals.

II.—EARLY INLAND NAVIGATION.

The first projector of inland navigation in America was Christopher Cobles, born in Ireland in 1738. It is said he was the first in this country to undertake the building of a steam engine for a distillery in Philadelphia, but failed for want of means, although his plans secured the approval of David Rittenhouse and the Philosophical society. In 1773 he lectured at the Exchange in New York on the advantages of lock navigation. The benefits of this mode of transportation had recently been demonstrated by the opening by the Duke of Bridgewater, in 1761, of the first navigable canal constructed in Great Britain.

On the 6th of November, 1784, he addressed a memorial to the two houses of the New York legislature, proposing a plan of inland navigation on the Mohawk river. It was referred to a committee, of which Mr. Adgate, of Albany, was chairman, who, on the same day, reported that while these laudable proposals merited encouragement, "it would be inexpedient for the legislature to cause that business to be undertaken at the public expense," and added that if Mr. Cobles, with a number of adventurers, would undertake it, they ought to be encouraged in the enterprise.

The next time the canal policy was sug-

gested to the legislature was in a speech made in that body by Gov. George Clinton, in 1791.

Again, on the 5th day of January, 1795, Governor Clinton, in his speech to the legislature, warmly recommended inland navigation, saying "that he trusted a measure so interesting to the community would continue to command the attention due to its importance."

On the 7th of February, 1792, General Williams, of Salem, Washington county, brought a bill into the legislature entitled, "An act for constructing and opening a canal and lock navigation in northern and western parts of the State."

These efforts resulted in the formation of two companies in the year 1795, one for the northern and one for the western improvement. The northern company was incorporated by the name of the "Northern Inland Lock Navigation Company." The object of the company was to build a canal and locks from the sprouts of the Mohawk at Waterford, along the west bank of the Hudson, around the rapids. For this purpose surveys were commenced in the summer of 1795, and a considerable part of the work was begun and completed before the year 1800. One of the surveyors employed on this northern canal in 1795 was Mark Isambert Brunel, who afterward filled the world with his fame as the engineer of the Thames tunnel.

General Schuyler was at the head of this company, and the remains of this undertaking were long called, locally, "Schuyler's Ditch." The enterprise failed because private means were inadequate to its completion. But these efforts finally resulted in the building of the Erie and Champlain canals, as described above, those stupendous improvements to which our State and the vast and teeming west owe so much of their prosperity.

These early but abortive efforts in this direction, having been mostly made in Saratoga county, so far as the northern company was concerned, are of peculiar interest to its people.

III. — RAILROADS.

THE SARATOGA & SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY was incorporated February 16, 1831; Henry Walton, John Clarke, William A. Langworthy, John H. Steele, Miles Beach, Gideon W. Davidson and Rockwell Putnam, "with such other persons as shall associate with them for that purpose," being constituted a body politic and corporate, with power to construct a single or double railroad or way betwixt the village of Saratoga Springs and the city of Schenectady, passing through the village of Ballston as near the center thereof as is practicable, were vested with sole and exclusive right and privilege of constructing and using such railroad, and were to have succession for fifty years.

Samuel Young, Henry Walton, Thomas Palmer, and seven others were the commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock, which was to be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

While it terminated at Saratoga Springs, this road had little business except during the summer months, and was not a financial success until the opening of the Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad and Saratoga & Washington railroad made it a part of the continuous line between the navigable waters of the Hudson river and Lake Champlain. It was afterward durably leased to the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad company, and has since been operated by that company, and now by its lessee, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company.

THE RENSSELAER & SARATOGA RAILROAD COMPANY was incorporated April 14, 1832, the act providing that "Stephen Warren, of Troy, and such other persons as shall hereafter become stockholders," should constitute a body politic under that name, and the capital stock was to be three hundred thousand dollars. The road was to be constructed "from some proper point in the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, passing through the village of Waterford, in the county of Saratoga, to the

village of Ballston Spa, in said county, for the term of fifty years from the passage of this act." John Knickerbacker and seven others were appointed commissioners to open books of subscription.

The road was built and operated with varying success, but finally went into the hands of its creditors. It was purchased by a new organization, who raised the capital stock, first to six hundred thousand dollars, and afterward, as its business increased, to eight hundred thousand dollars.

In 1868 it consolidated with the Saratoga & Whitehall railroad and the Troy, Salem & Rutland railroad from Rutland to Eagle Bridge, when the consolidated capital stock was raised to two million five hundred thousand dollars. In 1871 the capital stock was further increased to six million dollars, when the whole property was durably leased to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, by which company it has since been operated.

The Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad also, in 1860, took a perpetual lease of the Albany & Vermont company's property, from Albany to the junction above Waterford, and in 1867 leased the Glens Falls railroad, from Fort Edward to Glens Falls. This latter road has been extended to Caldwell, at the head of Lake George, by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company.

The Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad was the third road built in the State—the Albany & Schenectady and the Saratoga & Schenectady having been constructed but a brief time before. For many years a single car, drawn by a horse, was used for the local business between Troy and Waterford, and "Old Fisk's Hearse" may still be remembered by the oldest citizens of the two places, and it is well remembered how the competent general superintendent of those days, the late Leonard R. Sargeant, promised Mr. Fisk that if he overtook him again on the route, he would "pitch his old hearse down the bank," and how he literally fulfilled his promise. And the writer

was informed by General Blanchard, of Saratoga Springs, that while a passenger in early days on the trains from Saratoga to Schenectady, he often got off the train and gathered sticks and rails from the fences to fire up the locomotive in order to make a more speedy passage.

It is difficult now, in the days of powerful locomotives, steel rails and drawing-room cars, to realize the humble beginnings of the railway enterprises of this country.

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company has within a few years taken a durable lease of the Adirondack Railroad Company, and now operates it between Saratoga Springs and North Creek, Warren county, a distance of sixty-two miles.

THE MOUNT MACGREGOR RAILROAD COMPANY was incorporated about the year 1883, and was built principally through the exertions of W. J. Arkell. It is about ten miles in length, of narrow gauge, and connects the village of Saratoga Springs with Mt. MacGregor, which is a spur of the Palmertown range of the Adirondacks, which has an elevation of about eleven hundred feet above tide water. On the top of Mt. MacGregor is the Hotel Balmoral, which has become a famous summer resort. In 1885 the mountain was visited by General Grant, who died there in the Drexel cottage.

This road is operated only during the summer season, and a trip to Mt. MacGregor has already become one of the principal attractions of the great watering place.

THE FITCHBURG RAILROAD COMPANY operates what was known as the Troy & Boston Railroad Company—Hoosic tunnel route—with branches in Saratoga county, extending from Mechanicville to Saratoga Springs, from Saratoga Springs to Schuylerville, and from Mechanicville westward to Rotterdam, connecting with the West Shore in the Mohawk valley. This is a favorite route in the summer season for tourists between Saratoga Springs and Boston.

A street railway from Mechanicville to Stillwater runs in connection with the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company and Fitchburg railroad trains. An electric railway is also operated on the trolley system from Saratoga Springs to Saratoga lake, a distance of four miles, with a branch to Guysserville, a distance of two miles.

The Troy & Lansingburg electric railway also has a branch in operation from Waterford to Cohoes.

IV.—OTHER RAILROADS.

The following list of railroads and of railroad projects formerly authorized, including those abandoned and those merged into others, is derived from official sources, and is nearly complete from the first, in 1826, to 1877. Those now in existence, so far as can be ascertained, and either done or in actual and in advanced stages of construction, have their titles printed in small capitals. Such historical and statistical data and dates as our restricted limits allowed have been given in connection with the more important. The constant changes going on have, however, rendered this list necessarily somewhat imperfect, even at the time of going to the press, and it must become more so every day. It will, however, afford useful, and, for the most part reliable, facts so far as it goes concerning the railroad interests of the county.

ADIRONDACK COMPANY.—Articles filed October 24, 1863, and formed under chapter 236, law of 1863, succeeded the "Adirondack Estate and Railroad company." Allowed by act of March 31, 1865, to extend its road to Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence and to increase its capital to five million dollars; finished sixty-two miles, from Saratoga Springs to North Creek, in Warren county. It is proposed to extend a branch of this road to Ogdensburg.

The articles were amended July 10, 1870, and the capital increased, with the design of this extension; and an appropriation was granted by the legislature in 1871, but failed

to receive the governor's sanction. Distances—Saratoga to Greenfield, six miles; Kings, four; Hadley's, five; Quarry, five; Stoney Creek, three; Thurman, six; and The Glen, eight. Beside the railroad, this company is engaged in mining and other business enterprises.

ADIRONDAC ESTATE AND RAILROAD.—Incorporated April, 1839; did not attempt construction of road.

ALBANY AND VERMONT RAILROAD.—Articles filed October 6, 1859; formerly the Albany, Vermont and Canada railroad. Leased June 12, 1860, to the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, and has (until recently) been operated by them. Length, twelve miles. A "Y" branch to near the ferry, in West Troy, was constructed, but was discontinued several years since. This branch is now under the control of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company.

DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.—This company, on the 9th of May, 1871, became the lessee of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad for the term of its charter. It is also the lessee of the Rensselaer and Saratoga (May 18, 1871), and of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton railroad, and is building a road from Nineveh to Lanesboro. See Albany and Susquehanna railroad, etc.

SACKET'S HARBOR & SARATOGA RAILROAD.—Incorporated April 10th, 1848, organized January 10th, 1852. Length about one hundred and sixty miles. The work has begun and a large amount of money expended, but nothing furnished under this name. Changed to Lake Ontario & Hudson River railroad.

SARATOGA & FORT EDWARD RAILROAD.—Incorporated April 17th, 1833. Seventeen miles. Not completed. Its surveys, maps, etc., were allowed by act of May 2d, 1834, to be sold to the Saratoga & Washington Railroad Company.

SARATOGA & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Articles filed April 16th, 1864. Not built.

SARATOGA & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD.—Incorporated May 6th, 1836. Not constructed.

Saratoga & Schuylerville Railroad.—Incorporated April 26th, 1833. Nine miles. Not built.

Saratoga & Washington Railroad.—Chartered May 2d, 1834. Capital, \$600,000. Company organized April 20th, 1835, and work begun, but stopped in 1836. Finally opened to Whitehall, from Saratoga Springs, December 10th, 1848, and to Lake Station, April 9th, 1851. Sold February 27th, 1855, on foreclosure of a mortgage, and the Saratoga & Whitehall railroad took its place.

Saratoga & Whitehall Railroad.—Organized June 8th, 1855, as successor of the Saratoga & Washington railroad. Capital, \$500,000. Leased and ran the Rutland & Whitehall railroad to Castleton, Vermont, many years. Leased in perpetuity, and transferred under chapter 254, laws of 1867, to the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company, and the articles filed October 22d, 1868. Now operated under the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company.

SARATOGA, SCHUYLERVILLE & HOOSIC TUNNEL RAILROAD.—Articles filed in 1870. From Saratoga Springs to Schuylerville, about eighteen miles. Capital, \$300,000. Not built.

Saratoga Springs & Schuylerville Railroad.—Incorporated April 26th, 1832. Not constructed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE PRESS OF SARATOGA COUNTY— THE PRESS OF BALLSTON SPA—THE PRESS OF SARATOGA SPRINGS—THE PRESS OF OTHER VILLAGES.

I.—THE BALLSTON JOURNAL.

The first newspaper printed in Saratoga county was established in the year 1798 at Court House Hill, in the town of Ballston, one mile and a half southwesterly of the village of Ballston Spa.

Upon June 14th of that year was issued the first number of the *Saratoga Register or Farm-*

ers' Journal, which after undergoing many changes of name and proprietorship during the ninety-five intervening years is still issued weekly at Ballston Spa as the *Ballston Journal*, by H. L. Grose.

The size of the page was 11 inches by 18 inches, with four columns to a page. This made a sheet about one-half the size of the *Ballston Journal*. Under the title were these words, "Ballston, Saratoga County; printed every Wednesday morning by Increase and William Child, over the store of Messrs. Robert Leonard & Co., nearly opposite the Court House."

The *Register* supported the administration of John Adams, then the head of what was called the Federal party, and was opposed by the party then called the Republican, whose leader was Thomas Jefferson.

Soon after the press of the Childs was set up they got out the first book ever printed in the county, with this title page:—

"A Plain Account of the Ordinance of Baptism, &c. First Ballston Edition, London. Printed: Ballston. Reprinted by I. & W. Child, nearly opposite the Court House, 1798."

In April, 1800, the firm of Increase & William Child was dissolved, Increase retiring and William taking sole charge.

In that year William Child issued the second book in the county, which was entitled "A plea for the Non-Conformists, by Thomas Delaune, with a preface by the Rev. Elias Lee, pastor of the Baptist church at Ballston Spa."

It was published by subscription, and the names of the subscribers, numbering over one thousand, are printed at the end of the volume.

Mr. Child continued the paper under its original name until September 27, 1808, on which day it was issued under the name of *The Independent American*. Its politics were unchanged.

In the year 1815 Mr. Child sold out to

James Comstock, and the name was changed to *The People's Watch-Tower*.

In 1820 Horatio Gates Spafford, LL.D., became proprietor and changed the name to the *Saratoga Farmer*. In 1821 he changed the name to the *Ballston Spa Gazette and Saratoga Farmer*.

Mr. Spafford was a learned and intelligent man. He compiled and published the first complete Gazetteer of the State of New York in 1813, and in 1824 republished it with large additions embodying a vast amount of useful information.

Mr. Spafford removed to Albany in 1822, disposing of his paper to Mr. Comstock, its former proprietor, who shortened its name to the *Ballston Spa Gazette*, under which it was continued till 1847.

In 1822 Mr. Comstock issued from his press the third book printed in Ballston, and titled "The Friend of Peace," a volume of three hundred and eight pages, designed to show the evils of war and the blessings of peace.

In April, 1847, the establishment was sold to J. O. Nodyne, who changed the name to *The Ballston Democratic Whig Journal*.

In January, 1848, Albert A. Moor became joint proprietor with Mr. Nodyne, the latter continuing as editor, the name being shortened to that which it now bears—*The Ballston Journal*.

January 25th of that year Mr. Moor became one of the editors, and on December 5th the sole editor, which position he occupied about twelve years.

In April, 1860, the *Journal* passed into the hands of H. L. Grose, who enlarged its size and otherwise improved its appearance.

In 1864 it was again enlarged, increasing its size beyond that of most country papers. It still remains under his control.

During most of this time Mr. Grose's four sons have been associated with him in office work, business management and editorial charge. We are mainly indebted to Mr. Grose for the foregoing particulars.

II.—THE BALLSTON DEMOCRAT.

In the year 1845, at Ballston Spa, Newell Hine started the *Ballston Democrat*, one of the weekly journals still published at the county seat. It gave its best support to James K. Polk for president, and as its name indicates, has always since been democratic in politics.

In 1848, Thomas G. Young, son of Hon. Samuel Young, of Ballston, became its proprietor and editor, and so continued till 1853, when he sold it to Seymour Chase.

Mr. Chase had established the *Northern Mirror*, which he first called the *Gem of the North*, in 1850. This paper he consolidated with the *Democrat*, changing the title to the *Ballston Democrat and Mirror*.

In November, 1856, Mr. Chase purchased the *Ballston Spa American*, an organ of the American, or Know Nothing party, which was first issued in 1855 by Joseph S. Brown. Upon this consolidation the name was changed to the *Ballston Atlas*. In politics it followed the Albany *Atlas*, which was the organ of the free-soil wing of the Democratic party, under the lead of Martin Van Buren. In 1860 it supported the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency, and afterward was ranked among the organs of the Democratic party.

In January, 1861, Abram A. Keyser became its proprietor, and in April following sold it to Ephraim W. Reynolds.

In 1864 Mr. Reynolds sold to Daniel Shepard, who moved the office to Saratoga Springs, and continued the weekly issue under the name of the *Saratoga County Democrat* for a few months, when its publication was temporarily suspended.

In September, 1865, it was revived by Sanford H. Curtis and Enos R. Mann, of Ballston Spa, at which place it was again issued under its original name, the *Ballston Democrat*.

In 1866 John M. Waterbury became proprietor, and changed its name to the *Ballston*

Register. He sold it, in 1868, to his brother, William S. Waterbury, who restored its original name, the *Ballston Democrat*, under which he still continues its publication. It was enlarged in 1877 to an eight-column page. It has supported the administrations of Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, and Cleveland, and opposed those of Taylor, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, and Harrison. For this historical sketch credit should be given to Mr. E. R. Mann. About the year 1889 the *Democrat* was transferred to M. P. Morse, who is its present publisher and editor.

BALLSTON SPA DAILY NEWS, a daily newspaper published at Ballston Spa by M. P. Morse, was started about the year 1889, and is now in its fifth volume. It is published at the office of the *Ballston Democrat*, and is democratic in its politics.

III.—OTHER BALLSTON JOURNALS.

1. In 1804, at Court House Hill, David C. Miller began the publication of the *Saratoga Advertiser*; size of page, thirteen by eighteen inches.

In the year 1806, a man named Riggs was taken into partnership. He was bought out by Samuel R. Brown, and the name was changed to *Aurora Borealis and Saratoga Advertiser*.

In 1808 Mr. Brown retired, and Mr. Miller restored the original name. It was discontinued in 1811, and the office merged into that of the *Independent American*. Mr. Miller moved to Batavia, Genesee county, where he established a newspaper and became famous about the year 1827 in connection with the various anti-masonic publications of the Morgan controversy.

2. In the first week of January, 1813, the *Saratoga Journal* was published in the village of Ballston Spa, by Isaiah Bunce; size of page, fourteen by eighteen inches. In politics it was democratic-republican, the party then opposed to the Federal party. The Democratic party was then largely in the ascendancy in

the county, and following the lead of the State politics, was split into two factions. One was called the "Old Line," and embraced such men as John W. Taylor, David Rogers, George Palmer, Thomas Palmer, Seth C. Baldwin, L. B. Langworthy, A. W. Odell, Esek Cowen, and others.

The "New Liners" included such men as Judge James Thompson, Col. Samuel Young, Joel Lee, Judge Salmon Child, William Stillwell, Col. Isaac Gere, and others. The *Journal* was bitter in its opposition to the "New Liners," and in consequence thereof they established an organ of their own, whose history follows below.

3. *The Saratoga Courier* was established as the organ of the "New Liners," and was issued at Ballston, in 1816, with Ulysses F. Doubleday as editor. But there was not sufficient patronage in the county to support both organs, and after about three years of fighting, both papers suspended indefinitely. Mr. Doubleday went to Auburn, where he engaged in journalism, was elected to Congress in 1831 and 1835, and was conspicuous among the public men of his time.

4. *The Saratoga Recorder and Anti-Masonic Democrat* was established at Ballston Spa in 1831 by Thomas Jefferson Southerland. As its title indicates, it advocated the doctrines of the Anti-Masonic party. At the end of the year it was discontinued.

5. *The New York Palladium* was started in 1831 by Ansel Warren, and supported the administration of General Jackson. In 1832 it was bought by Israel Sackett, who changed its name to *Schenectady and Saratoga Standard*. In 1833 Elias G. Palmer bought the establishment, and gave it the name of the *Ballston Spa Republican*. It supported the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, and was discontinued in the year 1839.

IV.—THE PRESS OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Newspapers were not established so early at Saratoga Springs by several years as they

were at Ballston Spa. It is a matter of tradition rather than of record that Mathew Lyon established a weekly paper at Saratoga Springs in 1802, which after a short time was discontinued.

In 1809, as appears in the account of the *Ballston Press*, Samuel R. Brown came from Ballston to Saratoga Springs and established the *Saratoga Patriot*. In April, 1812, Mr. Brown moved his establishment to Albany, and gave his paper the name of the *Albany Republican*. There was then an interval of seven years during which it seems there was no paper published at Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SENTINEL.

In 1819 Gideon Mason Davidson, at Saratoga Springs, first issued the *Saratoga Sentinel*. He continued its publication, assisted in later years by his sons, until 1842, in which year Wilber & Palmer bought the paper. After a few years Wilber & Palmer sold out to Castle & Paul, and they were bought out by Cowen & Butler. Finally it was merged in the *Saratoga Republican*, a paper which had been started by John A. Corey, in 1844.

In 1853 Thomas G. Young bought the *Saratoga Republican*, and Allen Cory continued the publication of the *Sentinel*. In 1859 the *Republican* and the *Sentinel* were again united, taking the joint title of *Republican and Sentinel*. In a short time the old title of the *Saratoga Sentinel* was again adopted, and so continued by Mr. Young.

In February, 1872, the firm of Huling and company became the proprietors, Edmond J. Huling becoming the editor and business manager.

Under the control of Mr. Davidson the *Sentinel* was democratic in politics, supporting the administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren from 1824 to 1840. In 1848 it supported Martin Van Buren as the Free Soil candidate for president.

In after years it again supported the regular democratic candidates for president.

OTHER JOURNALS IN SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The *Saratoga Whig* was started in 1839 by Huling and Watts. In 1840 it passed into the hands of G. W. Spooner, and afterwards took in E. G. Huling, who, in 1851, changed its name to the *Saratoga County Press*. A daily edition, started in 1844, was published until 1855, as the *Saratoga Daily News*, by Huling and Morehouse.

The *Old Letter* was issued at Saratoga Springs in 1849 by A. H. Allen.

The *Adview Review and Sabbath Helper* was published semi-monthly, in 1850, by James White.

V.—THE SARATOGIAN.

The *Temperance Helper*, a journal established by the Carson league, a county temperance organization, was issued in January, 1853, by a committee of publication, at Ballston Spa, with Prof. J. McCoy, of the Ballston Law school, as editor. It was printed at the office of the *Ballston Journal* about one year, after which time the publishing committee opened a new printing office, in which was set up the first cylinder press ever used in the county. The establishment was bought by Potter & Judson, and they removed it the same year to Saratoga Springs.

In 1858, on the 3d day of January, they made it a political paper, calling it the *Saratogian*, the name it still bears.

With the change of name, the name of M. E. Willing appears as editor.

At that time the prohibitory law was the uppermost theme in State politics. Both the *Helper* and the *Saratogian* ardently sustained the law and opposed its repeal. The leading article in the first number of the *Saratogian*, referring to the possible repeal of this law, concludes with these words: "Let no rude hand tear from the statute-book this great charter of protection to a bruised and bleeding community."

In a few months Mr. Willing retired, and the name of Waldo M. Potter appears as edi-

tor. Mr. Potter was at this time studying law, which pursuit he relinquished to become the business partner of Mr. Judson, and the editor of the paper for many years.

On the 24th day of April, 1856, the name of George W. Demers, then about eighteen years of age, appears as the editor, although the forcible pen of Waldo M. Potter contributed many of the able political articles.

During the eventful campaign of that year the *Saratogian* ardently and ably sustained the republican ticket, with John C. Fremont at its head. Its columns were filled with powerful arguments in defense of the infant Republican party, the words of Fremont, declaring his equal opposition to either the extension of, or the interference with slavery, standing at the head of its editorial columns throughout the campaign.

In the issue of May 14th, 1857, Mr. Potter's name first appears as the responsible editor. In this number is a vigorous reply, two columns in length, to the assaults of Mr. Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, on the hotels of Saratoga Springs and on the village generally.

The first number of the daily summer edition, with the title of the *Daily Saratogian*, was issued on the 23d of June, 1855, George W. Demers editor. The paper was twenty by twenty-eight inches in size, and contained a full list of the arrivals till the close of the season, together with brief abstracts of general news, local items, personal gossip, etc. The daily was discontinued on the 23d of August, and in the following year it was again published during July and August, Waldo M. Potter being its editor, and B. F. Judson its publisher. From that time a daily paper was issued every summer only till June, 1869, when the publication of a permanent daily was begun, and has continued without interruption to the present time.

The partnership of Potter & Judson, mentioned above, was formed on the 11th of February, 1858, and continued until September

22d, 1870, when Mr. Potter sold out his interest to Mr. Judson, Mr. Potter being succeeded as editor by David Francis Ritchie, who had since June, 1869, been assistant editor of the paper. Mr. Judson remained the sole proprietor of the paper until July 1st, 1873, when Mr. Ritchie purchased a half interest in the office, retaining the position of editor of the daily and weekly editions, wielding an able and versatile pen.

From 1868 to June, 1869, the date of the first issue of the daily, a semi-weekly was published; this ceased with the publication of the daily.

On the 23d of December, 1876, Charles F. Paul purchased Mr. Judson's interest in the paper, the style of the new firm being Paul & Ritchie; Mr. Ritchie still remaining the editor.

The firm of Paul & Ritchie was dissolved on petition of Charles F. Paul by the supreme court, and on December 29, 1881, Mr. Paul purchased the entire plant of the *Saratogian* from James W. Horton, the receiver appointed by the court to sell the property.

In January following *The Saratogian Company* was organized with a capital of thirty-two thousand dollars, to which the property was transferred. The incorporators and board of trustees were Charles F. Paul, Henry B. Hansom, and Thomas Burns. C. F. Paul was president and treasurer, and Charles C. Lester secretary. This company still continues to publish *The Saratogian*, with the usual changes incident to corporations.

In the winter of 1887 the major portion of the stock was purchased by Hon. George West, who also owned the *Saratoga Journal*, which was soon after merged in *The Saratogian*. In October, 1890, Mr. West sold the stock to Messrs. McElwain, Burns and Scanlon. In May, 1893, Mr. McElwain disposed of his interest in the paper, his stock being taken by parties whose names have not been published. Col. Judson A. Lewis is in editorial charge.

This sketches the proprietary and editorial

conduct of the paper during the period of its existence up to the present time. To narrate the history of its life, embodying its treatment of political and social topics, would require space far exceeding that allowed in these pages. Coming into existence as a special champion of temperance principles, as indicated by its original name, the *Temperance Helper*, it was for about three years a sturdy and formidable advocate of the theory of prohibition, when it espoused with vigor and power the rising fortunes of the Republican party. Mr. Potter, its editor, was a born controversialist, and both with voice and pen did much to build up the political party the principles of which he ardently espoused.

The *Saratogian* has from the beginning been a republican journal, and is regarded as the leading exponent of its party in the political district in which it is published. It has always had a wide circulation, especially in the summer season, when it reflects day by day the marvelous picture of life in America's great watering-place. Both politically and socially, *The Saratogian* wields an extended and potent influence, its peculiar location rendering it more cosmopolitan in character than most newspapers of the interior.

VI.—THE SARATOGA SUN.

The Saratoga Sun was founded by A. S. Pease in 1870. It was purchased by Edward P. Howe in 1882. In 1892 Howe admitted his son, L. M. Howe, into partnership, and they are the proprietors and publishers. The *Sun* has always been a democratic newspaper, and under its present proprietorship has attained great circulation and influence in Saratoga and adjoining counties. Daily editions have been issued at times during important political campaigns.

The *Sun* has always maintained a high literary standard, and is a favorite in family circles. Its local and general news departments are well sustained.

VII.—THE SARATOGA DAILY DEMOCRAT AND WEEKLY UNION.

The *Daily Democrat* succeeded the *Daily Union*, which was founded in 1887 by B. F. Judson and others. The *Union* was independent republican in politics, but supported Grover Cleveland for president in 1892. Its successor, the *Daily Democrat*, supports democratic principles, and is one of the official papers of the village of Saratoga Springs, appointed by the Board of Trustees in April, 1893. Its influence as a straight out democratic paper was felt in the charter election of that year, when the entire list of democratic candidates for village officers was elected—something never known before in the village. The *Daily Democrat* and *Weekly Union* circulate extensively throughout the county.

VIII.—THE SARATOGA EAGLE.

The *Saratoga Eagle* is a republican weekly paper of Saratoga Springs, and is just completing its fifteenth year, having been founded by John Johnson and Timothy Harrington in the fall of 1878. When started and during the proprietorship of John Johnson, about eleven years, it was in politics independent. In 1881 Mr. Harrington sold his interest in the *Eagle* to Elvin S. Piper, now the largest dry goods merchant in Brooklyn. Mr. Piper was interested in the publication but a short time, when he sold out to Levi S. Packard, the firm then being Johnson & Packard. In 1888 Mr. Harrington came into the firm again, having purchased Packard's interest. The next and last change was in May, 1889, when Frank M. Cozzens and Fred M. Waterbury purchased the plant from Johnson & Harrington, and since then they have run it as a republican weekly. It has a large circulation, and is always fearless in promoting the welfare of the village and county. The publishers are the editors.

The *Saratoga Chat* is a new periodical of much promise. It is a new venture in Saratoga, being a little weekly journal devoted to

the society news of the village and pictorial work. It is published the year 'round, on fine book paper, and contains twelve pages. The paper was originated and founded by Cozzens & Waterbury about December 1st, 1892, and is edited by Fred M. Waterbury. It is not a political paper, but devoted to light reading and society notes. Although the paper has been in existence but a trifle over half a year, it has a large circulation, being found in the home of all the society people, and on the table of every club and public reading-room in the village.

IX.—THE PRESS OF OTHER VILLAGES.

THE PRESS OF WATERFORD.

The *Waterford Gazette* was established 1801, by Horace L. Wadsworth, and was continued until after the close of the war of 1812.

The *Waterford Reporter* was published in 1822, by Wm. L. Fish.

The *Anti-Masonic Recorder* was issued at Waterford in 1830 by J. C. Johnson.

The *Waterford Atlas* was started December 1, 1832, by Wm. Holland & Co. In 1834 it became the *Waterford Atlas, Mechanics' and Manufacturers Journal*. It was soon after discontinued, perhaps unable to bear so long a name.

The *Democratic Champion* was published in 1840 by H. Wilbur.

The *Waterford Sentinel* was started May 18, 1850, by Dr. Andrew Hoffman, now of Albany. In 1858 it was sold to J. H. Masten. He sold it to Wm. T. Baker. Baker continued it two or three years until 1870, when it was sold to Haywood & Palmateer. This partnership ended in 1871 by the death of Mr. Haywood. The office was then purchased by S. A. Hathaway. In April, 1872, the *Waterford Advertiser* was started by R. D. Palmateer, who purchased the interest of the *Sentinel* in July, 1873, since which time there has been one paper, the *Advertiser*, published by R. D. Palmateer.

Dr. Hoffman enlarged the *Sentinel* twice, and continued it eight years. J. H. Masten, who bought of him, was the publisher of the *Cohoes Cateract*, and he issued the *Sentinel* from that office. Mr. Haywood, spoken of above, had been an early publisher of one of the Waterford papers. Dr. Hoffman went from Waterford to Vermont, and published for a time the *Northfield Herald*, a democratic paper, also the *Vermont Christian Messenger*, a Methodist journal. Then he published the *Coxcuckie Union* for three years, and finally settled in Albany in the practice of his profession of dentistry.

THE PRESS OF SCHUYLerville.

The *Schuylerville Herald* was published at Schuylerville in 1844, by J. L. Cramer. This was the first attempt to establish a newspaper in the town. It was finally discontinued. In 1848 the *Old Saratoga* was established by Allen Carey. This was discontinued in 1852. The *Battle Ground Herald* was published by R. N. Atwell & Co., from August 1, 1853, to July 31, 1857, and was discontinued. In December of the same year the *Saratoga American* was started by J. R. Rockwell. He published this to the fall of 1861, when he enlisted, and became captain of Co. K, Seventy-seventh regiment, and the paper was discontinued. R. N. Atwell continued a job printing office for several years. Finally, other parties established the *Schuylerville News*, about the year 1867.

In the spring of 1870 this was succeeded by the present *Saratoga county Standard*, a large and handsome sheet, issued weekly by the Standard Publishing Company; P. A. Allen now the editor.

THE PRESS OF STILLWATER.

The *Stillwater Gazette* was started at Stillwater village in 1845, by Isaac A. Pitnam, and was published three years.

The *Coldwater Battery* was also published in 1845 by Isaac A. Pitnam. It had only a brief existence.

The *Stillwater Journal* is now published there.

THE PRESS OF MECHANICVILLE.

The *Hudson River Chronicle* was published at Mechanicville from October, 1856, to March, 1868, by Samuel Heron.

The *Mechanicville Mercury*, published by F. L. Mead, now in its eleventh year.

The *Morning Star* was published at Mechanicville in 1854-55 by C. Smith & Co. It was

an experiment, and continued for only a short time.

THE PRESS AT CRESCENT.

The *Crescent Eagle* was published in 1852 by C. Akerman.

THE PRESS AT CORINTH.

The *Corinthian* is a paper published weekly at Corinth by C. H. Wyman, editor and proprietor.



HISTORICAL NOTES UPON THE TOWNS

OF

SARATOGA COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

THE VILLAGE AND TOWN OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The town of SARATOGA SPRINGS was set off from the town of Saratoga April 9th, 1819. It occupies a nearly central position in the county. The village of Saratoga Springs was incorporated April 17th, 1826.

On the low foot hills of the southern slope of the most easterly of the five great mountain ranges of the Adirondack wilderness, in the pride of her gorgeous palatial beauty, sits the village of Saratoga Springs—of the world's most famous watering places the peerless queen.

A spur of the old Canadian Laurentian mountains crosses the St. Lawrence river, as the

reader will remember, at the Thousand Islands, and spreading easterly and southerly over the whole of the great wilderness, rises into great lofty mountain peaks in the interior and slopes gradually down to the great water courses on every side. In the depth of the wilderness this spur of Laurentides separates into five great chains, all of which run down to the southern slope. The most easterly of these chains is the Palmertown range. This range begins on Lake Champlain, near Ticonderoga, and running along both sides of Lake George, crosses the Hudson river above Glens Falls. After crossing the Hudson, this chain of mountains runs down along the border of the towns of Corinth and Warren, through Wilton and Greenfield, and under North Broadway in Saratoga Springs. Beyond the Hudson the highest peak of the Palmertown range

is old French mountain, which overlooks Lake George, so full of historic memories. On this side of the Hudson the highest peak is Mt. MacGregor, which overlooks the site of the old legendary Indian village, called Palmertown, from which the great mountain range derives its name.

Thus the village of Saratoga Springs, while she sips her mineral waters in the full blaze of fashion's highest splendor, sits at the very foot of the old Laurentian Adirondacks and breathes to fullness the purest and most invigorating air of the mountains.

Along in the valley which runs through the village the hard Laurentian rocks terminate, and the softer rocks of the Trenton limestones and Hudson river slates begin. In the geological fault or fissure which here occurs between these two great systems of rocks, the mineral springs of Saratoga bubble from the earth's bosom, elaborated by the cunning hand of nature.

There may have been, and it is highly probable there were some white men who saw the mineral springs of Saratoga before Sir William Johnson went there in the summer of 1767. Sir William himself, in a letter quoted in Morse's *Gazetteer*, intimates that an Indian chief discovered these springs to a sick French officer in their early wars with the English. Again, it is more than probable that some of the early settlers of Milton, who were there about 1765, and those near the lake about 1764, being only half a dozen miles away from these springs, often went to them even before Sir William's visit; but whether they did or not we have no account. It may, therefore, of a truth be said that of a long line of distinguished men and women, and of the vast concourse of summer visitors that for a hundred years have been pressing with eager feet towards these springs to taste their healing waters, Sir William Johnson led the way.

Sir William, at the time of his celebrated visit with the Indians to the High Rock spring of Saratoga, in the month of August, 1767,

was living in the height of his baronial power with the Indian princess, Mollie Brandt, as his wife, and their eight dusky children in his manor house at Mt. Johnson, near the Mohawk country. He was then His Britannic Majesty's superintendent-general of Indian affairs in North America, colonel of the Six Nations, and a major general in the British service.

Thirty-five years before this, he had come over from Ireland a poor young man, and settled in the Mohawk valley, then a wilderness, to take care of a large tract of land that was located there and owned by his uncle, Sir Peter Warren. Sir Peter Warren was an admiral in the British navy, who, while a commodore, distinguished himself by the capture of Louisburg from the French, in 1745. Sir Peter married a daughter of Etienne DeLancy, of New York, and with her received as a dowry this large tract of land in the Mohawk valley. It was situated in the eastern angle, between the Mohawk river and the Schoharie creek.

Sir William Johnson, upon his first taking up his residence in the Mohawk valley, became a fur-trader with the Indians, and kept for many years a country store for the accommodation of the scattered settlers of the region. Rising by degrees through dint of industry and fair dealing, and by the faithful performance of the public trusts imposed upon him, he had become the proprietor of immense landed estates, the acknowledged lord of a princely manor, and high in the confidence of his sovereign. His victory over the French and Indians under Baron Dishan at Lake George, in 1755, had won for him his title of nobility. His wonderful influence, the most remarkable on record, over the Indian tribes, had given him an importance in the affairs of state second to no American then living. He was surrounded by a numerous tenantry and by followers that were loyal to him and his family even unto death.

Sir William married in the more humble days of his early life a poor, modest, gentle-hearted

German girl whom he found living with her parents in the Mohawk valley, whose name was Catharine Weisenberg. She died young, leaving three children—a son, Sir John Johnson, and two daughters, who married respectively Col. Claus and Col. Guy Johnson.

Sir William's Indian wife was Molly Brandt, a sister of the celebrated Mohawk war-chief, *Ta-en-da-ne-ga*, or Joseph Brandt, who was afterwards so long the terror of the border. After the death of his first wife he became enamored of Molly at a general muster of the Mohawk valley militia, held at or near Johnstown. Among the spectators at the training was a beautiful Indian maiden. One of the mounted officers, in sport, dared the maiden to ride on the bare back of his horse behind his saddle, three times around the parade grounds, little thinking she would accept the challenge. Bounding from the ground like a deer upon his horse behind him, she encircled his waist with her arms, and over the ground they flew like the wind, her red mantle and luxuriant raven tresses streaming behind her, her beautiful face lighted up with the pleasurable excitement of the novel adventure.

Sir William was an admiring witness of the scene, and was smitten with the charms of the dusky forest maiden. He enquired her name and was told that she was the Indian princess, Molly Brandt. He sought her at once and made her his Indian bride. He married her after the true Indian style, by them considered binding, but never acknowledged her as his lawful wife. In his will he remembered her, calling her his "housekeeper, Molly Brandt," and left a large tract of land to his children by her, which lay in Herkimer county, between the East and West Canada creeks, and was long known to the early settlers as the Royal Grants.

In the height of his power, Sir William Johnson, at his seat near the Mohawk, on the border of a howling wilderness that stretched away to the Pacific, dispensed a right royal hospitality. Many a scion

of the English nobility sat at his generous board, or like the Lady Susan O'Brien, wandered through the woods with Sir Williams' accomplished Indian wife, in search of the strange wild flowers of the new world. The Lady Susan passed considerable time at Johnson hall. She was the niece of the first Lord Holland, and the sister of Lady Harriet Ackland, who, as well as the Baroness Riedesel, the wife of the Hessian general, accompanied her husband, under General Burgoyne, to the battle-field of Saratoga.

In the summer Sir William spent much of his time at the Fish house, his hunting lodge, on the Lacondaga river, and at the cottage on Summer-House Point on the great blaie, which is one of the mountain meadows of the wilderness.

Once every year the sachems of the Six Nations renewed their council-fire at the manor house, to talk with Sir William, the agent of their white father who lived across the big water. On such occasions Sir William was himself painted and plumed and dressed like an Indian chief.

Such was the Sir William Johnson at the time of his first visit to High Rock spring in the month of August, 1767; such was he at the formation of Tryon county, in 1772, and such was he two years later at the time of his death, in 1774. He seemed to be mercifully taken away just before the slumbering fires of the Revolution were to burst forth, which were so soon destined to stain the fair valley of his home with blood—to send his family and followers fugitives across the Canadian border.

At the time of his visit to the spring, Sir William was escorted by his Mohawk braves. His old wound, received at the battle of Lake George, had never quite healed, and beside this, he was afflicted with the gout so he could scarcely walk. The Indians told him of their famous "medicine spring" in the depths of their old hunting-ground, Kayaderrossera, and he determined to go. Embarking at the

manor house at Mt. Johnson, on the bank of the Mohawk, he proceeded down the river in canoes to Shenectady, and landing, took a new road, lately cut, to the McDonalds, who had settled near what is now known as Ballston lake, but then called by the Indians *Sho-nen-da-ho-wa*, in 1763. At the McDonalds he tarried through the night, and the next day was carried over a rough road, cut for the purpose, to the High Rock spring. There, in the deepest solitude of nature, bubbled up the wonderful "medicine waters," then almost, if not quite, unknown to all, save the wild beasts and the red men of the forest.

Sir William remained at the spring several days, and during his stay was so much benefited by the waters that he was quite able to walk over the rugged trail that led to his home on his return. The fame of so distinguished a person as Sir William Johnson at once brought these springs into notice.

GENERAL PHILIP SCHUYLER AT THE SPRINGS.

After Sir William Johnson, the next man of distinction, who paid an early visit to High Rock Spring, was General Philip Schuyler, of Revolutionary memory. At the close of the war in 1783, General Schuyler, while residing at his country seat at the mouth of Fish Creek, in Old Saratoga, cut a road through the wilderness to the High Rock Spring. This old road ran much of the way to the north of the present one, thereby avoiding the low ground of the Grass Bear Swamp. The first summer General Schuyler encamped in his tent near the High Rock Spring for several weeks. The next year he came with his family, and built a small frame house of rough boards, on the bluff a little to the southwest of the High Rock, or what is now Front street. This house consisted of two rooms, and was occupied by the General, his family and friends as a summer house at the Springs every season up to the time of the General's death.

GENERAL WASHINGTON AT THE SPRINGS.

During the first summer of General Schuyler's stay at the springs, in 1783, General Washington, accompanied by Governor Clinton, General Hamilton and others, paid him a visit there. They were on their return from inspecting the battle-fields at Bemus Heights and the fortifications at Tyconderoga and Crown Point, and were escorted by General Schuyler over the road he had just cut through the woods to his tent near the High Rock. General Washington returned to Albany by way of the trail which led to the springs at Ballston Spa. At that time there was no human habitation nearer the Springs than at Ballston, although Ballston township had been settled thirteen years before, a mill or two having been built there. General Washington was so struck with the value of Saratoga Springs and Ballston Spa that soon after peace was declared he made the attempt to purchase the land near them. In his published correspondence there is a letter relating to this subject. But the Waltons and the Livingstons had already perfected their title to the land at Saratoga, and Washington's scheme failed.

III.—THE PIONEERS OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The first white man who built a habitation at Saratoga Springs and attempted a settlement here was Dirck Schouten. He had been residing on the banks of the Hudson, a little above Waterford. His object in becoming a temporary resident of the wilderness at the High Rock Spring was to open up a trade in furs and skins with the Indians, who congregated there in great numbers every summer.

So in the year 1771, this pioneer settler came to the Springs to chop his small clearing, to plant a few potatoes, and to build his humble cabin on the bluff to the westward of the High Rock Spring, on the site of what is now the Empire Hotel. Schouten's route to the spring was by way of the Indian trail which led from the Hudson to the east side of Sara-

toga lake, thence across the lake in a bark canoe to the mouth of Kayaderossera river, thence up the river two miles to where the trail branched off to the High Rock Spring. The way to the Springs is much plainer now-a-days than it was one hundred and twenty-two years ago.

The only white person whose name we know who visited the High Rock Spring while Schouten was there, was William Bousman. He was a boy twelve years old, whose father the same year had settled near the south end of Saratoga lake, and the lad had come to assist Schouten in his enterprise.

Schouten remained there part of the time till the summer of 1773, when he quarreled with the Indians and they drove him away.

In the next summer, that of 1774, John Arnold, from Rhode Island, with his young family, tried his fortunes at the High Rock Spring. He brought a few articles suitable for the Indian trade, mostly spirituous liquors, and with a few household goods in addition, took the trail followed by Schouten three years before to the High Rock Spring. He took possession of Schouten's deserted cabin, made some improvements, and opened a kind of rude tavern for summer visitors.

This, the pioneer hotel at what is now the great watering place, had but a room or two on the ground floor, with a chamber overhead, reached by a rude ladder. In sight of it were sixteen Indian cabins, filled with their savage occupants. In rocky ledges near by were numerous dens of rattle-snakes. There were so many of them at the Springs that the early visitors often had to hang their beds from the limbs of the trees to avoid them.

Attracted by the saline properties of the mineral waters, the wild animals were numerous at the Springs. Nightly the wolves howled and the panther screamed; daily the black bear picked berries in the little clearings, and the wild deer and moose came down with their fauns to drink from the brook, which ran near by, and has since been known

as the Village brook, whose Indian name was the *Pet-to-wa*, while yearly the eagle built her nest on the tops of the towering pines, whose giant forms covered all the landscape with a sea of verdure.

Such was the style and such were the surroundings of this first hostelry of the wilderness Springs of a hundred years ago, which led the way in the long line of magnificent structures that have since graced the modern village.

THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLER.

In 1776 Arnold was succeeded by Samuel Norton. Both Schouten and Arnold had remained only during the summer, but Samuel Norton came to stay through the year, and he therefore was the first permanent settler. Schouten and Arnold had no title to the land, and were therefore mere trespassers; but Norton before he came had permission in writing from Isaac Low, the owner of the land, to occupy and improve a farm in the vicinity of of the "Salt Spring" at Saratoga. Norton took possession of the Schouten house in the fall of that year, and continued to make improvements during the next season of 1777, but at the approach of Burgoyne's army from the north Arnold became alarmed for the safety of his family and removed them to a place of less danger. Then for six years the Springs were left without a single white inhabitant.

In the meantime nature, always aggressive, was fast resuming her wild sway, and the little Schouten clearing was fast growing up to bushes and thorns, when in the spring of 1783, one of Arnold's sons resumed its occupancy. Samuel Norton and his brother, Asa, came originally from Wales, where they belonged to a good family, some members of which had held high official positions. They first settled at New Bedford, where Samuel married Sarah Deems. Their children were: Samuel, Asa, Isaiah, Rhoda, Sarah, Polley, Louise and Cora. One of Samuel Norton's grand daughters, a Mrs. Howland, then living on the east side of Saratoga Lake, a few

years since told the writer that her grandfather at one time was eleven months in succession without seeing a white visitor at the Springs. They come oftener now.

In the fall of 1787 Gideon Morgan bought the Norton place, and in the same year sold it to Alexander Bryan. Bryan became a permanent settler, and remained many years.

Bryan the same year took possession of Schouten's house. On the opposite corner, on the ground now occupied by the Stone house, still known as the Bryan house, Bryan built another log house, which he opened as a tavern for the accommodation of summer visitors.

These two rude log houses thus situated on the opposite sides of Rock street, at its junction with Front street, were the only "hotels" at Saratoga Springs until Gideon Putnam laid the foundations of the Grand Union in 1801.

Bryan was famous as one of the patriot scouts of the Revolutionary war. It was his practice to visit both camps, carrying intelligence, but he was always true to the American cause. He continued to reside at the springs for more than thirty years, when he retired to the county of Schoharie, where he died at an advanced age. He possessed a strong constitution, a sound and vigorous mind, and a benevolent and kind disposition. The poor, the miserable, and the unfortunate were objects of his care, his kindness, and his charity; but his eccentricities often involved him in difficulties with his neighbors, and at times disturbed the tranquility of his most intimate friends.

IV.—THE PLANTING OF THE MODERN VILLAGE— GIDEON PUTNAM, ITS FOUNDER.

As the settlers came on, a little hamlet grew up around the first rude clearing at High Rock, which long afterward was known as the Upper Village.

In the year 1790 a new era dawned upon Saratoga Springs. It was the advent of a new race, as it were, of sturdy New Englanders,

strong and energetic men, who were destined to be the founders of the modern Saratoga, which rises to-day (1893) in all its fairy-like magnificence and beauty above the more humble scene of their early labors.

In that year (1790), about the time that Benajah Douglas, from Lebanon, and Nicholas Low, from New York, were making their first purchases at Ballston Spa, Benjamin Risley and his two sons-in-law, Gideon Putnam and Dr. Clement Blakesley, came to settle at Saratoga Springs.

Risley was a prominent citizen of Hartford, Connecticut, and a man of considerable wealth for those days. The property he brought with him was the foundation of the wealth of Saratoga Springs, aside from the landed interests of the Waltons and Livingstons. Upon coming to the Springs, Risley bought of Catharine Van Dam and others several lots of land situate on the north side of Rock street, between Catharine and Front, upon which he built a tavern shortly before the year 1800, and afterwards kept by Thaddeus Smith, and known as the "Yellow House."

The children of Benjamin Risley were six daughters: Theodosia, who married Dr. Clement Blakesley, the first physician at the Springs, who, after he came, lived for some time in the Schouten house; Phila (in honor of whom one of the village streets is named), who married Matthew Lyon, who established the first newspaper at the Springs—even the name of this pioneer paper is forgotten. Lyon afterward removed to Washington; Doanda, married Gideon Putnam; Mary, who married Asher Taylor; Laura, who married Judge Pease, of Ohio; Nancy, who married a Mr. Lawrence, who was a member of Congress from Louisiana. The daughter of Nancy was the Mrs. Donaldson who presided at the White House during General Jackson's administration.

Gideon Putnam was a relative of Gen. Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary memory, and was undoubtedly a man of the indomitable energy and perseverance above his fellows which

should belong to one fitted to become the founder of this great watering place.

In the year 1800 there were two rival competitors for the position of the "world's greatest watering place,"—Saratoga Springs and Ballston Spa—but Ballston Spa then had nearly ten years the start. Large hotels and boarding houses had been erected there by the Messrs. Douglas and Low, shortly after 1790, while the only accommodations at Saratoga up to and before 1800 were the two log huts near High Rock spring, and the "Yellow House," built a year or two before.

Gideon Putnam was the man at Saratoga Springs to comprehend the situation. In that year Congress spring was still surrounded by its primeval woods, mostly towering pine trees. In that year Gideon Putnam bought a lot of land contiguous to Congress spring, upon which now stand the Grand Union and Congress Hall. Cutting down and clearing off the heavy pine timber, in the year 1801, he began the erection of Union Hall.

Union Hall, out of which has developed the Grand Union, was the first large and commodious hotel erected for visitors at Saratoga Springs, and was the foundation of what was long known as the Lower Village, a hamlet which grew up around it as the settlers came in, between which and the Upper Village, nearly a mile away, for many years stood a long stretch of primeval woods.

It will readily be seen that the Lower Village, and not the Upper, was the beginning of modern Saratoga, of which Gideon Putnam rather than Dirck Schouten has the honor of being the founder.

The timber for Union Hall was hewn from the tall pines that stood on its site. It was the first large building erected at Saratoga Springs, and the day it was raised people from all the towns near by gathered there to see what they called "Putnam's folly." The idea of building a three-story house near Saratoga Springs, large enough to accommodate seventy guests, was then deemed preposterous in the highest

degree, but in spite of their sneers Putnam pushed his enterprise to its completion, and the brilliant result in these after years has more than fulfilled his fondest anticipations. After thus founding the Grand Union, Gideon Putnam laid out the new village which sprang up around Congress spring. In laying out this village he displayed great liberality. The streets especially were laid out very wide. Everything else was laid out commensurate with the future watering place, which Gideon Putnam seemed to see rising up in the future with prophetic vision.

On his map, which is now extant, Broad street is laid out in front of Union Hall one hundred and twenty feet in width. This is the origin of the beautiful street now called Broadway.

The children of Gideon Putnam and his wife, Doanda Risley, were five sons and four daughters. The sons were: Benjamin, Lewis, Rockwell, Washington, and Lorin; the daughters were: Betsie, Nancy, Aurelia, and Phila. Of the sons, Benjamin's children were Amelia, Gideon, Laura G., Charles E., and John R. The children of Lewis were Mervin G., Lorin B., and William L. The children of Rockwell were Elizabeth and George R. The children of Washington were George W., Walter, Florence, and Anna. The child of Lorin was Caroline. Of Gideon Putnam's daughters, Betsie married Isaac Taylor; their children were: Putnam, Washington and Eliza. Nancy married Frederick Andrews; their daughter was Caroline. Aurelia married Joel Clement; their children were William H., John, Mary, Caroline C., and Frances. Phila married Abel A. Kellogg, and their children were Laura and Sarah.

In about the year 1794 two brothers, John and Ziba Taylor, settled at Saratoga Springs. They seem to have been the pioneer merchants of the place. They first opened a small store in the old Schouten house, then owned and occupied by Mr. Risley. They afterward built a small log house about fifty rods north of

High Rock, in which they also placed a stock of goods. They afterward became extensive land owners in the neighborhood, cleared up the country, built several mills, and became prominent in affairs. John Taylor owned and first developed the "Ten springs," now the Excelsior spring, built, and resided there many years. Ziba continued in business in the upper village. The two brothers married sisters. John married Polly and Ziba married Sallie, daughters of Richard Searing, an early settler of Greenfield. Ziba's children by this marriage were Julius, Miles, Harry, Laura, and Mary, wife of Dr. John H. Steele. The children of John were Calvin, John Mills, Betsey, and Laura. We now have traced the history of most of the pioneers of the village of Saratoga Springs from its rude beginning in 1771 up to the year 1800. Of those who moved into the village and town of Saratoga Springs after the year 1800, our space will not permit such particular mention. For such mention we refer the reader to our biographical pages.

V.—THE MINERAL SPRINGS

of Saratoga have long been world-renowned. They occur in the narrow valley of the village brook, whose Indian name is *Pet-to-wa*. This brook takes its rise in the low-lands which lie to the westward of the village, where it is fed by numerous springs. Running easterly through the village, it crosses Broadway nearly under the soldier's monument, into Congress Spring park; thence turns first northerly, thence easterly, its waters at length finding their way into Saratoga lake. Along the valley of this stream, within a distance of two miles, are situate nearly all the natural mineral springs of Saratoga.

The origin of these springs is set forth in the chapter on Geology in this volume.

It would seem that underneath the valley of this little brook is a deep sunken basin in which lies a fossil ocean, so to speak, in whose ancient bed lime stones and slates accruing there were deposited. Out of this

sunken basin of still briny waters—out of this still fossil ocean bed, filled with rocky strata, forced by the natural gases therein generated, rise the mineral waters of Saratoga.

And now the village of Saratoga Springs owes not only its wondrous growth but its very existence to the rich mineral fountains that within its boundaries bubble up from the earth's bosom, burdened with their sweet mission of healing.

These mineral springs were first brought to the notice of scientific men and physicians by Dr. Constable, of Schenectady, who examined the mineral waters at Saratoga and Ballston in the year 1770, and pronounced them highly medicinal.

In 1783 Dr. Samuel Tenneya, regimental surgeon, stationed at Old Saratoga, called the attention of the medical faculty to these waters. He addressed a letter upon the subject to Dr. Joshua Fisher, of Boston, which was published in the *Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, vol. 2, part 1, 1793.

Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, LL.D., of New York, said it was one of the remarkable incidents of his life, "That in the year 1787 he visited the Springs at Saratoga, while surrounded by the forests, and ascertained experimentally that the gas extracted from the water was fixed air, with the power to extinguish flame and destroy the life of breathing animals."

But the first scientific examination of these waters was made by Dr. Valentine Seaman, of New York, an eminent physician and one of the surgeons of the New York hospital. In 1793 he published a work entitled "*A Dissertation on the Mineral Waters of Saratoga*." To him very justly belongs the honor of first developing the true character of these waters by chemical experiment.

The year 1795, Dr. Vandervoort published the result of his experiment on the Ballston waters.

In the summer of 1817, Dr. John H. Steele

published "Some observations on the mineral waters of Saratoga and Ballston," and in 1831 his larger book, entitled "An Analysis of the Mineral Waters of Saratoga and Ballston."

In 1844, Dr. R. L. Allen published the first edition of his work, entitled "A Historical, Chemical and Therapeutical Analysis of the principal Mineral Waters of Saratoga Springs." For further information in regard to these springs, their history, etc., the reader is referred to a list of works relating to Saratoga Springs in Wm. L. Stone's "Reminiscences of Saratoga and Ballston," page 441, for to give further details in relation to these matters is entirely without the promised scope of this volume. We, however, append a list of the principal springs:

Carlsbad Spring.	Saratoga Imperial
Champion Spouting	Spring.
Spring.	Saratoga Kissingen
Columbian Spring.	Spring.
Congress Spring.	Saratoga Magnetic
Elmwood Spring.	Spring.
Empire Spring.	Saratoga Vichy
Eureka Mineral	Spring.
Spring.	Saratoga Starr
Excelsior Spring.	Spring.
Favorite Spring.	Saratoga Victoria
Geyser, or Spouting	Spring.
Spring.	Union Spring.
Hamilton Spring.	United States Spring.
Hathorn Spring.	Washington Spring.
High Rock Spring.	White Sulphur
Lafayette Spring.	Spring of Spring
Patterson Spring.	Avenue.
Pavilion Spring.	White Sulphur
Red Springs.	Spring of Saratoga
Royal Spring.	Lake.
Saratoga A Spring.	

VI. — HOTELS.

The hotels are its pride and crowning glory. Nowhere else in the world can such a splen-

did array be seen in the same city or village, so near each other.

Of a truth, this whole village is crowded with hotels, the largest, grandest, best appointed in the world, within a stone's throw of each other, and glittering with more than oriental splendor. When lighted up of a summer evening, and enlivened by strains of sweetest music, the streets filled with gay promenaders, the wit, the wealth, the fashion, and the beauty of half the world all there—the scene presented is like that of some fairy land. Surely has some enchanter with magic wand touched those old rude hotels of a century and a quarter ago and transformed them into palaces, not unlike those famous in Eastern story.

As we have just said of the mineral springs, it is not within the promised scope of this work to recount their history, however interesting that may be, but must refer the reader to numerous works published on the subject. We can do nothing more here than give a list of their names:

Delphi.	Mansion.
American.	Marsh.
Arlington.	Moor's.
Cedar Bluff.	Morey.
Clarendon.	National.
Columbian.	Russ.
Commercial.	Saratoga.
Congress Hall.	Sheridan.
Continental.	Spencer.
Empire.	Temple.
Everett.	Grove.
Franklin.	United States.
Grand Union.	Vermont.
Holden.	Victoria.
Flagler.	Washburne.
Todd.	Waverly.
Huestis.	Windsor.
Kenmore.	Worden.
Kensington.	Woodbridge Hall.
Lafayette.	

CHAPTER II.

VILLAGE AND TOWN OF SARATOGA SPRINGS (CONCLUDED.)

I.—CHURCHES.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Was organized and recognized as such twenty-three years before any church of any denomination existed in town.

Before its organization the Baptists in this vicinity were members of the first Stillwater church at Bemus Heights, which arose in 1762, and became unusually large.

The church at Saratoga Springs was first called Kayaderrossera. It was organized October 11, 1793.

October 20, 1804, a committee was chosen to stake out the grounds for a new church, which they did about two miles from the village, at Guyserville. In 1808, December 28, they voted to build a house there, 38 x 28, two stories high and gallery. This house was built and stood there and used by the society until 1822, when they removed to a house on the site of their present church on Washington street. In 1833 they built a parsonage.

From 1793 to 1800 they had no settled pastor. The first pastor was Elisha P. Langworthy. They had preaching in the forenoon and afternoon, and in those days they had no stoves, so they did not see fire from the time they left home to the time they reached it again. The preacher preached with his overcoat and mittens on.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The congregation was organized January 15, 1816. Its first meetings were held in the village school house on the site of what is now the First Baptist church edifice. It was received under the Presbytery of Albany, August 19, 1817. Its first pastor was the Rev. Darius O. Riswold.

This church has had three places of wor-

ship. The first was a frame building and is still standing on the corner of Church and Matilda streets, and is a part of the Commercial hotel. It was consecrated December 6, 1820. The second was a brick edifice situated on the corner of Broadway and Caroline streets. It was commenced in 1838 and dedicated 1842. The third is the present church edifice, which was finished and dedicated July 26, 1857.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The First Methodist Episcopal society within the present town of Saratoga Springs was organized in 1818, Friend Draper and John Lovejoy, preachers. Saratoga Springs set off in 1833, J. D. Moriarity, preacher.

The first house of worship was situated on the corner of Broadway and Greenfield avenue; was erected in 1826. Benjamin Griffin and W. P. Lake, preachers on circuit. The second church erected and dedicated in 1841. Ephraim Goss, preacher. This church was rebuilt in 1870. Dedicated March 20, 1871.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The formal organization of Bethesda church was at a meeting held in a chapel on the northeast corner of Congress and Putnam streets, on the 4th of October, 1830. This was then missionary ground, under the charge of the Rev. Edward Davis, of Ballston, who officiated as rector at this organization. On the 29th of May, 1841, a special committee was appointed to fix the site for a church edifice. Three different sites were offered, and the present one finally chosen. The building on Washington street was begun in 1842, and first occupied in an unfinished condition in 1844.

The first rector of the parish, after the long continued missionary labors of Messrs. Davis and Babcock, was the Rev. William Frederick Walker.

The church was remodeled and greatly improved, assuming its present condition in 1887, under the rectorship of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The first mass ever celebrated in Saratoga Springs was in the fall of the year 1834, by the Rev. Father Kelley.

For some years after the celebration of the first mass there was no regular or stated time for the attendance of a priest. With a view of providing a church edifice, John Costigan, on the 13th of September, 1839, purchased in his own name the lot of ground on which St. Peter's church now stands, with the building thereon known as the "Lyceum," with the sole design of converting the building into a place of Catholic worship, and the vacant portion into a cemetery.

The first resident Catholic pastor appointed at Saratoga Springs was Rev. Anthony Farley, who began his duties in the month of September, 1843. The building of the present church edifice was brought to a successful close, and the church was dedicated on the 15th of August, 1853, Father Cull priest in charge. St. Peter's church edifice has been extensively improved and repaired, Father McDonald in charge.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first Congregational church of Saratoga Springs was organized March 8th, 1865. Its original membership was about fifty. The first pastor of this church was Rev. E. N. Sautelle, D.D., who was installed in 1865.

The church edifice occupied by this congregation was erected in 1868. It is situated on Phila street, just out of Broadway.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 31st of August, 1869, the corner stone of a mission chapel was laid on the corner of Spring and Regent streets by Rev. Dr. John Woodbridge, then the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and the originator and promoter of the new enterprise. The completed edifice was dedicated by him on the 30th of January, 1870.

Rev. James N. Crocker was placed in charge

of the mission work until the organization of the present church society, in August, 1871. The church was received into the Presbytery of Albany on the 10th of October following; the Rev. Dr. Crocker the first pastor.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the spring of 1873, the First Baptist church established a mission in the Morrissey Hose house on South street. As winter approached they moved to warmer quarters, by consent of the board of education, in a room in the Spring street school house. The present chapel, on the corner of Regent street and Union avenue, on February 7, 1874, was completed.

This society was then a combination of Sunday schools, and was organized under the name of the Union Avenue Baptist Sunday school.

The new church society was organized February 22, 1876; Rev. Daniel Corey, first pastor.

The church was recognized by a council of churches, which was held on June 1, 1876.

THE FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

This church was organized October 2, 1865. First pastor was Rev. A. B. Burdick. The church was built in 1869, and dedicated by Rev. B. T. Roberts, January 8, 1870.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.

This church was organized in June, 1863. The building was used for a Mission Sabbath school, which was attached to the church. The building was destroyed by fire in 1866. Rebuilt in 1867. Rev. J. Boler first minister.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

A society formed in an early day in Saratoga Springs, and a church edifice was built on the corner of Woodlawn avenue and Church street, in which the congregation worshiped for many years. The church edifice afterward went out of their hands, and since then no regular stated meetings have been held. The society still keeps up its organization and listens to able ministers of its denomination.

THE FIRST SOCIETY OF SPIRITUALISTS.

This society was organized a few years since. It has no regular lecturers, but able speakers of the denomination are invited to hold meetings, which are held regularly at the Court of Appeals room, in the Town hall.

II.—SCHOOLS.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

On the 12th of March, 1812, a meeting was held at the house of Moses Stickney, in the village of "Congress Spring" (as it was then called), for the purpose of organizing a school district and building a school house. This was to have been built by subscription, but a year later the general school system of the State was inaugurated, and this enterprise became the regular work of district number fifteen of what was then the town of Old Saratoga. In 1819 the town of Saratoga Springs was set off from Old Saratoga, and this district became district number one of the latter town. Until about 1845 number one was the only school district in Saratoga Springs, as it was then called. Ultimately there were four school districts of the town of Saratoga Springs, located within the bounds of the village of Saratoga Springs. These were numbers one, two, three and eight—eight was afterward changed to number four.

UNION FREE SCHOOLS.

Under a special act of the legislature, passed April 12, 1867, the present system of public schools was organized. All school districts or parts of districts were consolidated into the "Union Free School District of Saratoga Springs."

The board of education was constituted of nine members. The law of 1867 named Oliver L. Barbour, Augustus Bockes, and John Shipman as trustees of the first class; Joseph A. Shoudy, Thos. Flannigan, and Aaron Hill, of the second class; and John Woodbridge, John Parlmer, and Charles S. Lester, of the third class.

SEMINARIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The first private school opened in the village of which we have record, was that of Lawyer Blake, as he was called. He was succeeded by Deacon Smith, a graduate of an eastern college. Then came Mr. Marshall, a Quaker, the author of Marshall's spelling book. After that, from year to year, school was taught in the "old school house" in church street, just north of the old Presbyterian meeting house. Then came Miss Dolly Abell, who was emphatically the "Village School Mistress" for many years. Miss Pearce was a veteran teacher in her own house on Federal street. We may also mention Rev. Mr. Duncan, Miss Day, Mrs. Streeter, Miss Ashman and latterly Miss Carrie Carpenter, Mrs. Frederick Root, Miss Martha Thompson, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth as teachers of private schools.

These facts are mostly gleaned from Wm. L. Stone's "Reminiscences of Saratoga."

Of those who taught school for boys were Mr. Elijah K. Bangs in 1836, Mr. Paoli Durkee, who opened a classical school for boys in 1849, which he continued till 1858, the Rev. Mr. Proudfit, and in later years, Mr. Robb and the Rev. Mr. Crocker.

Of the private schools that may be mentioned is that taught by the Misses Shackelford and Sands, called Saint Faith's school.

The first boarding and day school for young ladies was opened by the Misses Wayland in 1831, on the south corner of Broadway and Washington. This school became the celebrated

TEMPLE GROVE SEMINARY.

In 1854 Mr. Carter opened a school for young ladies in a building now a part of Dr. Strong's establishment.

Rev. Luther F. Beecher was associated with him in 1856, when they built the institution at Temple Grove. In 1868 the property was purchased by Charles F. Dowd, the present owner. He made large additions to the

building and made it a first-class ladies' seminary. In 1869 it was incorporated, becoming subject to the supervision of the Regents of the University of the State. The school is now in vigorous and successful operation (July, 1893).

III.—SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Rising Sun Lodge was first instituted in the town of Northumberland, in this county, October 4, 1808. Nicholas Angle, W. M., Daniel Hick, S. W., and Jonas King, J. W. This lodge must have been working under a dispensation at the time, as the charter now in possession of the present lodge bears date of September 6, 1809. Its present number is 103, and it still continues to be a successful and active body.

Rising Sun Chapter, No. 131, Royal Arch Masons; instituted February 2, 1847. Charter officers were: Joseph M. Wheeler, H. P.; D. D. Benedick, K.; Richard M. Allen, S.

Criptic Council, No. 7, Royal and Select Masters. Instituted February 1, 1870. The charter officers were: C. S. Holden, T. I. M.; L. B. Putnam, R. I. D. M.; G. H. Gillis, I. P. C. W.

Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar. Instituted September 14, 1864. The charter members were: Geo. B. Fish, H. A. Van Dorn, L. B. Putnam, W. R. Winshell, T. G. Young, C. E. Durkee, C. H. Brown, Charles Carpenter, R. C. Blackhall, R. H. Walworth, H. V. Sayles, and C. H. Holden. The first eminent commander was Geo. B. Fish.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Hathorn Lodge, No. 241, organized in 1887.

Saratoga Lodge, No. 15, organized in 1843.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Crystal Lodge, No. 183, organized May 19, 1882.

MILITARY COMPANY.

Twenty-second Separate Company, infantry, Third brigade, National Guards, State of New York. Saratoga Citizens' corps, organ-

ized March 19, 1878. Armory, Lake avenue. James W. Lester, captain; A. Lewis Hall, first lieutenant.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 4; Ancient Order of United Workmen, Putman Lodge, No. 134, organized March 9, 1877; Empire Order Mutual Aid, Saratoga Lodge, No. 167, instituted May 4, 1881; Improved Order of Red Men, Sar-ag-ho-ga Tribe, No. 165, organized September 25, 1889; Royal Arcanum, High Rock Council, No. 652, organized February 14, 1882.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

Crystal Lodge, No. 512, I. O. G. T., first organized in 1842. Dr. Robert Hamilton Lodge, No. 438, I. O. G. T. United Division, No. 10, S. of T.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Organized July 26, 1887. Has free reading rooms and parlors, also gymnasium for members. D. F. Ritchie, president; C. L. Haskins, vice-president; Sidney A. Rickard, treasurer; L. A. James, recording secretary; A. E. Atwater, general secretary; A. F. Wolf, physical director.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY, Y. M. C. A. Sarah Wood, president; Mrs. S. A. Rickard, vice-president; Agnes Ritchie, secretary and treasurer.

SARATOGA ATHENÆUM.

C. C. Lester, president; A. de R. McNair, treasurer; W. B. French, secretary; and Elizabeth Brazen, librarian.

SARATOGA ATHLETIC CLUB.

Incorporated April 7, 1893. Club house and grounds at Woodlawn avenue, at Woodlawn oval, Clement avenue and Clinton street. Village office, 10 Arcade. Albert B. Hilton, president; Wm. Hay Bockes, vice-president; J. A. Seavey, secretary; Willard Lester, treasurer. Board of Governors: Albert B. Hilton, Wm. Hay Bockes, J. A. Seavey, Willard Lester, John A. Manning, H. M. Levingston, jr.

SARATOGA CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION AND BOARD OF TRADE.

Wm. Hay Bockes, president; George M. Crippen, treasurer; Thomas Douglas, secretary.

SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION.

Grounds and race course, Union avenue; Gottfried Walbaum, president; Paul C. Grenning, treasurer.

SARATOGA CLUB.

Organized in January, 1892; building erected in 1893 at 517 Broadway. Hon. James M. Marvin, president; Col. George P. Lawton, vice president; Wharton Meehan, secretary; John C. Shephard, treasurer; Wm. Manning, Robt. G. Smyth, H. M. Levengston, house committee.

SARATOGA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Wm. A. Shepard, president; A. de R. McNair, recording secretary; N. B. Sylvester, corresponding secretary; Wm. H. Bockes, treasurer.

PRIVATE PARKS.

CONGRESS SPRING PARK.

Congress Spring Co., proprietors. Thomas C. Sheehan, superintendent. Situated at the corner of Broadway and east Congress street. It contains about twenty acres, laid out in flower plots, walks, artificial lake, deer park, and is of itself a gem of beauty, nature vieing with art in forming an enchanting landscape.

WOODLAWN PARK.

Summer residence of the Hon. Henry Hilton, contains nearly a thousand acres, laid out in many miles of gravel walks and drives, diversified by lakelets, wooded hills and broad verdant lawns, to which the public has free access with carriages.

To Judge Hilton the lasting gratitude of the citizens of Saratoga and their vast concourse of summer guests is due for the pleasure afforded by this, Saratoga's greatest attraction.

CONVENTION HALL,

Broadway, near Congress Spring Park, is a magnificent structure, erected by the village,

and completed the present season, and affords as its name indicates, large accommodations for public meetings and conventions of different kinds.

EXCELSIOR PARK,

Distant a mile east of the village, is a charming resort for pedestrians; laid out in drives, bridle walks, etc.

GUYSER PARK,

Two miles south of the village, is reached by the electric railway. Through it runs the *Co-e-sa* creek, as the Indians called it; also a pleasant resort.

BANKS.

First National Bank, organized in 1852; capital, \$125,000; Hon. Augustus Bockes, president; Hon. John R. Putnam, vice-president; William H. Bockes, cashier; John C. Shephard, paying teller; Waldo L. Rich, receiving teller.

Citizens' National Bank, organized in 1881; capital, \$100,000; Hon. John Foley, president; William T. Rockwood, vice-president; J. H. De Ridder, cashier; William H. Waterbury, teller.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Home of the Good Shepherd, State street, corner of Greenfield avenue. St. Christina Home, Ballston avenue. Home for Children. Emergency Hospital, Division street.

IV.—WATER SUPPLY.

The earliest successful attempt to supply water by means of pipes and conduits to the village of Saratoga Springs, was made in 1832 by Dr. John Clark.

Dr. Clark erected a tower about fifty feet high, in what is now Congress Spring Park. By means of pumps he raised the water to a reservoir on the top of this tower. From thence it passed into wooden pipes or water logs made of pine, having a two-inch bore, which were laid throughout the village.

In 1847 a large reservoir was built at Greenfield, about two miles from the village of Saratoga Springs. Iron pipes lined with cement

were connected with this, and the village was thus supplied with water.

In 1866 an act of the legislature amending the charter of Saratoga Springs was passed, which also had reference to the establishment of competent water facilities.

This act was amended several times in later years, and finally resulted in the establishment of the present system of water works, which is known as the Holly system.

The distinguishing feature of this plan is that it throws the water directly into the pipes. A large double Holly engine is used in the works, having a capacity of one hundred and fifty horse power. There are two large water wheels, one sixty inch and one thirty inch, which are run by a thirty foot head of water, the surplus water from the lake being used about one-third of the year to run the works, instead of steam.

The variation in the elevation of the streets of the village above the pumps is from forty-one to one hundred and thirty feet. There are twenty-six miles of pipe laid throughout the village, and one hundred and thirty-three double-nozzle hydrants. There are two hundred and ten gates in the various pipes. The water was formerly taken from the canal, but not proving satisfactory, pipes were laid to the middle of Loughberry lake, one hundred and fifty feet from the shore, and the water is taken twelve feet from the surface and is eleven feet from the bottom of the lake.

The works were first set in motion July 10, 1871, and cost two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Central Fire station, 541 and 543 Broadway.

Fire Commissioners: William H. Granger, president; chief engineer, Charles F. See; assistant engineer, John Fleming; foremen, Daniel H. Clement, Charles H. Morrison, Martin V. Burnham, Charles R. Snider, Fred E. Isbell, William E. Ourkerdick. Fire alarm telegraph headquarters, Central station, Wm. J. Fitzgerald, superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

Greenridge Cemetery.—Lincoln avenue. Opened in 1844, and is the property of the village of Saratoga Springs.

Maplewood Cemetery Association.—Organized in 1885. Situate on Spring avenue, near Mansion-House.

New Greenridge Cemetery Association.—Organized in 1880. Office, 506 North Broadway.

St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery.—Situated in the southwestern limits of the village. Office, 243 Broadway.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Luther M. Wheeler Post, No. 92, organized October 11, 1877. James B. McKean Post, No. 498, organized May 1, 1891.

Sons of Veterans, Col. Wm. B. French Camp, No. 184.

V.—SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The town of Saratoga Springs was set off from the town of Old Saratoga April 9, 1819. It occupies a nearly central position in the county. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly, and it contains 16,618 acres.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Amos Stafford was the pioneer in the neighborhood of the bridge that bears his name. The old gun with which Amos Stafford, the pioneer, is said to have killed wolves enough to pay for his farm with the bounty earned, is in the hands of Samuel Stafford, his grandson, of Geneva, Wisconsin. With this pioneer family may be appropriately mentioned the three brothers, John, Henry, and Nicholas Wagman. Mention may also be made of Amos Peck and Giles Slocum as pioneers near the Staffords.

Benjamin French was the earliest pioneer in the southeast part of the town.

Jonathan Ramsdill, about 1802, settled on what is now the Ramsdill property at the lake, of whom Nelson Ramsdill, proprietor of the Kenmore, is a grandson.

David Abell was a pioneer as early perhaps as 1790. Among other pioneers was the Jewell family of three brothers: Asa, William, and Stotts.

Among other pioneers were Pardon Fish, Thomas Arnold, John Eddy, Zachariah Curtis, Benjamin Avery, Foster Whitford, Daniel Rogers, Robert Ellis, John and Jerry Cady, Eleazer Carragan, Joseph Cook, who settled near what is now Guysserville.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

The Cady Hill burial ground is situated west of Cady hill.

The Whitford burial ground is the main one in the town away from Saratoga Springs.

The Jewell burial place is on the present farm of Thomas B. Carroll, a little north of Saratoga lake.

The Abell burial ground is on a beautiful elevation between the family mansion and the lake.

The Stafford burial ground, though just beyond the line of the town, may be appropriately mentioned here.

CHAPTER III.

BALLSTON SPA AND THE TOWN OF BALLSTON—(Historical Notes Continued.)

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The village of Ballston Spa was incorporated March 21, 1807. It lies mostly in the town of Milton, the shire town of the county, the southern part being in the town of Ballston.

The village is situated at the head of the lower valley of *Kay-ad-er-ros se-ra* river. This valley, which extends from Ballston Spa easterly, following the tortuous course of the stream until it falls into Saratoga lake, is one of extreme beauty. Like the far-famed valley of Raselas in the classic eastern story of Dr. Johnson, this was the "happy valley" of the Mohawk hunting bands.

In Indian tradition many a thrilling legend has its scene laid in this "valley of the crooked stream." From the opening of spring to about the first of February, when they went home to celebrate the "feast of the white dog,"—their new year's festival, the Mohawk braves made this valley the ground of their hunting lodges. Through this valley also ran the old Indian trail, which led from the Mohawk valley to Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence. It is the classic land of Indian story, made immortal by Cooper, Irving, Peter Calm and La Rochefoucauld.

II.—EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

In the early summer of 1771 some surveyors employed by the commissioners appointed to survey and partition among its thirteen proprietors the great patent of *Kay-ad-er-ros-se-ra*, while engaged in running the north line of the five mile square, now the line between the towns of Milton and Ballston, discovered what has since been known as the Public spring. But it was not until about the year 1787, nearly twenty years after their discovery, that any improvement was made at these springs. In the meantime, however, these springs were much frequented by traveling parties, and by the early settlers of the town of Ballston, who mostly located a mile or more to the southwest of them, but no one built near them any structure larger than a temporary log hut or bark shanty for a summer camping place. A rude trough was dug out of a log near by, in which the spring water was used for bathing purposes, and a gourd shell, hung on a tree, was the only convenience for drinking.

THE FIRST SETTLERS

About the year 1790 a new era dawned upon Ballston Spa. In the year 1787 Benajah Douglas, father of Stephen A. Douglas, the "little giant" of the presidential campaign of 1860, came from Lebanon to settle at Ballston Spa. For those days Douglas built in that year (1787) a commodious log tavern

near the public spring. He purchased a farm of one hundred acres adjoining the Spring on the west, upon which he built his tavern and opened it for the accommodation of summer visitors. He also built a small frame house near by for the use of people who came there with their own victuals.

About the same year Micajah Benedict opened a tavern and took boarders, one mile south of the Springs.

In the year 1792 Douglas, who the year before had taken a deed for his one hundred acres, built what was then considered a large frame house, it being thirty by forty feet in size, with a kitchen added.

In the year 1792 Nicholas Low also built a house of the same size on his land lying east of the public spring, and adjoining the lot of Douglas.

In addition to these, Salmon Tryon built on the hill south of the spring a log house, to which he added a small frame with one large room only, and a bed room. To these buildings Tryon added a store for the sale of dry goods and groceries. The houses of Douglas and Low were not completed till the summer of 1793. In that year a Mr. Merrill took and kept the house of Mr. Low, but neither of the houses did much business the first season. It was not until the next year, 1794, that the great tide of summer travel set in toward Ballston Spa.

But those six years of superior accommodations afforded by Ballston Spa before Gideon Putnam built Union Hall at Saratoga, would doubtless have placed Ballston Spa in the front rank of watering places, and had not her springs been afterward through natural or artificial causes nearly lost.

The house built by Mr. Low afterward passed into the hands of the brothers McMasters, who built large additions to it.

Not long after Douglas finished his house, in the year 1795, he sold his farm to Joseph Wescott, upon whose death it passed into the hands of Mr. Aldridge, who built extensive

additions, and kept it for many years with great success.

In the year 1801 Stephen H. White built an addition to a small house which had been put up two years before, and the year following he built the east, and in 1807 the west wing of his large boarding house, which after his death was kept by his widow many years.

In the year 1803 Nicholas Low erected the spacious and, for those days, the elegant hotel called by him the Sans Scouci, after a famous one visited by him in Europe.

The house on the Douglas property was on the site of Henry A. Mann's place, and the farm extended back on the uplands.

The Clark house stood just where the railroad now crosses, also the Flint hotel, not far from the Aldridge House.

In 1809 most of the stores were on the flat. Among the early merchants, Ebenezer White, Joel Lee, Samuel Smith, and Archibald Kidd were merchant tailors.

There was a grist mill built about 1800 by Hezekiah Middlebrook. Another mill was built in later times, known as the Red mill.

The first source of the prosperity of the village was the springs, which in time declined, as already mentioned. Joshua Jennings relates that Joshua B. Aldridge predicted the ruin of the main spring, if any attempt was made to dig it over and retube it, and to those commencing the work he protested. Said he: "My house is full of boarders; you might as well tear it down and destroy my business that way, as to tamper with the spring."

The permanent prosperity of Ballston was finally assured by other means than the springs. One of these causes was the erection of the county buildings on Ballston hill, and making Ballston the county seat. Another permanent source of prosperity is the excellent water power derived from the Kayaderossera river, furnishing facilities for large manufacturing interests. Through these and other influences the village has progressed in population and in conveniences for business and for pleasure

until there are few finer places of residence in the State. The plan of this work does not permit of mention of other than the earliest settlers.

III. — CHURCHES.

CHRIST'S CHURCH — EPISCOPAL.

The first Episcopal service at Ballston Spa was held in the spring of 1791, by Mr. Ami Rogers, of Bradford, Connecticut, a lay reader, under the supervision of Rev. Mr. Ellison, of Albany.

Mr. Rogers was advanced to the priesthood October 19, 1794. Christ's church was first located at Ballston Center, and Mr. Rogers was its first pastor. The Parish of Christ's church was organized in 1787, and in 1792 the first church edifice was erected, a little south of Ballston Center. In 1810 a parish was organized at Ballston Spa, under the name of St. Peter's church, with Rev. Joseph Perry as rector. In 1817 the two churches were consolidated into one society, which received the name of Christ's Church of Ballston Spa. The church edifice at Ballston Center was taken down and moved to the village and erected on a lot adjoining the old county clerk's office. In 1860 the corner stone of the present edifice was laid, and it was completed in the next two years.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF BALLSTON SPA.

The first organization of the Baptist church was in 1791. The congregation met in a school house south of the village until the year 1802. The first meeting-house was built about the year 1800, and occupied a part of the ground where the present cemetery is located until about 1820, when it was removed to the spot just west of the railroad depot, where the water tank now stands. The present church edifice was built in 1837. In the year 1800 Rev. Elias Lee was called to the pastorate of the church.

In 1805 the Saratoga Baptist association was formed, and this church was made one of the constituent members.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first Presbyterian church was organized in 1834. The church edifice was erected in 1835, and dedicated in November of that year. A parsonage was bought in 1856.

In 1860 Samuel H. Cook built a neat chapel on Milton street at an expense of about six hundred dollars, for the use of the society. The first pastor was the Rev. James Wood.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1836, Revs. Elisha Andrews and William H. Backus were the first ministers. They first worshipped in the old academy, so called. Their first house of worship was erected in 1836, and the present one in 1846. It has at various times been enlarged and improved. A new Methodist Episcopal church is now in course of erection.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Catholic services were held by various pastors of the church as early as 1849, in which year Father Haverman celebrated mass on Ash Wednesday. The meetings were held in the old Methodist meeting house, which the Catholics purchased. The corner stone of the present house was laid in December, 1859, under the pastorate of Father Cull. The Catholic cemetery was purchased in the year 1865, and consecrated with appropriate ceremonies.

CENTENNIAL HALL.

This hall was finished in the year 1876, and is a neat and ornamental building, devoted to free discussions on religious matters. It was built by citizens favoring modern spiritualism, and its platform is occupied from time to time by speakers upon that subject.

IV. — SCHOOLS.

The earliest school was opened about the year 1800, and kept in what was the first Baptist church. This was followed in a few years by the large two-story building known for so many years as the academy. This stood in

what is now Science street, near the railroad. In the year 1836 two district school houses were built, one on Malta avenue, and the other on High street.

This system was succeeded by the Ballston Spa Union school district, organized April 17, 1870. The first board of education consisted of the following citizens: Hiro Jones, president; Neil Gilmour, clerk; E. H. Chapman, B. F. Baker, C. N. McClew, E. Parkenson, J. B. Cheydeu, and John Lee, treasurer.

OTHER SCHOOLS.

In 1849 John W. Fowler opened at Ballston Spa the State and National Law school in the Sans Scouci hotel. He opened it with a full corps of competent professors, and secured abundant patronage. This school had a short and brilliant career, numbering among its graduates some of the best men of the State and nation.

In 1846 Rev. Deodatus Babcock opened and carried on a school for several years. He was succeeded by Mr. Seeley.

There was also a ladies' seminary, from 1822 to 1835, in charge of Lebbeus Booth, a gentleman of classical culture and a successful teacher. This school was located on High street.

The private school kept by Rev. James Gilmore, opened in 1856, was a valuable acquisition to the educational facilities of Ballston Spa. The school building was on Pleasant street, and was burned down twice, and then abandoned.

The Rev. D. W. Smith was principal of a school in the old Sans Scouci.

The parish school of Christ's church, Ballston Spa, was organized in May, 1850, under the rectorship of Rev. George Jarvis Geer, and placed under the care of Miss Mary R. Smith as teacher.

BANKS.

The Ballston Spa bank was organized in 1838. The First National bank of Ballston Spa was established April 1, 1865. Before

1838 banking was done at Schenectady, Troy, and Waterford.

V. — SOCIETIES.

MASONIC LODGES.

On the 16th day of May, 1794, Franklin Lodge, No. 37, was chartered and located in the town of Ballston. Meetings were held at the residence of different members until 1834, when the charter was forfeited. About the year 1804 Friendship Lodge, No. 118, was organized in the town of Milton. Meetings were held in the town of Milton until January 2, 1821, when the lodge was removed to Ballston Spa, where regular communications were held until 1835, when the charter was surrendered and never afterward revived.

There was no masonic organization in the village until 1842, when Franklin Lodge, No. 90, received its charter, under which it now works.

Nearly all the members of Franklin Lodge, No. 37, and of Friendship Lodge, No. 118, became members of the new Franklin Lodge, No. 90.

The first master of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, was William Saunders.

Warren Chapter, No. 23, was organized in 1809. From 1829 to 1846 work was suspended, but the chapter maintained its rights by paying its dues and retaining its name and number. In the latter year it began work, which it has continued to the present.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Kay-ad-er-ros-se-ra Lodge, No. 17, was organized January 9, 1844. It continued to work until about 1865, when it was dissolved. Its place was taken by Kay-ad-er-ros-se-ra Lodge, No. 270, which was organized about the year 1870.

Ballston Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., was organized November 9, 1854, and was continued but a few years.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Herman Lodge, No. 40, K. of P., was formed in December, 1873.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

Delaware Tent of the Order of Rechabites was organized in Ballston in the early years of that order in the United States. Another Tent was formed under the same name, which was No. 66, N. O. R., in the spring of 1876.

Ballston Division of the Sons of Temperance had a vigorous existence for several years, but has long since ceased to work. A new Division was attempted a few years since, but after two or three years gave way to a lodge of Good Templars, which was instituted about 1874, and ceased to exist in 1876. The last presiding officer was John Coons.

UNITED WORKMEN.

A branch of this order was organized in Ballston Spa about 1877.

VI.—MINERAL WATERS.

We close this account of the village of Ballston Spa with a list of the several mineral springs which have restored to the village the source of its former prosperity, and which bid fair now to prove valuable and permanent. The various streams rising from a great depth with immense force are free from surface impurities.

Among the most permanent are the following: Artesian Lithia Springs, drilled to a depth of 652 feet; Franklin Spring, drilled 715 feet; Washington Spring, drilled to 612 feet; Sans Souci Spouting Spring, drilled 695 feet; The Public Spring, drilled 647 feet.

VII.—THE TOWN OF BALLSTON.

This town was formed from Saratoga as a district, April 1, 1775, and was organized as a town of Albany county, March 7, 1788, and became one of the four towns of Saratoga county upon its organization in 1791. It lies upon the border of the county, southwest of the center. Its surface is gently rolling. Mourning Kill and the Outlet creek are the principal streams. Ballston lake, formerly called Long lake, lies in the southeast part. It is named in honor of the Rev. Eliphalet Ball, one of the early settlers.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Michael McDonald and his brother, Nicholas, were the first settlers of the town. They came to the west shore of Ballston lake in 1763, at the close of the last French and Indian war.

Sir William Johnson, on his trip to the springs in 1767, found them here, and staid over night with them. The McDonalds were from Ireland. When boys they had been enticed on board a vessel and brought to America, and then sold to pay for their involuntary passage. Michael McDonald died June 29, 1823, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. On his tombstone it is recorded that "He was the first settler of Ballston." There were no other settlers in this town until 1770, when Eliphalet Ball made his purchase of four hundred acres. His deed was dated October 12, 1771. The price was only nominal—ten shillings for the whole, and one year's service in helping to settle the country.

Mr. Ball had removed to the town in 1770. His pioneer home was near the residence of Abram Post, on Academy hill. His children were three sons: Stephen, John, and Flayman—and one daughter, Mary.

John was a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and was in active service. The daughter became the wife of General James Gordon. Rev. Eliphalet Ball was a third cousin of General Washington.

George Scott, from the north of Ireland, settled, in 1774, on what has since been known as the Scott homestead. His wife was the sister of Gen. James Gordon.

Gen. James Gordon was a pioneer whose name is associated with the most stirring events of early times, and with the most important civil positions of town, county, State and Nation.

The three McCrea brothers were: William, who married General Gordon's sister, James, and Samuel.

Joseph Morehouse, with his brother-in-law, Nathan Raymond, came from Connecticut

before or during the Revolution, and settled on the east side of the lake. Other settlers on the east side of the lake were Samuel Wood, Epenetus White, Dr. Elisha Miller, and Capt. Titus Watson.

Ezekiel Horton settled in Ballston about the year 1802. His son, James Watson Horton, was county clerk of Saratoga county for more than forty years, beginning in 1845.

Zaccheus Schribner came to this town in 1770. Stephen White, Hezekiah Middlebrook, John Taylor, John Samuel Asor, Eliakim Nash, David Clark and Ebenezer Sprague were among the early settlers.

Beriah Palmer, a noted man in early times; Sunderland Sears, Isaac How, Isaac Stowe, Jabez Hubbell, Robert Speir, John Young, John Cable, Uriah Benedict, Nathaniel Weed, Miles Beech, Asa Waterman, Seth C. Baldwin, John Davis, Edward A. Watrous, Paul Pierson, John Higby and Thomas Kennedy were also among the early settlers.

CHURCHES.

Calvary Episcopal church was established in the village of Burnt Hills in 1848. The church edifice was completed during the year 1849, at an expense of two thousand five hundred dollars, a large proportion of which was the gift of Rev. Edward Davis, the first pastor. The edifice was first built with open nave and recess chancel, but was enlarged in 1858 by the addition of two transepts, making sittings for two hundred and fifty.

The Christian church of East Line. This society was established in about 1858. They erected a meeting house about that time at an expense of about one thousand dollars, and services were maintained quite regularly for ten or fifteen years, but now rarely.

The Episcopalians of East Line erected a chapel in the spring of 1877. It was an unusual case of rapid church work. The corner stone was laid and the church completed within a month.

The Christian church of Burnt Hills. This organization was established about forty years

ago, and services have since been maintained most of the time.

The Baptist church of Burnt Hills. About the year 1791 the following named members of the old First church of Stillwater were set off and were the founders of the Baptist church at Burnt Hills, namely: Lazarus Hollister, Clement Young, Smith Hollister, William Bettys, Nehemiah Seeley, Daniel Thomas, Thomas Proctor, John Cloudenwiser, Benjamin Ide, John Luther and Gideon Luther.

With these notes we close our account of the town of Ballston. In the general history will be found a detailed account of the stirring and tragic incidents which occurred in the town of Ballston during the war of the Revolution.

CHAPTER IV.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE TOWNS (Concluded) — CHARLTON — CLIFTON PARK — CORINTH.

I. — TOWN OF CHARLTON.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The town of Charlton was formed from the town of Ballston in the year 1792. It is the southwest corner town of the county. Its surface is undulating with gentle inclination toward the south. Its streams are the Aalplaats and a branch of the Mourning Kill. It contains twenty thousand two hundred and thirty-seven acres.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

We learn from William L. Stone's "Reminiscences of Saratoga and Ballston," as early as the year 1770 Joseph Gonzales settled in the southwestern part of this town. He occupied the farm on which John L. Forte now lives, and on which Wyndert Wimple settled after the Revolution. This family was afterward and is now known by the name of Consalus.

A son of Joseph, John Consalus, was captured by the Indians during the Revolutionary

war and taken to Canada. In 1773 a number of Scotch-Irish families came from New Jersey and began a settlement in this town, near the Ballston line. Among them were John Cavert, Thomas Sweetman, and David Maxwell. Thomas Sweetman and David Maxwell married sisters, Sarah and Ursula Kerr, who were descendants of Walter Kerr, a celebrated Scotch Covenanter who was perpetually banished from England in 1685, during the reign of Charles II.

David Maxwell remained with his brother-in-law till fall, when he returned to New Jersey after his family. He returned in the spring of 1775, accompanied by John Taylor, Joseph Larew, James Valentine, William Chambers, and John McKnight. Maxwell settled upon a farm adjoining Sweetman's. John Taylor took a farm just west of Maxwell. John Taylor's son, John W. Taylor, went into politics. He was elected member of assembly from the town of Hadley, at the age of twenty-eight. He served for years in that body, when he was elected to congress, in which he served twenty years—from 1813 to 1833. He was speaker of the house in the Nineteenth congress. Thomas Brown owned a farm of four hundred acres next west of John Taylor's. From next west of Thomas Brown, William Clark settled. John McKnight settled on the next farm north of Sweetman.

The commissioners who surveyed the lands included in the Kay-ad-er-ros-se-ra patent took land in this town for their services and expenses, amounting to five thousand acres. It was sold at public vendue, and was bought by Durk Lefferts, Cornelius Clopper, Isaac Low and Benjamin Kissane. Low returned to England, Kissane died, and the title became vested in Lefferts and Clopper, from whom the early settlers secured the title to their lands. The tract lay to the south of the highway which runs east and west through Charlton Village. The first settlers on this tract were Joseph Vankirk, Joseph Larew, James Bradshaw, Jesse Conde, John Rogers and John Holmes.

Holmes settled in 1775 and built the first grist mill in the town. Nathaniel Cook and Margaret, his wife, came from New Jersey in 1778.

The Scotch street settlement was commenced about the year 1774. A number of Scotch families from the parish of White Horse in the shire of Galloway, Scotland, came in that year in a ship bound for America. These settlers came to America and immediately started for the new country then opening up along the Mohawk river. They located mostly in the town of Galway, but they were followed by others the next year, who settled in the town of Charlton. Among those were James Bell, Mr. McWilliams, Andrew Bell, William Gilchrist and Robert McKinley.

After the Revolution these families were joined by John Van Patten, Tunis Swort, Aaron Schermerhorn, Abram Van Epps, John Anderson, who was a soldier in Burgoyne's army, Hezekiah Watkins, who was in the American army, and Abram Northrup.

Other early settlers were Phœnix Cox, Zopher Wicks, and Isaac Smith. Gideon Hawley, from Connecticut, settled in Charlton several years before the close of the century. His son, Gideon, was appointed as the first superintendent of common schools of the State of New York, in 1813. He was the founder of the common school system of the State of New York. Other early settlers were: Robert and Allison Bunyan, Robert and Allison Hume, James Low, Chauncey and Samuel Bellding. They came in 1794. They succeeded Davis & Bostwick, who started the first store in Charlton in about 1787.

Other early settlers in the town were John Angle, Nicholas Angle, Amos Sherwood, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Chapman, James Valentine, Samuel Parent, Ahasuerus Wendell, Mr. Arrowsmith, Jeremiah Smith, James Deremer, John Hays, Dr. Wm. Mead, the first physician in town, Henry Corl, Eli Northrup, James Taylor, and Nathan Hinman.

The Kirby homestead is one of the oldest and most noted in town. It was settled and cleared up by Seth Kirby, in 1785. The Kirby's are descended from two brothers, who were obliged to flee from England on the downfall of Oliver Cromwell. They were a part of the council which condemned Charles the First to death. The place is now the property of Col. Frank D. Curtis. The Dows homestead is situated on the same street, and was settled by Eleazer Dows at the same time as the Kirby homestead.

CHURCHES.

Saint Paul's Episcopal church was organized on the 10th day of December, 1803. On the 17th of March, 1804, a church lot, containing thirty square rods, was purchased, on which a church was erected that year. In the year 1836 this church was repaired and alterations made.

On the 14th of November, 1804, a glebe lot of about one hundred acres was purchased for the use of the church. This lot was rented to various persons, and finally sold about the year 1840. The first rector was Rev. Frederick Van Horn. Since 1857 the church has been connected with the society of Calvary church at Burnt Hills, one rector having charge of both churches.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FREEHOLD IN CHARLTON.

The early settlers of the eastern part of the town came from Freehold, New Jersey, and they intended to give that name to their settlement. This church was organized in 1786, and as the town of Charlton was not erected until 1792, they gave the name of Freehold to their church, and it has never yet been dropped. A small frame church, seated with benches, was built in the summer of 1786, on a church lot purchased for the purpose. That lot contained one acre, and afterward a half acre more was purchased, on which sheds were erected.

This church was used until 1802, when a larger one was built. This latter one served

the congregation until the summer of 1853, when a still larger one was erected. In about 1854 the society purchased a parsonage adjoining the church.

The first minister who officiated in the church was the Rev. William Schenck, pastor of the church at Ballston, who preached here one-third of the time.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WEST CHARLTON.

This church, more generally known as the "Old Scotch church," was organized in the year 1794, in which year the society built a house of worship and gave a call to Rev. James Mairs. He was educated for the ministry in Ireland and Scotland, and emigrated with his brother in May, 1793, and reached Salem, Washington county, in August of that year. Having accepted the call, he was installed as the first pastor, February 20, 1794. The relation thus assumed was maintained unbroken until May 20, 1835, a period of forty-one years and three months. A glebe lot of one hundred acres was purchased in 1794, and was sold in 1820.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized about fifty-five years ago, and has had a Sabbath school for the last forty years.

SCHOOLS.

Charlton academy was started as a private school by Rev. James N. Crocker, about the year 1858. It was then kept in the session room of the Freehold church, and was placed under the care of the Presbytery at Albany. Rev. Mr. Crocker remained as principal until 1867, when he was succeeded by Mr. L. S. Packard.

II.—TOWN OF CLIFTON PARK.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The town of Clifton Park was formed from the town of Half Moon, March 3, 1828, as "Clifton." Its name was changed March 31, 1829. The surface is level or undulating, except in the northeast, where it is broken by

sand hills and ravines. A line of rugged clay bluffs borders upon the Mohawk valley. The town includes twenty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty-nine acres of land.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

As early as the 4th of March, 1669, Jan Verbeck, Philip Peter Schuyler and Peter Van Olinda bought an island in the Mohawk, at Niska Yuna. But the first settler seems to have gone there nearly eight years later, for we learn that on the 31st of October, 1677, Claes Janse Van Boeckhoven bought land over the river at Niska Yuna. Van Boeckhoven's first wife was Volkertie Janse; his second wife was Catlynde De Vos. He died there about 1712, and his property passed to his wife's children. He was the first settler of what is now Clifton Park.

It appears, from the census of Albany county, taken in 1723, that the following named heads of families resided at Canastigone, which was the old name for Niska Yuna: John Quacumbus, John F. Forth, Jacob Pearse, Derrick Brat, Maes Rickson, Nicholas Van Vracken, Lapon Canfort, Cornelius Christian, sr., Eldert Limonze, Peter Ouderkirk, Jacob Cluit, and Derrick Lakelsen.

Derrick Brat lived on the flats about a mile below Amity. His house was burned in an Indian raid. Jacob Pearse settled at Fort's ferry. The name Quacumbus was known in the vicinity of Crescent. Nicholas Fort settled at the ferry that has ever since before the Revolution borne his name. The pioneer of the Vicher family at the ferry of that name is engraved as Eldert Vicher. Among those who came after the Revolution was Edward Rexford, who bought a tract of three hundred acres of land, near what is known as Rexford Flats. Others came in about the time of the Revolution: Nathan Gurnsey, Adrian Hege-man, John Rouse, Samuel Sweatland, Israel Brooks, James Groom, Robert Eldridge, John Tarpenny, John Knolton, Israel Brooks, Jerry Cramer, Simeon Van Camp, Solomon Waite, and Abraham Moe.

Among the early settlers of Clifton Park was Thomas Young, from Berkshire, Massachusetts. He came in 1785, and settled on the Apple patent. He was the father of Colonel Samuel Young, afterward so prominent in public affairs.

CHURCHES.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH OF AMITY.

This church was organized in 1802. In 1805 the church of Amity and the one at *Niska Yuna* united in the choice of Rev. Thomas Romeyn as first pastor, and he was installed in 1806, and a joint parsonage was built at Amity by the two societies. In 1871 the present new and commodious house of worship was erected.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF CLIFTON PARK.

This society was constituted February 12, 1795, and was included in the old Shaftsbury association in 1796. In 1834 its relations were changed to the Saratoga association. The first minister was the Rev. Abijah Peck, and he served in that capacity for nearly fifty years. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

METHODIST CHURCH AT GROOM'S CORNERS.

This church was among the first Methodist societies in this section of the State north of Albany, but the records of its early organization are lost.

METHODIST CHURCH AT REXFORD FLATS.

This church was organized October 8, 1839. The house of worship was erected in 1840. Among the ministers who have preached here are Revs Phillips, Walker and Lamb.

METHODIST CHURCH AT JONESVILLE.

The first house of worship was built in 1825. This was succeeded, in 1855, by a better edifice. Among the list of official members of earlier and later date are the names of Roscius R. Kennedy, S. B. Raymond, N. D. Garnsey, H. A. Wilson, Joseph Kingsley, D. N. Northrup, and others. Upon its separate organization, in 1842, Rev. Charles Sherman was its first minister in charge.

METHODIST CHURCH AT CLIFTON PARK VILLAGE.

Methodist meetings were first held in the school house by Rev. S. Covell, of Jonesville. There was considerable opposition, and the school house was locked against them. In 1842 preaching was re-established in the same school house by Rev. Henry Williams. A church was organized and house built.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house at Amity (the village at Vicher's Ferry) was on the site of the present one. Old people recall the names of Mr. Kelley, John Lindebeck, Sallie Fraley and Nellie Morrell as teachers.

JONESVILLE ACADEMY.

This institution was located in the pleasant post village of Jonesville. It originated in a small family school, commenced in 1836, and kept by Mrs. Roger King in an ordinary farm house near by.

About the year 1840 the school was removed to the premises where the academy was finally located, and opened for the accommodation of a few boarding pupils by Mr. John Oatley, of New York city. In the same year (1840) a permanent brick academy was erected, with a capacity for accommodating fifty boarders. The school was formally opened in 1841, at which time Prof. H. A. Wilson, A. M., became its principal, in which position he remained until 1860. During this period of the administration of Prof. Wilson the school assumed and maintained a rank among the best and most popular institutions of the State.

Hon. Roscius R. Kennedy, the original founder, was incorporated sole trustee, and his generosity placed it beyond financial embarrassment.

III.—TOWN OF CORINTH.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The town of Corinth was formed from the town of Hadley, April 20, 1818. A part of Moreau was annexed January 28, 1848. It lies upon the Hudson, in the northeast part

of the county. The Kayaderossera mountain range occupies the central and north parts, and the Palmertown mountains the southeast corner. The declivities of these mountains are steep, and their summits are rocky and mostly covered with forest. A valley four miles wide separates the two ranges. The principal streams are: the Hudson, forming the northeast border, and Cold brook. Among the mountains in the north part are several fine lakes, the principal of which are Efnor, Hunt, Jenny, and Black lakes. The town contains twenty-one thousand and thirty-six acres of land.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlements were made near Mt. MacGregor and Jessup's Landing.

Ambrose Clothier came into town in 1775, and settled near Mt. MacGregor. Samuel Eggleston came before the Revolution and settled near the Clothiers. Benjamin Eggleston of Cincinnati, who has served several terms in Congress, and General Eggleston, Brigadier General of the Union army and a prominent politician of Illinois, are grandsons of Samuel Eggleston. Benjamin Ide came from Jonesville, Clifton Park, about 1777, and settled in the Clothier neighborhood. Williams Crippin came to Corinth in 1778. Lawrence Barber and Hathaway Randall were early settlers in the Clothier neighborhood. Benjamin Cowles and Daniel Boardman settled at Jessup's Landing; also Stephen Ashley. Adam Comstock was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, in the year 1740. In 1763 he moved to Mt. MacGregor. They had a family of seventeen children. He entered the army of the Revolution and became a colonel under Washington. He came to this town in 1776. In 1778 he erected the first frame building in the town. It was for many years used as a dwelling, but in later years has been used as a corn crib.

Nathaniel Edwards, a soldier of the French and Indian war, and captain during the war of the Revolution, came to Corinth about

1796, through Greenfield Center, by a foot path or Indian trail, and located about one mile south of Corinth village.

Frederick Parkman settled on the site of the Big Tree hotel in about 1796. He kept the first hotel in the town and built the first grist mill north of Ballston.

Jeremiah Eddy kept the first blacksmith shop in 1796 and 1797. John Purqua was a Hessian soldier in the Revolutionary war. He deserted and entered the American army and served throughout the war, and in 1793 came and settled in Corinth. Other early settlers were: Jephtha Clark, Jonathan Duel, Zebidee Mosher, Washington Chapman, James Cooper and Timothy Brown, near South Corinth; Stephen and William Brayton at Jessup's Landing, and Elias Lindsey at Palmer Falls.

CHURCHES.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF CORINTH

Was constituted as the Third Baptist church of Greenfield, August 20, 1775. In 1801 the name was changed from Greenfield to Hadley, and in 1819 to Corinth. The first minister was the Rev. Thomas Purrington. The church edifice was built about the year 1808 or 1812. In 1858 the church underwent extensive repairs.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CORINTH.

On the 29th of August, 1814, a meeting of the citizens was held, at which was organized the Congregational church of Hadley and Luzerne. The society connected itself with the Presbyterians at Albany in 1814, and remained in this dual relation until 1822, when it was changed to a Presbyterian society, and in 1831 assumed the name of the Presbyterian church of Corinth.

In 1832 the church edifice was erected at Jessup's Landing, which was used until about 1852, when the church died out. The first minister was the Rev. Joseph Farrar.

THE PRESENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Was organized February 17, 1867. The church edifice, situated near Palmer Falls, was erected

in 1873, and was dedicated in 1874. The first pastor was Rev. Elihu Sandford.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CORINTH

Was organized as a class between the years 1825 and 1830. Services were held in the school house and Presbyterian church until the Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1858.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF CORINTH

Was organized as a free Methodist class about the year 1867.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORIC NOTES ON THE TOWNS—(Continued.)—TOWNS OF DAY—EDINBURGH—GALWAY—GREENFIELD.

I.—THE TOWN OF DAY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The town of Day was formed from Edinburgh and Hadley as "Concord," April 17, 1819. Its name was changed December 3, 1827. It is the northwest corner town of the county. Its surface is principally occupied by several spurs of the Kayaderossera mountains. Oak and Bald mountains, the highest peaks, are nine hundred feet above the river. The whole mountain region is wild, rocky, and scarcely susceptible of cultivation. It contains nineteen thousand two hundred and sixty-two acres of land.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

David Johnson was the earliest settler in what is now the town of Day, and came into the town in the year 1797, from New Hampshire. He had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution, in which he served seven years. In that year he started with his wife and children in the early spring, while the snow was on the ground, for the "Genesee country." He had his family and household effects in a large covered sleigh. He came to Luzerne and crossed the Hudson on the ice

into what is now this town. Here the snow suddenly left him. He purchased land and remained here until he died.

Jonas Bond and Phineas Austin settled on the north side of the Sacondaga river in 1797. They were hunters and trappers. Nicholas Hansburg came into the town in 1789. George Bradford came in 1800. His sister, Mary, married William Craig, and they built and kept the first tavern in the town about 1802. About this time Daniel Hines settled in town. In his youth he was captured by the Indians and brought up among them. He built a log cabin, dressed in Indian costume, with moc-casins and fringed leggings, wampum and eagle plumes; carried his bow and arrows, knife and tomahawk, and lived by the fruits of the chase like a veritable Indian. Other settlers who came into the town in about 1800 were: William Woolley, Henry Paul, Philip Fraker, William H. and Isaac J. Flansburg, David Allen, Joseph Rockwell and Thomas Yates.

Eliphaz Day was a noted lumber dealer in the Sacondaga valley in this town. Other early settlers were: Samuel Stimson, jr., Palmer, Wells, Buckus, Ward, Wight, Joseph Kellogg, William Henley, Moses Hayden, John Perry, William Colson, James Thomas and Mr. Clay.

The Craig house, on the site of William Aldrich's present residence, was the first frame house built in the town. Thaddeus Schribner was the first mail carrier in this section. His route was from Ballston through Greenfield, Corinth, Hadley, Day, Edinburgh, Providence and Galway to Ballston. He followed an Indian trail that ran from Albany through this section. The Kathan family is prominent in this town. Abner Wait was another early settler.

CHURCHES.

About 1812 Elder Simmons organized a Baptist society in Day. He and Daniel Corey preached at school houses and private houses for several years. No church was ever

built, and the society at last broke up and became extinct.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF DAY.

This church was organized in Day Center, November 14, 1842. A church edifice was built in 1844. The first minister was Rev. Andrew Yates. In 1867 the society was changed into the Presbyterian church and connected with the Presbytery at Albany.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Wellman, a Methodist minister, used to preach in Daniel Hine's house as early as 1807. In October, 1865, a Methodist Episcopal class was formed at Day Center. The church was erected in the fall of 1868. The first minister was the Rev. J. K. Wagner.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

The society of the First Christian church of Day was organized at the Kathan homestead in November, 1833. Services were held in the school house during the next thirteen years, when, in 1846, a church was built. The first pastor was Rev. Elias Sloat.

The Second Christian church of Day, afterward called the Christian church of West Day, was organized December 19, 1857. Eugene Frost was elected to the office of deacon. The church was commenced in 1861 and finished in 1865.

II.—THE TOWN OF EDINBURGH.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The town of Edinburgh was formed from Providence, March 12, 1801, as "Northfield," and this name was changed April 6, 1808. A part of Day was taken off in 1819. It lies upon the west border of the county, north of the center. Its surface is principally occupied by two high mountain ridges of the Kayaderossera range, separated by the valley of Sacondaga river. The mountain regions are rocky and broken, with a thin, sandy or gravelly soil, and are covered with forest. Lumbering is the chief occupation of the people. Forty-

one thousand two hundred and three acres are contained in this town.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The earliest settler of this town was Abijah Stark, a nephew of Gen. John Stark, the hero of Bennington. He came in 1787, and settled on the east side of the Sacondaga river, in an unbroken wilderness.

Nathaniel Bass, Jonathan Anderson, Samuel Randall, and Sylvanus Wescott were early settlers in the Stark neighborhood. James and Amy Partridge came from Connecticut, and settled in 1795 on lot 7 of the Northampton patent. Dr. Gaylor, Hezekiah Ranney, William Trowbridge, Jordan Sprague, and William Davis were early settlers in the Partridge neighborhood. Isaac Deming settled in 1793, and built the first mill. John and Mehitable Sumner, with their five sons and families, and five daughters, came in previous to 1800. Other settlers were Samuel Cheadle, Samuel Downing, John and Betsie Hill, Abel Brown, Charles and John Rhodes, John Hamilton, George and Oliver Edmonds, John Cook, and Timothy Miller.

Eli Beecher was one of the most prominent individuals in the affairs of this town during its early experience. James Goodwin was one of the first settlers of Beecher's Hollow. Anson Fowler kept an early store, and Samuel Stinson the first blacksmith shop in the town, about the year 1800.

Daniel Washburn, Asahel Trumbull, Ezekiel Harris, John Olmstead and Guy D. Culver were early settlers near Beecher's Hollow. Benjamin Ackley, Azariah Ellithorp, Jonathan Smith, Sampson Hosley, Aaron Van Patten, Hudson Benson, Philander Hewitt, John Gordon, Isaac Noyes, Patrick Cain, and Samuel Snow were early settlers.

The Batcheller family have contributed largely to the interests of the town. They started and for many years carried on the business that created the village which bears their name. They came originally from West Brook-

field, Massachusetts. Hon. George S. Batcheller, minister to Portugal, is a member of this family. Anthom De Golia was also a prominent settler.

CHURCHES.

A Baptist church, the first church in town, was organized in 1798. They built a church in 1816. In 1852 the church was torn down. Among the early preachers was Samuel Co-ville, Asa Cummings and Mr. Meeker, who held services before 1802.

EDINBURGH HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized previous to 1824, but had no house of worship till 1835, when a church was built. This building was torn down in 1871, and a new church erected, which was dedicated in 1872.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BEECHER'S MEADOW.

The first religious meetings connected with the growth of this church were held at various times and places previous to 1815, many people coming fifteen or twenty miles to attend services. The church was not organized until several years later, and held its meetings in school houses until the church was built.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BATCHELLERVILLE.

This church was the second religious society formed in the town, and was organized as a Congregational society, September 5, 1808. Previous to 1824 the church had become Presbyterian in form and doctrine, and in that year built a church edifice. This church was abandoned in 1866, and a fine church was built in the village of Batchellerville at a cost of eight thousand dollars. The first minister was Rev. N. M. Wells, who preached for them in 1814.

III.—TOWN OF GALWAY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

This town was formed from Ballston, March 7, 1792. The town of Providence was taken off in 1796. It lies on the west border of the county, south of the center. Its north half is occupied by the southern foot-hills of the Kayaderrossera mountains. The south half

has a gently undulating surface. The principal streams are head branches of Fee-go-wee-see and Calderwood creeks and the Mourning Kill.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in the town was made on Scotch street, about a mile north of Galway village. The settlers were all Scotch immigrants, hence the name. The first settlers were: William Kelley, John and James Major, and John McHarg, who came in October, 1774. They were followed soon after by John and Moses McKindley, John McClelland, Joseph Newland, William McCartney, Mr. McWilliams, Mr. Ball, and others. About four years after, a colony of settlers came from Center Hook, Rhode Island, and settled near York's Corners. Rev. Simeon Smith was the principal man, and he was accompanied by his parents and three brothers-in-law, Simeon Babcock, Reuben Mattison, and Joseph Brown. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war a settlement was begun in the southwestern part of the town by ten or twelve families from New Jersey. Among them were John Hinman, James Hughs, Richard Paul, Peter Anderson, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Hedding, and Dudley Smith. This settlement was called Jersey Hill. Among other early settlers, about the year 1790, were Job Cornell, Pilgrim Durkee, and Augustus L. Stone.

Thomas Mairs was a son of Thomas and Margaret Mairs, of Argyle, Washington county, and settled in Galway in 1822. Other men, prominent among the citizens of the town, were General Earl Stimson, Col. Isaac Gere, James Warren, Othniel Looker, Nehemiah Cande, Nathan Thompson, Ira Brockett, and Lewis Stone.

Among the early settlers previous to 1795 were Lewis Rogers, Hackaliah Foster, Eli Smith, Elias Stillwell, John Monroe, Philo and Burr Dauchy, Asa Kellogg, Philip Green, Edmund Wait, Wait Palmer, Benajah Moon, Restcome Potter, Arnold Lewis, Samuel Jones, Isaac Fay, Joseph Bartlett, and William Wag-

goner. Dr. Pixley was an early physician of the town.

CHURCHES.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The records of this church now extant reach back to the year 1785, but speak of the church as having existed prior to those times, probably since 1774, when Rev. Smith came from Rhode Island to this town in 1778. The early meetings were held at the house of the pastor, when in a year or two a log church was built. In 1796 the second church was erected on what is known as "Baptist Hill," one mile southwest of York's Corners. It remained in use until 1845, when it was taken down and rebuilt at York's Corners.

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.

Many years ago there was a Society of Friends in the north part of Galway. They had a meeting house built of logs. No record has been preserved, and the above facts are matters of tradition.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF GALWAY.

This church was organized on the 27th of August, 1789. A church edifice was erected in 1794. The first minister was Simeon Smith.

FIRST ASSOCIATE PRESEBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized on the 24th of February, 1807. A church edifice had been finished the year before. From this church fifteen ministers of the gospel have gone out into the world. The first pastor was Rev. Sylvanus Haight. A new church edifice was erected in 1853, at an expense of about six thousand dollars.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF GALWAY.

The first Methodist Episcopal class in Galway was formed about the year 1820. Their meetings were held in private houses and school houses. In 1836 it was made a station. The first preacher and pastor of the church was Charles Pomeroy. The church edifice was erected in 1845.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF EAST GALWAY.

The first class was formed in 1858. The church was built and dedicated in 1859.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF GALWAY.

This society ranks among the first of the denomination in the State, and its house of worship is stated to have been the first erected in the State. The society was formed July 11, 1814. The most prominent among the pastors of the church was Elder Maxon Mosher. The first house of worship was built in 1844.

SCHOOLS.

Perez Otis and Thomas Alexander, commissioners of schools in 1815, divided the town into twelve school districts.

GALWAY ACADEMY.

On May 26, 1836, an act was passed by the legislature incorporating this institution, and authorizing the issuing of stock to the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars, in shares of ten dollars each. In 1837 the act was amended so as to allow an increase of the stock to two thousand five hundred dollars. The buildings were erected, and in the spring of 1838 the institution was opened for the reception of pupils. Rev. Gilbert Morgan was engaged as principal. In 1863 the school was discontinued, and on the 30th of November, 1871, the building took fire, and was burned to the ground.

IV.—THE TOWN OF GREENFIELD.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The town of Greenfield was formed from Saratoga and Milton, March 12, 1793. A part of Hadley was taken off in 1801. It is situated a little northwest of the center of the county. The Palmertown mountain range extends along the east border, and the Kayaderossera range occupies the west part of the town. A valley six miles wide separates these ranges. The town contains thirty-seven thousand five hundred and forty-five acres.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was begun in 1786 by Gershorn Morehouse, Charles Drake, jr., William Scott, Isaac Reynolds, and the Fitch family. Among the earliest settlers were many men of eminent character, ability and worth, and while we cannot undertake to give a detailed history, nor mention the names of them all, we do not mean thereby to discriminate against any of them. James Vail settled at Porter's Corners in 1787. Other early settlers were Benjamin Clinch, Caleb Sherman, John Benedict, Howell Gardner, Nathaniel Seymour, Alexander H. Scott, Benjamin Ingham, Joel Reynolds, Peter Robinson, Silas Gifford, Esek Tourtelot, Rev. Elias Gilbert, Jonathan Hoyt, Jonathan Wood, Walter Hewitt, Dan Cronkhill, John Pettit, Nathaniel Daniels, Elihu Anthony, Isaac Young, and Asahel Porter, all of whom came in previous to 1794. One of the most prominent citizens of this town was Howell Gardner. He settled in the south part of the town in 1789. John Prior was an early settler near King's Station and a prominent man in public affairs. Samuel Child was one of the pioneer settlers, and one of the most highly honored citizens. Ezek Cowen, the noted writer on legal jurisprudence, came to Greenfield with his father, Joseph Cowen, in 1793. The Fitch family were among the earliest settlers in Greenfield, and came in 1786.

Among the sons of Greenfield who have occupied conspicuous positions is Augustus Bockes, of Saratoga Springs, who is a son of Adam Bockes, an early settler in Greenfield. Among other early settlers in Greenfield were Captain Allen Hall, an officer in the Revolution, Israel Williams, Stephen Comstock, John and Elijah Smith, James Dunning, Jeremiah Wescott, Prince Wing, Lewis Graves, Paul Anthony, Ambrose Coll, Nathan Medbury, Abner Williams, Esek and Job Whipple, Jonathan Duel, Samuel Bailey, John Harris, Robert Early, Abram, John and Jared Weed, Olney Latham, Benjamin Grinnell, William

Belden, Dr. Asa C. Barney, Joseph Ward, Daniel Crawford, Israel Rose, Gideon Hoyt, Zenas Winsor, John King, Joseph Mitchell, Ezekiel Harris, Peter Hendricks, and Mr. Waterbury, all of whom were residents of the town previous to 1795.

CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This was the first church organized in town, and was founded in July, 1790. Meetings were first held in private houses. The first church edifice was erected in 1793. The location was determined by the "center of subscriptions." This church was a frame building, thirty by forty feet, and fitted up with temporary benches. The gallery was very wide, covering nearly the whole of the lower floor. The pulpit was a very high one. In 1832 the church was rebuilt. The first pastor was Rev. Elias Gilbert, who was installed May 30, 1793.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF GREENFIELD.

This church is located at Greenfield Center, and was formed in the year 1791. Rev. Joseph Craw was the first minister. The first church building was erected in 1817.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF GREENFIELD.

This church was constituted in 1794, and was broken up and disbanded in the year 1808. Rev. Abel Brown was the first pastor.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was constituted in 1795. The records of this church can not be found. The first minister was Rev. Mr. Hadley.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF JAMESVILLE.

This society is an outgrowth of the old stone church in Milton, and was formed in April, 1846. The church edifice was built in 1839. The first pastor since 1846 was Rev. Samuel R. Shotwell.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Previous to the year 1800 a traveling preacher named Babbitt passed through this town making future appointments. He was called a

"thundering preacher." So powerful was his voice that many of his hearers declared that they could feel his voice pass through their heads, and hear it strike the trees beyond them. As a result of his preaching a class was formed at an early day. A church edifice was erected in 1840. The first pastor since 1840 was the Rev. David Poor.

METHODIST CHURCH OF SOUTH GREENFIELD.

About the year 1836 a class was formed in the south part of the town, and in the year following a church was built. The ministers in charge of the circuit at that time were William H. Bachus and Elisha Andrews. The society was dissolved in 1847.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The church building erected by this society was built in the year 1816. The society was regularly incorporated in 1819. The first minister was the Rev. Hosea Parsons.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, PORTER'S CORNERS.

This society was formed in about the year 1840; the church was built in 1845. This church has been served by the same ministers as the church at Greenfield Center.

ORTHODOX FRIENDS.

At a very early period the Friends who settled in Greenfield formed a society and built a meeting house a short distance north of Scott's Corners.

HICKSITE FRIENDS.

About 1827 there was a division among the Quakers, and the Hicksites separated from the Orthodox, and built a meeting house a little ways east of Scott's Corners.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

St. John's Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons, is the oldest lodge of the order in the county. The lodge at Ballston was first organized but died out, and after some years was reorganized. The first meeting was held at Porter's Corners on the second day of June,

1802. Until the winter of 1870 the lodge continued to meet at Porter's Corners. Then its place of meeting was changed to Greenfield Center, where a new lodge room was elegantly fitted up. Connected with the lodge is St. John's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

GREENFIELD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This society is one of the oldest in the State. It was formed April 1, 1809.

Empire Lodge, No. 965, Independent Order of Good Templars, was instituted March 24, 1870.

Kayaderrossera Tent, No. 69, Independent Order of Rechabites, was instituted March 7, 1876.

GREENFIELD CENTER LODGE, I. O. O. F., NO. 308,

Was organized February 28, 1872. Connected with this body a Rebecca Degree Lodge, called Desdemona, was organized in March, 1875.

CHAPTER VI.

HISTORICAL NOTES OF TOWNS — (Continued) — HADLEY — HALF MOON — MALTA — MILTON.

I. — HADLEY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The town of Hadley was formed from Greenfield and Northumberland, February 27, 1801. The boundaries were amended February 28, 1808. Corinth was taken off in 1818, and a part of Day in 1819. It lies upon the Hudson, in the northeast corner of the county. A large share of its surface is occupied by the peaks and ridges of the Kayaderrossera mountains. The Sacondaga river flows through the south part. Its valley is narrow.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

About the year 1788, a man named Richard Hilton settled in what is now Hadley, and was the first settler of the town. In the spring of 1790 Alexander Stewart settled on the banks of the Hudson, on lot 9, river division of the

small Dartmouth patent. This farm contained one hundred and fifty acres, and was covered with a dense growth of white pine timber. From May to December he cleared up fifteen acres, without the aid of horses, cattle or men. David Dayton settled on lot 10 of the Dartmouth patent in 1796. Other settlers in the town were: Elijah Ellis, Joseph Gilbert, Henry Blackwood. Among the prominent settlers in the town were the Rockwell family and the Jeffers family. Others were: Jonathan Flanders, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Richards, Mr. Delane, Mr. Hazzard, David Laughlin, Abel Houghton, Enoch Gray, John Johnson, and Stephen Kenyon.

The first frame house built in the southern part of the town was erected by Stephen Gray, about the year 1830.

Prominent among the settlers in later years is Gurdon Conkling, who came in 1848, built a tannery, a large store, and several dwellings, and is the founder of Conklingville.

CHURCHES.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HADLEY.

The first organization of the Baptist denomination in the present town of Hadley was formed in the year 1826. Rev. Mr. Chandler was pastor. It was an open communion society, and existed for several years. The meetings were held at the residence of John Lovelace.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

Was organized in the summer of 1841, at the present residence of Elder David Hyde. In 1844 the first church edifice was built by Mr. Hyde. In the year 1869 another church edifice was built. It was dedicated January 20, 1870. Rev. John H. Lovelace was the first pastor.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH

Was organized in 1844. Walter R. Sutliff was the first class leader. This church is one of a circuit, and the ministers in charge at its organization were Revs. S. H. Foster, James

Dayton and William H. Hawkins. The church edifice was built in 1845.

CONKLINGVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized on September 26, 1854. The first minister was was Rev. C. H. Skillman, who took charge June 1, 1855. In the fall of 1856 work was commenced on the erection of a house of worship, and was carried along so far as to have the building enclosed and a lecture room finished by the 28th of November. It remained in this condition for ten years, when the church was finished.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in the year 1858. The first rector was the Rev. Benjamin Webb. The church edifice was built in 1870.

SOCIETIES.

An Odd Fellows' Lodge was instituted at Conklingville in 1851, and a lodge of Good Templars was organized in 1869.

II.—HALF MOON.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

This town was formed as a district, March 24, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. Its name was changed to "Orange," April 17, 1816, and the original name was restored January 16, 1820. Waterford was taken off in 1816, and Clifton Park in 1828. Its surface is undulating, and broken by the narrow ravines of small streams. The town contains twenty thousand seven hundred and eighty-one acres of land.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the chapter of the preceding history, entitled "Early settlements in the county of Saratoga," will be found an account of the earliest occupancy of that part of the county then known as the Half Moon, which included within its limits the present towns of Waterford, Clifton Park, and Half Moon, to which the reader is referred. In addition to those mentioned in that chapter, the following names may be recorded as early settlers of this town:

Killian Van Denburg, in 1718; Henry Bailey, Mr. Mills, Mr. Tenbroeck, William Clark, Dr. Sabin, Shubael Cross, Mr. Scouten, Benjamin Rosekrans, Timothy Wooden, Thomas Flagler, Richard Flagler, Jacob Miller, Joshua Taylor, John Flinn, Zebulon Mott, Richard Birtis, William Tripp, James Deyoe, and George Ellsworth.

One of the descendents of George Ellsworth was Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth. The remarkable history of this young hero, his earnest purpose, his early military ardor, his struggles in business, his advancement in Chicago and at Springfield, his acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln, his noble ambition, his splendid service and heroic death, have all passed into history and will live forever upon its enduring pages.

Among the early settlers who came in before 1791 are the following: Peter Groom, Matthew Neally, Joseph Peck and Peter Baker.

Having become a railroad center, so to speak, since the intersection of the Fitchburg railroad with the Delaware & Hudson, secured by the energy and enterprise of its citizens, Mechanicville has, during late years, developed large and varied business interests. A dam has been constructed across the Hudson, streets have been laid out, and many fine buildings have been erected, and several large manufacturing establishments have grown up within its limits, its population having grown to nearly five thousand. It was incorporated in 1867, and is now one of the most important and flourishing villages of the county.

CHURCHES.

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in Mechanicville August 2, 1830. The church building, erected between 1829 and 1830, was consecrated August 24, 1830. Services were first conducted by Rev. Orange Clark.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first class was organized in 1828, its house of worship being in Stillwater, but its

parsonage in Half Moon. The first chapel was built in 1832; afterward a convenient church was built about on the site of the old chapel. The first ministers who served on the circuit of which this church formed a part, were the Revs. Ensign and Dayton.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This society originally consisted of a few members, worshipping in union with the Congregational church of Stillwater, located at the "Yellow Meeting House." A convenient church edifice was erected in 1854. United organization continued down to 1871. At the time of the separation in 1871, Mr. Berdan was pastor.

ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The church edifice was erected about 1852. Before any organized society existed here services were held by the Rev. Father Coyle, who made missionary journeys up and down the valley. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Lewis M. Edge.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This society was organized about 1835 at Middletown. The first pastor was Elisha D. Hubbell. The house of worship was built in 1834, and dedicated in 1835.

CRESCENT METHODIST CHURCH.

The house of worship of this society was built in 1852. From 1852 to 1859 Crescent stood alone as a pastoral charge, the first minister being Tobias Spicer. In 1859 Crescent was united to Half Moon circuit, and Rev. S. W. Brown became the pastor. In the spring of 1865 the Crescent was disconnected and once more became a distinct pastoral charge.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT SMITHTOWN.

This society is one of modern growth, occupying somewhat the ground formerly held by the ancient Baptist church. About fifteen years ago they had a neat chapel, standing some distance south of the Corners formerly known as Newtown.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF HALF MOON.

This society, located at Clifton village, and the one at Middletown, are successors of the old Newtown church that was dissolved some years ago.

A Friends' meeting was established very early, about three miles southwest of Mechanicville. This society probably reached back toward the Revolution. Meetings were discontinued about 1850.

A Methodist Episcopal church was located at Coon's Crossing, in the northwest part of the town. Their house of worship was built there about thirty-five years ago. Earlier than that it was further west, near Usher's Mills, and was known as the McKean's church.

SCHOOLS.

Middletown has a Union school, organized November 20, 1877. The district procured the building belonging to the old Half Moon academy, now extinct for some years.

Mechanicville academy has a pleasant situation near the river, on Main street, surrounded by a beautiful grove. It was founded in 1860. The first officers were: Lewis Smith, president; Rev. Edward Noble, secretary; J. Wesley Ensign, treasurer, with other trustees, as follows: Isaac Clements, B. B. Hutchins, Isaac M. Smith, Joseph Baker, John C. Holmes, Samuel B. Howland, E. A. Lindley, Bloom Baker and Robert Moon. Among the first principals were: C. C. Wetzels, Rev. B. D. Ames and Mrs. S. E. (King) Ames.

SOCIETIES.

A lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, known as the Mechanicville North Star Lodge, No. 174, was organized September 4, 1845. The lodge continued to work about ten years, and a new lodge has lately been organized.

A Division of the Sons of Temperance existed about thirty years ago. It lasted for some years. In 1866 a new division was or-

ganized. It was discontinued in 1869, when Union Lodge, No. 836, Good Templars, was organized, but which continued only about a year.

III. — MALTA.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The town of Malta was formed from Stillwater, March 3, 1802, and a part of Saratoga was annexed in 1805. It lies upon the west bank of Saratoga Lake, southeast of the center of the county. Its surface is chiefly an undulating upland, sixty to eighty feet above Saratoga Lake, and broken by the deep gulleys of small streams. The town contains seventeen thousand and nine acres of land.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlers of this town seem to have been two men — Drummond and McKelpin. They were here before the Revolution. They were loyalists, and were obliged to leave before the war. The name of Drummond Creek is no doubt derived from the settler of that name. It is not certain that they were here before John Hunter and Asthbel Andrews. Hunter came in 1764, and settled near Round Lake.

Michael Dunning, with six sons and three daughters, came from Connecticut in 1771, and settled on what is now the site of Dunning Street Corners. Among other early settlers were John Rhodes, Timothy Shipman, Jehial Parks, Samuel Clark (a presidential elector in 1792, voting for George Washington), Luther Landon, Dean Chase, Ebenezer Valentine, Ebenezer Dibble, Ebenezer Milard, Obadiah Tompkins, Reuben Doolittle, Cornelius Abeel, Stephen Ireland, and Robert Hamble.

Other early settlers were Samuel Smith, Noah Umstead and Mr. Benedict. William Marvin was an early settler in Malta. His deed, dated in 1761, would indicate him to be the first settler, provided he came at the time of the purchase. James M. Marvin, of Saratoga Springs, is a grandson.

CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first organization here was in 1843, and a church was soon after built.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A church was organized at East Line in 1800, and discontinued in 1870.

Another Methodist society was organized at Malta Ridge about sixty-four years ago, and religious services have usually been continued there since.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This church was formed at Malta Ridge in 1829. A church edifice was erected in 1832.

The town of Malta is associated with Methodism as early as 1788. It was then a part of Albany county. It was grouped with Dutchess, Columbia, New Britain, Cambridge, Albany, and Otsego into a district, over which Freeborn Garretson was presiding elder. "Lee's History of Methodism" says: "This district embraces all the circuits north of New York city to Lake Champlain." It belonged to various districts until 1821, when the Saratoga district was constructed. Its first conference relations were with Philadelphia.

Methodism in the town of Malta yet has a vigorous existence at Round Lake, which was first organized as a methodist camp meeting, and has since become a summer resort of considerable celebrity. It is a station on the Delaware & Hudson railroad, between Mechanicville and Ballston. It was organized in 1868.

IV. — MILTON.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The town of Milton was formed from Ballston, March 7, 1792, and a part of Greenfield was taken off in 1793. It lies south of the center of the county, and its surface is moderately hilly. The town contains twenty thousand and nine hundred and thirty-five acres of land.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler of this town was David Wood, who came in the year 1770. Other

early settlers were Justus Jennings, who was a soldier in the Revolution; Sanford Ford, John Lee, Abel Whalen, Joel Mann, Simon P. Vedder and John Bentley. The Wescott family came very early and settled on what has since been called the Wescott place. Jonathan Morey, Benjamin Peck, Samuel Reed, Simon, Thomas and Reuben Weed were settlers about 1780. Uriah Benedict and Isaac Webb were also early settlers. Jacob Ambler kept a store at Howard's Corners as early as 1800. Howard was an early settler and a pioneer in the tanning business of the town. John Whitehead ran a saw mill in the town before 1800. Joel Keller and Benjamin Grenelle were early settlers. Among the early physicians were Dr. Wood, Dr. Henderson and Dr. Gregory. Other early settlers were William Johnson, David Roberts and Walter Patchin.

CHURCHES.

ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in Milton in the year 1790, under the auspices of Rev. Ami Rogers. About the year 1845 the services of the parish were discontinued, and the members united with those of Christ church at Ballston Spa.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MILTON.

This society was incorporated in 1791. It was dissolved about the year 1840, some of the members uniting with the church at West Milton and others at Ballston Spa.

BAPTIST CHURCH (KNOWN AS THE STONE CHURCH),

Was organized in the Bentley neighborhood, east of Rock City, before the year 1800. The first meeting house was built in 1801. It stood until 1826, when the present stone edifice was built. The first pastor was Jonathan Nichols.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WEST MILTON.

This church was organized during or soon after the Revolution, as the Covenanters or Reformed Presbyterians. It was the religious society of the solid Scotch immigrants.

The first pastor was James McKinney, who came from Ireland just after the united Irish rebellion of 1798. The first house of worship was built about one and a half miles west of Spier's Corners. It was abandoned in 1840, and a new edifice erected the same year at Spier's Corners.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized at Rock City Falls, about the 1st of March, 1844. This Methodist house was a successor of an older one built at Wan's Corners in 1811.

ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church was organized in October, 1872. The church was dedicated in 1877. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Father Smith, appointed in 1875.

For further historical notes, see Ballston Spa.

CHAPTER VII.

HISTORIC NOTES ON THE TOWNS (Continued) — MOREAU — NORTHUMBERLAND — PROVIDENCE — SARATOGA.

I.—MOREAU.

The town of Moreau was formed from Northumberland March 28, 1805; a part was annexed to Corinth in 1848. It lies on the great bend of the Hudson, in the northeast corner of the county. The west part of the town is occupied by the rocky and precipitous peaks of the Palmertown mountains. The central east portions are undulating and broken by the narrow ravines of small streams. The town contains twenty-three thousand six hundred and fifty-six acres of land.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Among the earliest and most prominent settlers in this town, as early as 1766, was Elijah Parks, from Saulsbury, Connecticut. He purchased eight hundred acres of land at

South Glens Falls, and built a dwelling house, afterward known as the "Old Castle." In the time of the Revolution the Parks family were attacked by the Tories and Indians, and were obliged to seek the protection of the garrison at Fort Edward.

At South Glens Falls is a tract of land, containing about two thousand acres, known as the Glen Patent. This patent was granted to John Glen, of Schenectady, in 1770. After the revolution, Glen occupied the place for several years. To this tract Glen cut a road from Schenectady, through Saratoga Springs.

The place was first called Wing's Falls, but about the year 1788 Mr. Glen purchased of Mr. Wing, who had settled on the other side of the river, in what is now Warren county, the right to give the Falls his own name.

Among others who settled before the Revolution were John and Henry Bekley, Nathan and Lydius Durkee, and Ephraim Creeham, who, with members of the Parks family, during the war, were carried by the Tories and Indians to Canada.

A short time before the revolution the Widow Jones, with six sons, came to Moreau from New Jersey, and settled on what is now known as the Rogers place, nearly opposite Fort Edward. Two of her sons, David and Solomon, remained with the widow; the others settled at Moss street, above Sandy Hill. One of the sons, who remained with the widow, was David, who was engaged to Jeannie McCrea, whose tragic death is mentioned in the general history.

The Joneses entered the British army, and in 1783 General Thomas Rogers won possession of the Jones homestead, and the place, now beautified and adorned, still goes by his name.

Among other early settlers before the Revolution were the Hiltons, the Reynolds, the Shepherds, the Tuttles, the Harringtons, and the Hamlins. These were about all the families that settled in Moreau before the war. After the war among the settlers were Paulinus Potter and Moses Lewis. Billy J. Clark, the

founder of the first temperance society in the State in Moreau, settled there in the year 1799, and Amos Hawley in 1802. The Thompson family of six brothers were also early settlers. Among others may be mentioned Giles Sill, Dexter Whipple, Elisha Danford, Oliver Hubbard, Ichabod Hawley, Mr. Andrews, John Albro, Lewis Brown, Benjamin Barrett, Josiah J. Griswold and James Mott.

CHURCHES.

The Congregational church was organized in 1802. The early records are lost.

The Society of Friends had a branch organization at Queensbury as far back as 1767, which continued until 1851, two years after which a meeting house was built in this town, and a society organized. The first minister was Jonathan Duval.

In 1869 a Methodist chapel was built in this town. Previous to this date Methodist services had been held under the care of the society in Glens Falls, over the river. This place was made a separate charge in 1876.

The First Baptist church was constituted in 1795. The first minister was Calvin Hurlburt. It has a house of worship pleasantly located.

A Methodist church was also organized at Fortsville at an early day.

Prominent in the history of the town of Moreau was the formation of a temperance society in 1808. It is probably justly claimed that this was the first temperance society formed in this country, if not in the world. Its founder was Dr. Billy J. Clark, who is mentioned among the early settlers.

II. — NORTHUMBERLAND.

The town of Northumberland was formed from Saratoga, March 16, 1798. A part of Hadley was taken off in 1801. The town of Moreau was taken off in 1805, and Wilton in 1818. It lies upon the Hudson, north of the center of the county. Its surface is level or undulating, and broken by deep ravines. This

town contains nineteen thousand four hundred and forty-one acres of land.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

As early as the year 1765 James Brisbin, a native of Scotland, settled in this town, about one and a half miles westerly of Fort Miller, toward Bacon Hill. Hugh Monro also settled in this town in 1765, but adhering to the royal cause, left for Canada during the war of the Revolution. Among others who were in the town before the Revolution were a Mr. Graham and Archibald McNeil. The Vandewerker family and the Payne family, consisting of five brothers, Isaac B., Noah, Samuel, John and Benjamin, also settled before the war. In 1772 three brothers, Wynant, John and Cornelius Vandenburg, and Peter Winney, their brother-in-law, settled on a farm of one thousand six hundred acres. The McCrea family, in which John and Jeannie are the ones principally mentioned, settled on the river, in the Payne neighborhood, before the war.

After the war James McCreedy, John Terhune, Philip G. Viele, Richard Burt, Lothrop Pope, Joseph Palmer; and Samuel Lewis, the father of Prof. Taylor Lewis, of Schentadacey, settled in the town. At about the close of the war General Peter Gansevoort bought the old Monro property, sold by the State under the act of confiscation, and thenceforward his name and family became identified with all that section of country. Among other settlers after the war were: James Gamble, James Cramer, Ebenezer Bacon, founder of "Bacon Hill," Reed Lewis, Everett Waldron and Mr. Bradt.

Among others from New Jersey were: Sydney Berry, who became prominent in the county; William Copeland, John Hammond, John De Morts and Mr. Vantage.

In early days this town was a business center of the region roundabout. The law firm of Cowan & Gansevoort was established at Gansevoort in 1807. In 1803 John and William Metcalf, lawyers, settled at Northumberland.

CHURCHES.

The Reformed Church of Northumberland was organized about 1820 at Bacon Hill.

The Reformed Church at Gansevoort was established in 1839, and the house was built the next year. The first minister was Rev. Dubois.

In early times Methodist Episcopal meetings were held at various private houses at Gansevoort. The house of worship was erected in 1839.

SOCIETIES.

A Bible society was organized in 1821.

Home Lodge, No. 398, of Free and Accepted Masons, was organized in 1856.

A lodge of Odd Fellows formerly existed in the town for a few years.

III. — PROVIDENCE.

The town of Providence was formed from Galway, Feb. 5, 1796, and Edinburgh was taken off in 1801. It lies near the center of the west border of the county. Its surface is mountainous in the northeast, and broken and hilly in the southwest. The town contains twenty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-one acres of land.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers after the Revolution are said to have been Nathaniel Wells and Seth Kellogg. Of these men and their families nothing more is known. Thomas Shankland settled at Hagedorn Mills in 1786, and built the first saw-mill in the town. Shankland sold his property to Peter Morey in 1792, who held it till 1806, when he in turn sold it to Jonathan Hagedorn. Other early settlers were Martin Steever, Jonathan Finch, David and Samuel S. Barker (the village of Barkersville was called after these men), Stephen Rockwell, Trustram Duel, Nathaniel Sowl, Henry Treveete and William Clark.

Among the early settlers in the southeastern part of the town were: Othniel Allen, Ichabod Ely, Zalmon Putting, Henry R.

Hagedorn, James and Jacob Conkling, David and Ephraim Root, William Beardsley, Gideon Allen and Uriah Cornell. In different parts of the town among early settlers were: Jonathan Ferris, William Richardson, Peleg Hart, Shadrach and Stephen Wait, Robert Ryan, Samuel Mosher, Judah Chase, Edwin Wait, Joshua Boreman, Jonathan Westgate, Jabez Manchester, Will G. Chase, James Haviland and John Rosevelt.

The first mill at Fayville was built about 1800, by a man named Van Hoesen.

CHURCHES.

The Baptist church of Province was organized about 1790. The first house of worship was a log building, erected about 1793. This gave place to a frame church in 1807. In 1847 a new church was built at Hegadorn's Mill, and the society moved there.

The Christian church at Barbersville was an offshoot of the Galway church, and was organized May 3, 1845. The church edifice was built in 1845, and dedicated in the spring of 1846.

At an early day the Friends, several of whom had settled at Providence, built a log meeting house near the center of the town. In 1815 this house was abandoned and a frame meeting house was built, which has since been taken down and moved away.

The Protestant Methodists organized a church at West Providence in 1841 or '42. The church edifice was built about one and a half miles northeast of Hagedorn mills. The society died out in the fall of 1871, when the Methodist Episcopal society was formed, and the church property passed into their hands.

The first minister of the Protestant Methodists was Rev. Peter Esmond. The first minister of the Episcopal Methodists was Julius Stewart.

IV.—SARATOGA.

Saratoga was formed as a district March 24, 1772, and as a town March 7, 1788. Easton (Washington county), was taken off in 1789,

a part of Greenfield in 1793, Northumberland in 1798, a part of Malta in 1802, and Saratoga Springs in 1819. It lies upon the Hudson, near the center of the east border of the county. A range of high wooded hills extend north and west through the central and west parts.

Saratoga Lake forms a part of the west boundary. The town of Saratoga contains fourteen thousand three hundred and ninety-nine acres of land.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

A full account of the early settlement of Saratoga is given in the general history. To this we may add the names of other early settlers, as follows: Abraham Marshall, Thomas Jordan, John Strover, Hezekiah Dunham, James I. Brisbin, George Davis, Gabriel and Isaac Leggett, Thomas and Foens Wilbur, David Shepherd, John Walker, Tibbett Goule, Mr. Cross, Mr. Webster, Daniel Guiles, Sherman Patterson, Conrad Cramer, and Henry Wayman. These were the principal settlers before the war of the Revolution.

Among those who came after the war were: Jesse Mott, Samuel Busbee, Elihue Billings, Silas Duel, Ephraim Anable, Johannes and Stephen Viele, Henry Wayman and Jesse Fall.

Other early settlers in the town were Walter and Herman Van Veghten, Walter Knickerbacker, Refine Geer, Killian De Ridder, John, Henry and Samuel Grenn, Jonas and Robert Milligan, Albert Clements and John Latimer.

There were many other early settlers in this town, but the above are all we can glean from the records.

CHURCHES.

The Reformed Church of Saratoga was organized before the Revolution, but no records of the society of that early day remain. Its church edifice has become historic in consequence of its occupancy by the British at the time of the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777. During that war the society was virtually dissolved. A reorganization took place in the

year 1789, at which it was resolved that the services thereafter should be conducted in the English language, and extended a call to Rev. Samuel Smith. In 1792 fifty acres of land were purchased by the society north of the present village of Schuylerville, and a parsonage was erected thereon. In 1821 the society resolved to build two churches, one at Schuylerville, the other at Bacon Hill. In the year 1822 the old meeting house of historic memory at Schuylerville was taken down, and the material used in the erection of a new house, which was destroyed by fire in 1831, and was replaced by a stone edifice. This last house was demolished, and a large and commodious brick structure erected.

The Baptist church of Schuylerville, known until 1836 as the First Baptist church of Saratoga, was constituted in 1790, and the first pastor was Rev. Samuel Rogers. There are no records earlier than 1832. The first meeting house was probably built in 1807. The next house was built in Schuylerville about the year 1833.

The first meeting house of the Methodist church was built in 1827.

The first services of the Episcopal church in the village of Schuylerville were held in the old academy, February 25, 1844, by the Rev. Reuben Hubbard. The first society was formed March 2, 1846, under the name of St. Stephen's church. A lot was given by the Victory Manufacturing Company, and a church was built and presented to the society by Dr. Payne. The corner stone of the church was laid June 2, 1868, and the edifice was finished the same year.

Friends' meetings were established in this town very early—from 1765 to 1770. A log meeting house was built before the Revolution, near what is now the hamlet of Quaker Springs. The founders of this society were Gabriel Leggett, Isaac Leggett, Tibbett Soule, Thomas Wilbur, Foens Wilbur, George Davis, David Shepherd, John Walker, and a number of others. A deed for the site of the

meeting house bears date of October 16, 1793. Isaac Leggett was the first preacher.

The Roman Catholic church of the Visitation was organized in 1847. The church was consecrated in 1847, and burned to the ground June 22, 1878. Another took its place October 21, 1873.

BANKS.

The first bank in Schuylerville was a private institution, by William Wilcox, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. It was begun in 1853. In 1856 it was merged into an organized bank, under the name of the Bank of Old Saratoga, which had a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and was managed by a board of sixteen directors. William Wilcox was president and Giles S. Brisbin cashier. This bank was regularly closed in 1865, and was succeeded by the National bank of Schuylerville, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

CHAPTER VIII.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE TOWNS (Concluded)—STILLWATER—WATERFORD—WILTON.

I. —STILLWATER.

This town was formed March 7, 1788. A part of Easton, Washington county, was taken off in 1789, and Malta in 1802. It lies upon the Hudson, southeast of the center of the county. It is uneven in the south and moderately hilly in the north. The town contains twenty-four thousand four hundred acres of land.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler was Isaac Mann, who came in 1750. In 1762 the whole body of members of the Congregational church in Canaan, Connecticut, numbering one hundred and one persons, voted to remove to Stillwater, and did so remove, or a majority of them. The Palmer family, prominent in the history of the town, came in before 1774, of which George Palmer

was the pioneer. Another name prominent in Stillwater, connected with revolutionary memories, is that of the pioneer John Neilson. Another prominent early settler was Harmanus Schuyler, who came in about 1770. John Bemus, whose name is also associated with the revolutionary contest, was an early pioneer. The campaign of 1777 found him keeping tavern within the American lines, near the river. The American intrenchments extended westerly over the uplands of his farm, hence the historic name, Bemus Heights. It is a matter of history that he was keeping this tavern as early as 1762.

Among other pioneers who came before the Revolution was Ezra Buell, the old guide who went over the battle grounds at Bemus Heights with visitors for many years. Others who came before the Revolution were: Ezekiel Ensign, Amos Hedgman, John McCarty, Everet Vandenburg, Joan Taylor, proprietor of the Taylor House, of historic memory; Isaac Coulter, Joel Ketcham, Asa Chatfield, Philip Munger, Capt. Ephraim Woodruff, John Hunter, John Fellows, Rev. Robert Campbell, the early minister who came with the Congregational church to Stillwater; Cyprian Watson, the Patrick family, Anariah Plumb, Simeon Barber, Jeremiah Taylor, Gabriel and Isaac Leggett, Reuben Wright, Anthony Collamer, Elisha Andrews, Mrs. Elizabeth Lossing Gleason, a relative of the historian; Cornelius Vandenburg, Henry Metcalf and James Baker. Daniel Hall was an early surveyor.

An interesting event in the early history of this town is the fact that in August, 1764, the Scotch-Irish colony, under Dr. Thomas Clark, that afterward became so prominent in the settlement of Salem, Washington county, came from New York to Stillwater, and remained there, some two hundred of them, for nearly two years.

Among others who came between the years of 1763 and 1800 were: Dirck Swart, county clerk, and George Clark, purchaser of mills and lands.

CHURCHES.

The Congregational church of Stillwater, at the "Yellow Meeting House," was organized at Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, June 26, 1752. In April, 1762, a fast was duly appointed to know their "duty with respect to moving to Stillwater." It was then fully agreed that this church should so remove. Before the war of the Revolution they erected a commodious house of worship near the west bank of the Hudson, opposite the mouth of the Hoosic, which was afterward removed two miles west of the river, where they established their cemetery by its side. This house became known as the "Yellow Meeting House of Stillwater." In February, 1852, at a church meeting, it was resolved to change the form of church government to Presbyterian.

First Baptist church of Stillwater is the origin of some of the most important churches in this county. It was organized in 1762. Among the ministers before 1800 were Samuel Leland; Beriah Kelly began preaching in 1771.

The Presbyterian church at Ketcham's Corners was organized in 1866. The first minister was William M. Johnson.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Ketcham's Corners. A careful search shows that this was about the earliest point in the county of preaching by this denomination.

Presbyterian church of Stillwater. In this society, February 13, 1794, Samuel Bacon was elected elder and Charles Moore deacon. They were ordained on the 2d of March following. In 1816 a united body was formed, bearing the expressive name, "The First Presbyterian Congregational church of Stillwater." This body was dissolved, and the Presbyterian church reorganized March 11, 1818. Rev. Dirck C. Lansing was the first pastor. The first house of worship was built in 1791. In 1842 it was taken down and a brick edifice erected in its place.

The Second Baptist church of Stillwater. At a covenant meeting of the First Baptist

church, held July 30, 1836, it was voted to build a meeting house at Stillwater village, now called the Second church. The first pastor was Rev. Isaac Wescott. Another church was erected in place of the first building, and was dedicated September 3, 1873.

Methodist Episcopal church of Stillwater. This church was first attached to the church at Mechanicville under one pastor. This continued until the spring of 1857, when the Methodist Episcopal church of Stillwater was duly organized. The first church edifice built by the society was erected in 1846. Reuben Wescott was the first pastor.

The Catholic church at Stillwater was organized about the year 1774.

SCHOOLS.

The first schools were supported by subscription, and held in private houses. A school house was built before 1800 on the hill in Stillwater village. Walter Broughton was an early teacher in this school. Another early school was in the Thompson neighborhood, near where the Connecticut colony first built their meeting house. At Stillwater village an academy was erected about the year 1847. After it failed it was succeeded by a union school organization, which was formed May 2, 1873.

SOCIETIES.

There was a masonic lodge chartered at Stillwater, October 22, 1791, known as the Montgomery Lodge. January 36, 1799, a warrant was granted to hold a Mark Master's lodge at Stillwater. These bodies existed down to the troubles in 1830. The modern organization, under the name of Montgomery Lodge, No. 504, Free and Accepted Masons, was formed June 22, 1860.

II.—WATERFORD.

The town of Waterford was formed from Half Moon, April 16, 1816. It lies at the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, in the southeast part of the county. The town

contains three thousand five hundred and nineteen acres of land.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

An account of the early settlement of the town of Waterford, forming as it then did a part of Half Moon, is given in the general history of the county. To that we append the following account of early settlers: Moses and Ira Scoll were merchants and grain dealers, and did an extensive business. In 1788 they were among those who had an inn-keeper's license. The Levisie name appears early in the annals of Waterford. Daniel Van Alstyne was a lawyer of Waterford in 1788. Aaron Comstock was also there in 1788. William Waldron was a prominent pioneer; John Clark was a resident before 1790; Aurie Banta was there in 1788; the Davis family settled early in town. Flores Banker was an old surveyor. Other early settlers were Isaac Keeler, John Pettit, Duncan Oliphant, and John Van Dekar.

Waterford village was incorporated in 1801. The first trustees were: Hezekiah Keatham, Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, Matthew Gregory, Isaac Keeler, John Pettit, Duncas Olephant, and Thomas Smith. Waterford is one of the largest and most substantial villages of the county.

CHURCHES.

Grace Protestant Episcopal church was organized September 17, 1810. July 1, 1811, they bought the Methodist meeting house. After repairing and refitting it, the building was consecrated by Bishop Hobart, August 30, 1813. May 20, 1814, Rev. Parker Adams was called as the first rector. The old Methodist chapel, remodeled into Grace church, continued until the great fire of 1841, when it was burned. Soon after a new brick church was built, which again, in 1865, was enlarged and remodeled.

The Presbyterian organization was formed in Waterford before the year 1800. The Reformed Dutch church, the organization of earlier times, erected their house of worship

on the southwest corner of Middle and Third streets. The Presbyterians then united with them. In 1797 this church united with the Presbyterian church of Lansingburg in calling a pastor, the Rev. Samuel Blatchford, for the two congregations. The union with the Dutch church was continued until 1826, when a separation was had, and the Presbyterians built a new church.

The Baptist church society was organized in 1821, united with the Shaftsbury society in 1822, and left it to join the Saratoga association in 1834. The first minister was Rev. Mr. Willey. The society first worshiped in the old school house, dividing the time with other denominations. It was not until 1842 that a house of worship was erected. This house was remodeled twice, the last time in 1867, when a beautiful church was completed at a cost of nearly \$20,000.

It does not appear that Methodist ministers were appointed for Waterford until about the year 1830, but it was a part of Methodist work thirty years earlier, for a chapel was erected soon after 1800, which they sold to the Episcopalians in 1810. In later years the church has had a vigorous and prosperous existence. The congregation is large, and they have a convenient and spacious house of worship.

SCHOOLS.

Waterford was the place where Mrs. Emma Willard taught for some years before she entered upon her long and distinguished career as principal of the Troy Female seminary. Her seminary here was on Second street, since changed into a block of three dwellings, south of the railroad depot.

The free school system dates from about the year 1854.

SOCIETIES.

An early masonic lodge was formed here, known as the old Orange Lodge of Masons, No. 43. In 1848 the lodge was reorganized and James M. Austin, since a distinguished mason, was the first master.

Waterford Lodge of Good Templars, No. 231, was instituted April 2, 1867.

Maple Valley Lodge, No. 427, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted May 19, 1875.

BANK.

Saratoga County bank was incorporated May 21, 1830; capital stock one hundred thousand dollars. In December, 1856, the capital was increased fifty thousand dollars. In May, 1865, it was reorganized into a National bank. In 1872 it became a State bank.

III.—WILTON.

The town of Wilton was formed from Northumberland, April 20, 1818. It lies a little northeast of the center of the county. The Palmertown mountains, with their steep, rocky slopes and broken forest-covered summits extend across the southwest corner. The center and south are gently undulating. The town contains twenty-two thousand and one acres of land.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of what is now the town of Wilton, but then long before known as Palmertown, was begun by two brothers, William and Samuel Brisbin, in 1764. They were sons of James Brisbin, who is mentioned before as the first settler of Northumberland. They made clearings, built a saw mill, and cut roads to their lands. When the Revolution came on they abandoned their little settlement.

In 1770 Rowland Perry, with a family of eight sons, whose names were Samuel, John, Benjamin, Absalom, Roswell, Artemus, Rowland and Joseph, settled in the town. In 1782 four brothers — James, William, John and Alexander MacGregor — two of whom came to this town, James and William. From this family Mount MacGregor derives its name. In 1775 Reuben Stiles, from Rhode Island, moved to Wilton and made a settlement, ever since known as Stiles' Corners. Others who came were Benjamin Phillips, Stephen and Ebenezer King, William King, John Laing,

Peter Johnston, Robert and James Milligan, John Kendrick, Enoch Pence Broadstreet, Dudley and Joseph Emerson, Edward Bevins, David Adams, Hugh Groesbeck, Isaac Ingersoll, John Douglass, Isaac Hoag, Jonathan Pendle, James Shearer, John Jaycox, William Comstock and Robert MacGregor. Others who came to Wilton were Stafford Carr and a man by the name of Slate. He built a mill on Loughberry creek in 1795. Nathaniel Newberry settled on the General Hawley place, Joseph Pearsall on the Davidson farm, and Mr. Gleason on the John Brill farm. The first store was opened in 1795 by Isaac Austin, on the present land of Mr. Merrill. Walter Doe kept a store very early at Emerson's Corners, afterward moved to Wiltonville, and was in trade there for many years. After him, the place is often called Doe's Corners. The regular physicians of early times were Dr. Timothy Bloodworth, Dr. Vail and Dr. John Floyd Williams. The early lawyers were Aaron Blake and Cornelius Smith.

CHURCHES.

Union church of Emerson's Corners was erected very early, probably in 1805-6, under the leadership of Lebbeus Armstrong, the Congregational minister of Moreau. It does not appear there was any church organized at that time, and the house has since been an independent affair—not connected with any church organization. The meeting house has been opened for all denominations, but owned by none, but is the absolute property of the people who built it.

The Baptist church of Wilton was organized in 1815. Meetings were held in school houses, private houses, and the Union meeting house at Emerson's. The brick house was built about the year 1854. The removal of members to other towns, the death of some, together with other things, weakened the society, until 1874, when all the members but three took letters to Greenfield or Saratoga Springs, and service ceased.

Methodist Episcopal church. Meetings by Methodists were held in very early times, many years before there was any house of worship, except the Union house at Emerson's Corners. In later years the society, aided largely by the citizens not connected with the church, has erected a fine house of worship. The house was built in the year 1871. The corner stone was laid by the Rev. Dr. Bostwick Hawley.

The South Wilton Methodist Episcopal church and that of Emerson's Corners are to some extent united in the same organization. At South Wilton there is a neat chapel, and for a long series of years services have been held therein.

The London Protestant Methodist church of South Wilton has a chapel in the same part of the town, which was built in 1833. Sylvester Sherwood was an early class-leader; Deyoe Esmonds, minister.

SOCIETIES.

A Good Templar's lodge has existed many years in the Baptist neighborhood.

ADDENDA TO GENERAL HISTORY.

SARATOGA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The act of the legislature to provide for the formation of county agricultural societies was passed May 15, 1841. The friends of the movement were prompt in Saratoga county to commence action in accordance with its provisions. The county clerk, Archibald Smith, issued a call, and the first meeting was held at the court house, June 24, 1841, but little more than a month after the act had received the executive approval. Howell Gardner, of Greenfield, was appointed chairman, and Archibald Smith, of Ballston Spa, secretary. The following resolution was adopted, after ample consideration had been given to it:

"Resolved, That an agricultural society be formed in this county, pursuant to the provisions of said statute."

A committee of five, consisting of Calvin Wheeler, A. J. Chadsey, Judiah Ellsworth, Increase Hoyt and J. A. Corey was appointed to draft the constitution and by-laws. The first officers chosen were: President, Howell Gardner, Greenfield; first vice president, Calvin Wheeler, Providence; second vice president, Jacob Denton, Saratoga Springs; treasurer, Hiram E. Howard, Milton; corresponding secretary, Archibald Smith, Ballston Spa; recording secretary, John A. Corey, Saratoga Springs.

The annual fairs were held for two or three years at Ballston Spa, and then for ten years consecutively at Mechanicville. At the expiration of this period the society located permanently at Saratoga Springs, purchasing grounds and erecting the necessary fixtures.

These were sold about 1870, and in 1871 the society secured a lease for twenty years of the beautiful grounds at Glen Mitchel. No fair was held in 1866, on account of the fact that the State society held its annual fair at Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The formation of the American Bible society will ever be regarded as a most remarkable era in the history of Bible societies in this country. But before that was formed nearly sixty local societies already existed, thirty-five of which united in forming the American Bible society, on the 8th of May, 1816.

The Saratoga Bible society was organized on the 24th of August, 1815, nearly one year before the formation of the American Bible society, which was the first society formed in the United States. To give anything like a detailed history of the county society for these sixty years and upward of its existence, its steady progress and wide, extended usefulness, however pleasant it might be, would be wholly inconsistent with the designs and limits prescribed to this volume. The first officers were as follows: President, Rev. Samuel Blatchford, D.D.; vice presidents, Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, Rev. James Mairs; corresponding secretary, Rev. Gilbert McMasters; recording secretary, Rev. Reuben Sears; treasurer, Elisha Powel, esq.

SARATOGA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Saratoga County Medical society was organized at the court house in Ballston Spa,

the first Tuesday in July, 1806. William Patrick was chosen chairman of the meeting, and John Stearns secretary. In attendance were Drs. Daniel Bull, William Patrick, John Stearns, Asa C. Barney, Elisha Miles, Samuel Pitkin, William C. Lawrence, Billy J. Clark, Thomas S. Littlefield, Daniel Hicks, Elijah Porter, Alpheus Adams, Ephraim Childs, Jesse Seymour, Grant Powels, Samuel Davis, Isaac Finch and Francis Pigsley. The meeting being in order for business, the

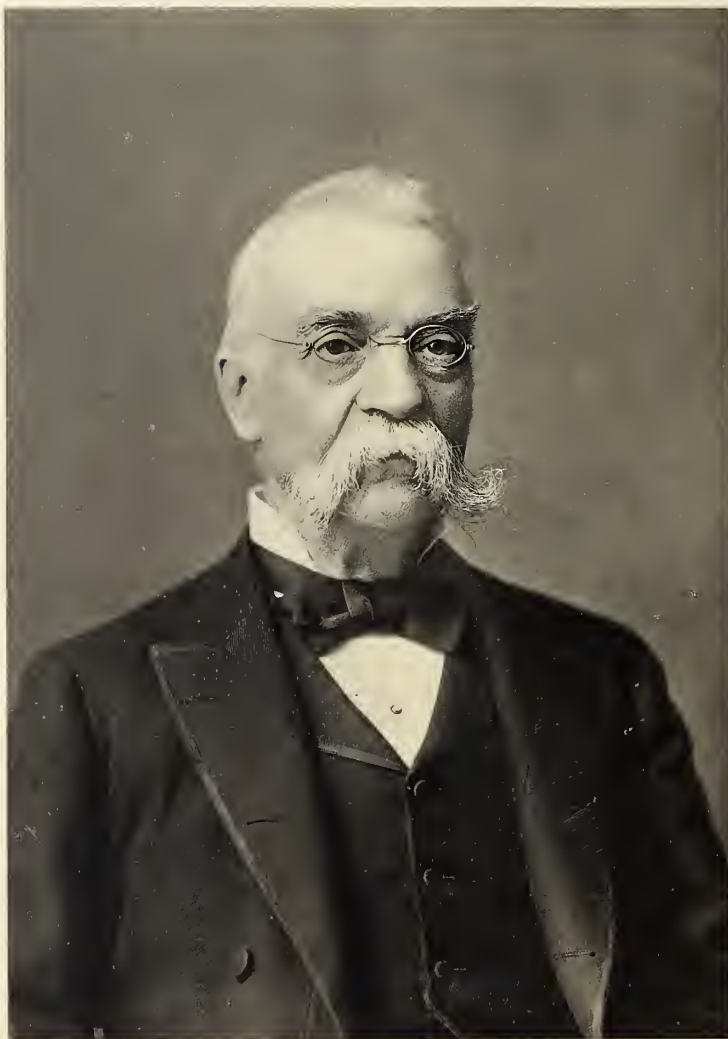
following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. Daniel Bull; vice president, William Patrick; secretary, John Stearns; treasurer, Samuel Davis.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF SARATOGA
COUNTY.

This society was organized in 1863. Its annual meetings are held on the second Tuesday in July.





SARATOGA COUNTY BIOGRAPHIES.

WRITTEN PRINCIPALLY BY

SAMUEL T. WILEY AND W. SCOTT GARNER.

HON. CHARLES S. LESTER, the oldest in active practice of the lawyers at the Saratoga county bar, is a fine jurist and a man of good literary ability. He is a son of Charles Gove Lester and Susan W. (Smith) Lester, and was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, March 15, 1824. He traces back his American ancestry to Andrew Lester, of England, who came about 1640 to New London, Connecticut. Of his descendants, Simeon Lester (grandfather) was a native of Connecticut, and went to Vermont, where his son, Charles G. Lester (father), was born. Charles G. Lester was a graduate of Vermont university, and subsequently became a leading merchant of Montreal, Canada, where his firm went down in the financial depression that there followed the war of 1812. From Canada Mr. Lester removed to Worcester, in the Bay State. He died December 15, 1834, at forty-four years of age. He wedded Susan Wells Smith, who passed away September 25, 1864, when in the seventy-third year of her age.

Charles S. Lester was left at an early age by the death of his father, to do for himself in the great battle of life. Through the exertions of his mother and by his own efforts, he obtained a good academical education at Wash-

ington academy of Salem, New York. Leaving school, he entered the law office of Crary & Fairchild, with whom he read from September, 1841, to October, 1843, when he removed to Saratoga Springs, where he completed his legal studies in the office of his uncle, Hon. John Willard, then circuit judge and vice-chancellor of the Fourth circuit. On his twenty-first birthday he was admitted as a solicitor and counsellor in chancery by Chancellor Walworth, the great jurist. In May of the same year he was admitted as an attorney in the supreme court, and formed a law partnership with William Cullen Bockes, a talented and eloquent lawyer and the youngest brother of Hon. Augustus Bockes. This partnership was dissolved in a few months by the death of Mr. Bockes, and Mr. Lester then practiced alone until he admitted his three sons—Charles C., John Willard, and James W., into partnership with him under the present firm name of C. S. & C. C. Lester. He was a democrat until 1860, acted with the war democrats during the late civil war, and since its close has been thoroughly identified with the Republican party. In 1859 he was nominated for district attorney by the democrats, and elected by a flattering majority, although

the Democratic party was in the minority in the county. He served as district attorney for three years, and his services were so satisfactory that at the close of Judge Hulbert's term in 1869, he was nominated and elected as county judge, which office he filled for six years with honor to himself and credit to the county.

On September 20, 1849, Judge Lester married Lucy L. Cooke, daughter of Timothy Cooke, of Otsego county, this State. They have four children, three sons and one daughter: Charles Cooke, John Willard, James Westcott, and Susan. The sons were graduated from Union college, read law, and since their admission to the bar have been in partnership with their father. They also constitute the well-known firm of Lester Brothers, and do an extensive loan and real estate business. Mrs. Lester is an intelligent, cultured and amiable woman, who is highly respected by all who know her. The only daughter is now the wife of Dr. Bernadotte Perrin, professor of Greek in Yale university.

Judge Lester has been a trustee since 1854 of the First Presbyterian church, the beautiful site of whose present church edifice he selected. He has always taken a deep interest in the progress of Saratoga Springs, and during the earlier years of his life served his town and village as clerk, justice of the peace, supervisor, trustee, and president of the board of trustees. He also served as president of the Commercial bank for several years. He has a neat and tasteful residence on Upper Broadway, where he and his wife entertain their many friends. He possesses literary ability, has delivered several excellent public addresses, and has frequently contributed interesting and well appreciated articles to the current literature of the day. In 1854 the corporation of Yale college, on account of his literary standing, conferred on him the degree of A. M., and he has since then added to his knowledge of the old world's nations and institutions by three extensive tours through Europe, while he has

made three trips to California and Oregon to more closely study the manners, customs and life of the people of the Pacific slope.

As a prosecutor, Charles S. Lester discharged his duties with ability and fearlessness, and as judge he presided over the courts of the county with fairness and impartiality, and gained quite a reputation for his rapid and correct dispatch of business, and as a jurist he ranks high on account of his careful and accurate interpretation of the principles of law as applied to the civil affairs of the community. As a counsellor he is safe and far-seeing, and in 1872 was selected by A. T. Stewart, the "Merchant Prince," as his local agent and confidential counsel at Saratoga. After Mr. Stewart's death, Mr. Lester and his sons continued as counsel for Mrs. Stewart during her life-time, and for Judge Hilton as her executor since her death.

Judge Lester is a close student and a hard working lawyer, and has been prominently connected with most of the important litigation of the county for a quarter of a century. He has argued many cases with masterly ability and great success in the supreme court and the court of appeals, and the briefs printed in connection with these cases are enduring monuments to his industry, energy and legal learning. He is learned, faithful and diligent, and in his intercourse with the bench and the bar has always been uniformly courteous and honorable.

Like all men of positive character, Judge Lester has intrenched himself in the hearts of his devoted friends, and has defied the opposition and hostility of his enemies, yet his course of life has been such that he commands the respect of those who most strongly oppose him.

GEORGE R. F. SALISBURY, one of the young and progressive members of the Saratoga county bar, and now counsel for the villages of Schuylerville and Victory Mills, is a son of Captain Amos M. and Lucinda

(Welch) Salisbury, and was born at Schuylerville, in the town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York, August 10, 1863. The Salisbury family is of English descent, and can be traced back five generations to William Salisbury, who was a native of Swansea, Massachusetts, where he married Elizabeth Daggett. After his marriage he removed to the town of Warren, Rhode Island, where his son, Amos Salisbury, was born April 14, 1774. Amos Salisbury married Mary Turner, who was born in 1775, and the youngest of their three children was George Salisbury (grandfather), who was born at Troy, this State, June 10, 1805. George Salisbury was an extensive rope manufacturer of his native city, and died at Troy in 1839. He was a whig in politics, and married Belinda Wager, by whom he had two children, Amos M. Salisbury and Elmira (Salisbury) Morrison. Amos M. Salisbury (father), was born April 2, 1837, at West Troy, New York. He received a common English education, and with his father-in-law, Maj. Alonson Welch, was engaged for several years in the steamboat business between Schuylerville and Stillwater. They owned and ran three boats, carrying passengers and freight. Mr. Salisbury left the steamboat business to enter the Federal army as a member of the Northern Black Horse cavalry. When the cavalry was disbanded he became a contractor and sutler. After the war Captain Salisbury engaged in his present business of farming. He is a republican in politics, has held nearly all of the more important of the village offices of Schuylerville. He was also for a few years employed in the custom house in New York city. He is a member of Schuyler Lodge, No. 676, Free and Accepted Masons, and Home Chapter, No. 176, Royal Arch Masons. He married Lucinda Welch, and to their union was born four children: George R., Jennie A., Alonson L., and Amos C. Mrs. Lucinda Salisbury was a daughter of Major Alonson Welch, who was of Irish descent, and a distant relative of president Andrew Jackson. He was a prom-

inent and influential man; served as major of a militia regiment, and was a trusted friend of Edwin D. Morgan, Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley, and President Arthur. He was a liberal republican in 1872. Was once prominently mentioned for superintendent of public works, and served for several years as superintendent of the Champlain canal. He married Lorinda Cary, the fruit of this union being Mrs. Lucinda Salisbury.

George R. F. Salisbury was reared at Schuylerville, and after graduating from the high school at this place in the class of '82, he entered Union college, which he was compelled to leave in 1884 on account of impaired health. Having read law for some time previous to entering college under the instruction of Hon. D. S. Potter, and when his health compelled him to relinquish his collegiate course, he registered as a law student with the legal firm of U. G. and C. R. Paris, of Sandy Hill, New York. He continued his studies with this firm until May 10, 1886, when he was admitted to practice in the several courts of this State. He at once opened an office in the village of Schuylerville, and has since continued to practice his profession at that place. He has an excellent practice and is considered one of the best young jury lawyers of that section. He is a republican in politics and always yields his party a warm and cordial support. In 1893 he was elected supervisor of the town of Saratoga, which office he at present holds. Mr. Salisbury is quite prominent in masonic circles; he is senior warden of Schuyler Lodge, No. 676, Free and Accepted Masons, and sachem of the Ca-ho-ta-te-a Tribe, No. 143, Improved Order of Red Men, both organizations being located at Schuylerville.

Mr. Salisbury, on March 23, 1887, was united in marriage with Emma H. Ingalls, daughter of Charles M. Ingalls, formerly of Glenco, Minnesota, but now of Victory Mills. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, named Lorinda Ocella.

JESSE BILLINGS, a lineal descendant of the well known Roger Billings, of Colonial times, is the second son of Dr. Jesse and Mary (Thompson) Billings, and was born May 7, 1828, in the town of Northumberland, Saratoga county, New York. The ancestors of the family were of Netherland Dutch extraction, and its earliest members, about which there is any definite information, were natives of Massachusetts. From that State came Jesse Billings, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, about 1750, and located in the town of Moreau, this county, where he was engaged in farming during the remainder of his life. One of the family which he reared here was Jesse Billings (grandfather), who was a farmer and lumberman of this county, and did an extensive business for many years, dying about 1840. Politically he was a whig and in religion a member of the Baptist church. He married Phebe Smith and reared a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters: Sallie Dunham, Jesse (father), Almira Cole, Betsy Wehn, Phoebe Thorn, John, James, Billy J., Emma Bates and Mary Thorn.

Jesse Billings (father) grew to manhood on the paternal acres in this county, received a good education in the common schools, and afterward studied medicine, being graduated from the Albany Medical college in 1824. Soon after graduation he opened an office in the village of Northumberland, where he remained in continuous practice all his life, dying in December, 1870, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. In addition to the practice of medicine he was also engaged for many years in farming and lumbering, owning two valuable farms in this county at the time of his death. He was a whig in political affiliations, and at one time and another held nearly all the offices of his town. In 1825 he married Mary Thompson, a daughter of Hugh Thompson, of Northumberland, and to them was born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Hugh, deceased at the age of seventeen; Jesse R., subject of this sketch; Mary

A., unmarried; Frank, married John L. Cramer, a farmer of the town of Saratoga, this county; and Ellen S., who became the wife of James H. Deyoe, of Northumberland.

Jesse R. Billings was reared in the village of Northumberland, where he received an academic education, and being an industrious student and great reader he has added to the knowledge thus acquired until he may be said to be in a great measure self-educated. Leaving school at the age of eighteen, he became purchasing agent for Saratoga and Rensselaer grain companies, and later traveled in Ohio for a health and life association, handling the lightning rod business at the same time. In 1848 he purchased a farm in the town of Northumberland, this county, and in connection with farming began operating in lumber. Later he was extensively engaged in shipping grain from Canada to the New York and New England markets, which business he has continued to some extent until the present time. About 1860 he started an extensive boat building business at Northumberland, and was at one time the largest boat manufacturer in the State. For thirty years he has been engaged in the produce and potato shipping business, and in 1893 shipped ten thousand barrels of potatoes to the New York markets. From 1873 to 1883 he conducted a large mercantile business at Northumberland. In April of the latter year his storehouse and contents were consumed by fire, entailing a loss of forty-five or fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Billings now owns two thousand and five hundred acres of land, comprising twenty-two improved farms lying adjacent to the Hudson river, in the finest sections of Washington and Saratoga counties. Mr. Billings' business interests are extensive and varied, but in order of magnitude may be classified as—first, boat building; second, money interests and mortgages; and third, his real estate and farming interests. He keeps his own books and remains general manager of his entire business. In his political affiliations he is a democrat. His business

enterprises have given employment and furnished comfortable homes for a large number of families, and he has always been the friend of his employees, between whom and himself the best of relations have always existed. His wealth is estimated at more than two hundred thousand dollars.

CAPT. CYRUS W. REXFORD, senior, member of the old mercantile firm of Rexford & Son, and the largest landed proprietor of the village of Rexford Flats, this county, is the eldest son of Eleazar and Jemima (Crandall) Rexford, and was born at Rexford Flats, in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga county, New York, December 28, 1819. The founder of the Rexford family in America was Edward Rexford, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was born and reared in England, but while yet a young man, about 1760, crossed the Atlantic, and settled in the colony of New York, at what is now known as Burnt Hill, Saratoga county. Later he removed to what is now Rexford Flats, where he purchased a large tract of land, including the farm now owned by his grandson, Cyrus W. Rexford. He was a very strict man in every relation of life, particularly in business and religion, and became widely known and quite prosperous, dying here at an advanced age. One of his sons was Eleazar Rexford (father), who was born at Rexford Flats, December 17, 1787, was reared on the farm, educated in the common schools of Clifton Park, and devoted most of his life to agricultural pursuits. He was the founder of the village of Rexford Flats, situated on the bank of the beautiful Mohawk river, in the town of Clifton Park, where he owned a farm containing three hundred acres of the best land in this vicinity. In addition to this he also owned lands in the town of Glenville, Schenectady county, and other property of various kinds. He built and for many years conducted the well known Rexford Flats hotel, and was remarkable for

his energy, enterprise, and sound business methods. Politically he was a democrat, and held a number of the local offices of his town. He died December 19, 1829, at the early age of forty-two years. In February, 1818, he wedded Jemima Crandall, a daughter of Gideon and Dorcas Crandall, of Glenville, Schenectady county, and they had a family of three sons: Cyrus W., the subject of this sketch; Alonzo L., and Eleazar. Mrs. Jemima Rexford was born July 28, 1800, and died April 11, 1883, having survived her husband for more than half a century.

Cyrus W. Rexford was reared partly on the farm and partly in the hotel at Rexford Flats, receiving a good English education in the public schools of Clifton Park. After quitting school he engaged in farming, and has been connected with agricultural pursuits more or less all his life, in addition to the management of various other enterprises. He now owns a large farm adjoining the village, and a half interest in the general mercantile business of Rexford & Son, beside being the owner of the Rexford hotel and more than half the tenement houses in the village of Rexford Flats. He began his mercantile career at the age of twenty-two, in the city of Schenectady, this State, where he remained in business until 1848, and during two years of that time he owned and operated a line of boats running between Schenectady and New York city, on the old Erie canal, and engaged in carrying the grain and produce which he handled in connection with his store. In 1848, on account of failing health, he retired from the mercantile business, and returned to his farm in Clifton Park, where he remained for a period of six years. At the end of that time, having regained his usual health and strength, he engaged in merchandising at Rexford Flats, with which enterprise he has ever since been connected, doing a safe, conservative business, which averages about thirty thousand dollars a year. Inheriting a fine executive ability and a restless energy, he has led an active and

successful life, accomplishing more than most men, and seems to be happy only when actively engaged in some worthy enterprise.

On December 4, 1841, Captain Rexford was married to Hannah H. Haliston, a daughter of William Haliston, a prominent farmer of the town of Clifton Park, and to that union was born a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: Oscar, deceased; Jennie A., who became the wife of Dr. W. S. Baker, a practicing physician of Newark, New Jersey; Cyrus H., deceased; LeGrand, who is his father's partner in business, and half owner and general manager of the store at Rexford Flats; and Fannie, who married William A. Graves, now residing in the city of Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Rexford was born in January, 1822, in Saratoga county.

Captain Rexford was a democrat in politics until the formation of the Republican party, when he became an adherent of that political organization, and has been one of the most zealous leaders in this section. He was made supervisor of his town six times in succession, and two years afterward was again elected to the same position. In 1870 he was elected justice of the peace, and held that important office for a period of six years. During the troublous times of the great civil war he took an active part in enlisting soldiers and filling the quota required from this State, having charge of recruiting offices at Schenectady, New York city, Buffalo and Cairo, and another at Hilton Head. For a number of years he was connected with the State militia of New York, and served as captain of a company in the 18th regiment, his commission being issued in April, 1839. Captain Rexford owns a controlling interest in Rexford Flats Bridge Company, which built and controls the bridge crossing the Mohawk river at that place. He has been largely instrumental in the development and growth of the village, and is regarded as among the most enterprising and useful citizens of this old and important county of the great Empire State.

HEROLD J. WERNER, manager of the celebrated Werner malt medicines, and an energetic and successful business man of Clifton Park, is a son of Reinshold A. and Mary (Kaesinger,) Werner, and a native of the town of Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, where he was born January 20, 1865. Reinshold A. Werner (father) was a native of Gulmuthansen, Bavaria, Germany, where he was born June 23, 1826. In 1847 he emigrated to America, settling first in New York city, where he worked at the coopering business for one year, and then removed to Albany, this State, where he followed coopering and brewing until 1856. In that year he came to Saratoga county, locating at Half Moon, where he engaged in farming and working at his trade of cooper for a time. About 1858 he commenced business as a brewer in that town and continued that occupation up to the time of his death, December 27, 1887. In 1881 his son, Henry A., became associated with him in the brewery, under the firm name of R. Werner & Son. (See his sketch in this volume.) In 1849 Reinshold Werner married Mary, daughter of Henry Kaesinger, of Zimmersrhoden, Hesse, Germany, and by that union had a family of three children, two sons and a daughter: Amelia, who married Lewis F. Smith, of Half Moon; Henry A., and Herold J.

Herold J. Werner was principally reared at Half Moon, and obtained his education in the common schools there and at Clifton Park seminary. After leaving school he learned the brewing business with his father, and was engaged in that line until 1888. In the latter year he engaged in the manufacture of the now well-known Werner malt medicines, and has given his time uninterruptedly to this business ever since.

On October 23, 1889, Mr. Werner was united in marriage with Daisy R. Dyer, a daughter of Thomas R. Dyer, of West Troy, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Werner has been born one child, a son, named Armine R.

In politics Mr. Werner is strictly independent, supporting the men and measures that in his opinion are best calculated to subserve the public interests. In addition to his business as manufacturer of malt medicines, he is interested with his brother in the manufacture of beer and in farming and saw-milling. Mr. Werner is an energetic business man, and has been very successful in all his enterprises.

HON. ISAAC C. ORMSBY, a distinguished member of the Saratoga county bar, and a man whose character was above the breath of suspicion, was a son of Ira Ormsby, and was born in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, April 24, 1820. He received his education in the district schools of his native town, Judge Augustus Bockes being his last teacher. Leaving school he taught for several winters, and then, in 1845, became a law student in the office of Ellis & Bullard at Waterford. He made rapid progress in his legal studies, being admitted to the common pleas bar in December, 1846, and to that of the supreme court of the State in June of the following year. After admission to the bar he opened an office at Waterford and secured a large and successful practice, which he held until his death. He was elected district attorney of Saratoga county in 1862, and reëlected in 1865. At the end of his second term, in 1868, he was not a candidate, but in 1871 he was again elected to the office, and also in 1874 and in 1877, closing his fifteen years of faithful service as district attorney in 1880. He was fearless, upright and honest as a public officer, and was a man whom it was impossible to approach with a bribe, or to deter from his path of duty by any threat. He was one of the most successful prosecutors Saratoga county has ever known, yet never wantonly wounded the feelings of those whom it was his duty to prosecute. In addition to lofty courage and sterling integrity, Mr. Ormsby

possessed unusual ability, and became noted as a criminal lawyer by his masterly prosecution of the Billings murder case, in which he was opposed by very able counsel. He also prosecuted the Waterford bank robbers, a case which excited great interest.

On October 9, 1847, Mr. Ormsby married Laura Porter Cramer, who is a daughter of Mr. Cramer, of Waterford. To their union was born one child, Charles C., now a successful lawyer.

Isaac C. Ormsby was an exemplary member of the Waterford Presbyterian church. He was a friend to the young, always relieved the wants of the needy, and discouraged litigation whenever he could consistently do so. His summons to lay down the cares of this life came on April 17, 1892, when his spirit passed from time to eternity. Acute rheumatism of several years' standing resulted in an attack of palsy, and at last he was stricken down by a stroke of paralysis. His remains are entombed in a beautiful lot in the cemetery, but his memory will be long cherished in his native county. Appropriate notices of his death were published in the county and State press. The *Daily Saratogian* said: "Mr. Ormsby was known among his associates of the bar as a brilliant and earnest lawyer and an able orator." The *Troy Daily Press*, after speaking at length of his ability as a lawyer, said of him that "A good citizen, a devoted husband and father, and a righteous man has finished his earthly course and gone to receive the reward of a faith that showed itself abundant in work." The supreme court, in session at Ballston Spa at the time of Mr. Ormsby's death, passed the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, Intelligence of the death of Hon. Isaac C. Ormsby, of Waterford, New York, has come to the supreme court, now in session at the county seat, where so large a portion of Mr. Ormsby's life was passed in the honorable practice of his profession and the peaceful discharge of his official duties as district attorney of Saratoga county:

"Resolved, That it is with deep sorrow that the members of the bar of Saratoga county learn of the passing away of a professional brother whose character stood so high for honor and integrity, and with whom we have been so pleasantly associated for so many years.

"Resolved, That the bar of Saratoga county desire to convey to Mr. Ormsby's family their profound sympathy in their bereavement.

"Resolved, That the court be requested to direct the clerk to enter these resolutions on the minutes."

CHARLES C. ORMSBY, a well established and successful member of the Saratoga county bar, is a son of Hon. Isaac C. and Laura Porter (Cramer) Ormsby, and was born at Waterford, in the town of Waterford, February 15, 1857. Hon. Isaac C. Ormsby, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume, ranked as one of the able lawyers of Saratoga county.

Charles C. Ormsby was reared at Waterford, and received his education at Rensselaer Polytechnic institute of Troy, New York. He read law with his father, was admitted to the Saratoga county bar in 1880, and has been engaged ever since in the active practice of his chosen profession at Waterford. He occupies his father's old law office, has a first-class practice, and so conducts his cases as to command the respect of his professional brethren and win the confidence of the public. Mr. Ormsby is a courteous and pleasant gentleman. He is a republican in politics, and a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons.

CHARLES W. SPAULDING, a leading lumberman and merchant of Greenfield Centre, who has served as superintendent of the county poor for four years, and occupied many other positions of trust and re-

sponsibility in Saratoga county, is a son of Alvah and Lydia (Taylor) Spaulding, and was born at Underhill, Vermont, April 11, 1838. The family is of English extraction, and were settled in the colony of Massachusetts Bay prior to the Revolutionary war. There Jonathan Spaulding, paternal grandfather of Charles W. Spaulding, was born and reared. He was a farmer by occupation, and served in the Continental army during the Revolution. He married Milly Bennett, and removed to Vermont, and one of his children was Alvah Spaulding (father), who was born June 11, 1798, and grew to manhood in Vermont, where he engaged in lumbering for a time. About 1841 he removed to New York, locating at Luzerne, Warren county, where he was also connected with the lumber business, and owned and operated a pail manufactory for a number of years. He was a man of great energy and fine executive ability and did a large business, accumulating considerable property. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat, and in 1818 he married Lydia Taylor, a daughter of James Taylor, of Massachusetts, by whom he had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters: Austin, deceased; Sewell, also dead; George, likewise deceased; Melvin; Gilman; Charles W., the subject of this sketch; Harriet, now the widow of Charles Day, of Illinois; Abigail, wife of James Taylor, of the town of Greenfield; and Mary, who married David Ives, of Philipsburg, Kansas. Mrs. Lydia Spaulding died in 1868, aged seventy-two years.

Charles W. Spaulding was reared principally at Luzerne, Warren county, this State, where he was educated in the public schools. He early engaged in the lumber business, and has been handling lumber extensively all his life. During the last twenty years he has also been engaged in the mercantile business at Greenfield Centre, having a large and prosperous trade. He handles all kinds of general merchandise, and his patronage comes from all parts of the surrounding country.

On November 29, 1859, Mr. Spaulding was married to Caroline Shurman, whose father was James Shurman, of Galway, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding was born a family of seven children, one son and six daughters: Carrie, who married Dr. Fred Carr, of Saratoga Springs; Minnie, wife of Newton Scott, a partner in his father-in-law's store at Greenfield Center; Nellie, wedded Dor Mason, a resident of Johnstown, Fulton county, this State; Lulu, who became the wife of William Adams, also of Johnstown; Elsie, engaged in dressmaking at the same place; Lizzie and Charles, the two latter living at home with their parents.

A staunch republican in political sentiment, Charles W. Spaulding has taken an active part in sustaining his party in this county, and has been frequently honored by election to official position. He was road commissioner six years, supervisor of the town a like period, served as superintendent of the poor for four years, and has occupied other positions of honor and trust. In religion Mr. Spaulding is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as class leader for twenty years, and been a trustee and steward during most of that time. He is also a member of St. John Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons; St. John Chapter, No. 103, Royal Arch Masons; a past grand of Greenfield Lodge, No. 308, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and a member of Jackson Lodge, No. 168, Ancient Order of United Workmen of Greenfield Centre, being also deputy grand master workman of his district.

HON. JOHN K. PORTER, deceased, was one of the sons of Saratoga county who have won National eminence and distinction as lawyers and jurists. He was born at Waterford, Saratoga county, January 12, 1819. He was a son of Dr. Elijah Porter and a grandson of Moses Porter, a revolutionary officer who won distinction at the battle of

Bemus Heights. John K. Porter was graduated in 1837 from Union college, with the highest honors of that institution. He read law, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court in 1840, and immediately took rank with the leading lawyers of the county. In 1848 he removed to Albany, where he was engaged in important cases until 1864, when he was appointed to fill out the unexpired time of Hon. Henry R. Selden as a judge of the court of appeals. In the fall of that year he was elected to the full term, but resigned in 1868 to remove to New York city, where he made for himself a National reputation in many famous cases, in which he was at different times the opposing or the associate counsel of William M. Evarts and Charles O'Connor.

HIRAM TOMPKINS, one of the proprietors of the United States hotel of Saratoga, and a relative of the distinguished statesman, Daniel D. Tompkins, who was vice president of this country from 1817 to 1825, is a son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Green) Tompkins, and was born in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester county, New York, September 7, 1824. The Tompkins are of English descent, and Caleb Tompkins was a member of the same branch of the Tompkins family as was the celebrated Daniel Tompkins, who served two terms as governor of New York, and was afterward vice president of the United States for eight years. Caleb Tompkins was a native of Westchester county, and in 1835 came to the town of Galway, where he purchased a farm upon which he resided until his death on January 12, 1886, at the ripe old age of ninety years. He was a democrat, and married Elizabeth Green. Mrs. Tompkins was born December 6, 1798, and passed away on August 12, 1841, when well advanced in the forty-third year of her age.

Hiram Tompkins was reared on a farm, received his education in the district schools, and came with his father to the town of Gal-

way, where he became a clerk in a country store at the early age of seventeen years. After having acquired some little experience as a clerk, he went to Ballston Spa, at which place he was engaged as a clerk in various mercantile establishments up to 1848. In that year he accepted the position of book-keeper in the old United States hotel of Saratoga Springs, where he remained until the burning of that hotel in 1865. He then went to New York city, and was engaged in the livery business until 1872, when he returned to Saratoga Springs, where he became a member of the firm of Ainsworth, Tompkins & Perry. In 1874 they erected their present imposing and magnificent United States hotel, which is recognized as one of the great hotels of the world, and is now conducted by Messrs. Tompkins, Gage & Perry. Mr. Tompkins is by natural business ability and years of valuable experience well qualified, and thoroughly understands the successful operation of a great hotel.

In 1857 Mr. Tompkins was united in marriage with Laurentine Chamberlin, daughter of George O. Chamberlin of this county.

The United States hotel, of which Mr. Tompkins is one of the proprietors, is a magnificent five-story brick structure, with a mansard roof, fronting three hundred feet on Broadway and nine hundred on Division street. It covers several acres of ground, and the main building encloses a large and beautiful court, which is really a fine lawn, adorned with flower beds and fountains. This great hotel has nearly one thousand rooms beside its palatial parlors, superb dining halls, and splendid ball room. It was erected at a cost of over one million dollars, and is known as one of the most elegant and aristocratic summer resorts of the world. Thousands of dollars are expended annually upon its improvement, and since the early days of its history when William H. Vanderbilt made it his favorite summer resort, it has been patronized by the millionaires of the land and the most influential families of the United States.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BEACH, deceased, who held high rank among the able and distinguished lawyers of the United States, was born at Ballston Spa, this county, and was a son of Miles and Cynthia (Warren) Beach, the former of whom was related to Judge Thompson, of the United States supreme court. His grandfather, Zerah Beach, served under Washington at Valley Forge, and his mother, Cynthia (Warren) Beach, was a sister of Judge Warren and a relative of General Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. William A. Beach read law with his uncle, Judge Warren, was admitted to the bar in 1833, and practiced in Saratoga county until 1815, when he went to the city of Troy. After twenty years there he removed to New York city. Mr. Beach was prominently engaged in several of the most important cases that have ever been tried in the United States supreme court.

J. N. RAMSDILL is the popular and prosperous proprietor of the well-known Kenmore hotel at Saratoga Springs. This is a large three-story brick edifice, located at the corner of Broadway and Van Dam streets, and will accommodate one hundred guests. It is open the year round, and is first-class in every respect. The building was erected by Mr. Ramsdill in 1886, and under his superior management has become one of the best known and most popular hotels at this world-renowned watering place. Previous to his erection of the Kenmore, Mr. Ramsdill was for a number of years proprietor of the Holden house on Broadway, and his acquaintance with the traveling public, including many of the famous men of the two continents, is quite extensive. He is the ideal landlord, anticipating and supplying every want of his numerous guests, thus rendering the Kenmore a home-like and delightful hotel that fully deserves the immense popularity it enjoys.



COL. WILLIAM THOMPSON ROCKWOOD is a gentleman who has proved himself as brave and daring in times of war as he is retiring and modest in times of peace. After an active career in the army he rendered efficient service as a government official, and then entering commercial life, scored a brilliant success in the busy marts of Chicago, so that ere reaching middle age he has crowded his life with achievements that might well reflect credit on the active career of a man of four score years. Colonel Rockwood is the eldest son of Dr. E. H. and Eliza (Thompson) Rockwood, and was born at Newark, Wayne county, New York, January 17, 1837. The Rockwoods are an old English family, and the founder of the American branch came over in 1635 from Rockwood manor, a large landed estate near the city of London, and settled in Massachusetts. Rockwood manor, the ancestral home, was granted by the king of England to one of the early Rockwoods, in recognition of services rendered to the crown, and has remained in the family for many generations.

Dr. E. H. Rockwood (father) was born in Bridport, Addison county, Vermont, in 1808, and in July, 1834, was united in marriage to Eliza Thompson, eldest daughter of Judge Amos Thompson, of Poultney, Vermont. To them was born a family of two children, one son and one daughter, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. Judge Thompson (maternal grandfather) was chief justice of the court of Rutland county, Vermont, and served in the legislature of that State continuously for a long period of years. Among the pleasant reminiscences regarding this family is one to the effect that they materially assisted and encouraged Horace Greeley when he was a boy and earnestly struggling to secure a foothold in the world — a kindness Mr. Greeley never forgot, even after he became the leading journalist and one of the chief figures in the history of his generation.

Col. William Thompson Rockwood was prin-

cipally reared in his native village of Newark, and devoted his early years to study in the public schools of that place. He was a quick student and made rapid progress. When eighteen years of age he entered the university at Rochester, New York, and took a full collegiate course, being graduated from that well known institution in the class of 1858. At that time the south presented excellent opportunities for educational work, and soon after graduation Colonel Rockwood opened an academy at Americus, Sumter county, Georgia. The growth of this institution was phenomenal, and its proprietor was completing arrangements for its enlargement and equipment with a large corps of experienced teachers, when the civil war occurred and paralyzed every enterprise in that State.

Colonel Rockwood was already a member of a military organization in Georgia, and being ordered to march with it to aid in the contemplated capture of the United States forts on the sea board, he promptly refused, and immediately departed for the north, leaving his educational enterprise to disintegrate and be forgotten in the wild clash of arms that ensued. While teaching, Mr. Rockwood had applied himself to the study of law, and leaving Georgia in February, 1861, he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he continued his legal studies, and in July, 1862, was duly admitted to the bar in that city. He had only fairly entered on the practice of his profession when the Sioux Indians, taking advantage of the chaotic situation in the south, and the consequent removal of troops from Minnesota, engaged in a general uprising all along the frontier, massacring the defenseless settlers and their families with all the barbarity known to savage warfare. The governor of the State having called for volunteers to aid in quelling the Indians, Colonel Rockwood raised a full company in the city of St. Paul in about ten days, and with that and another company which had been placed under his command, proceeded up the Minnesota river, under orders

from the governor. They succeeded in capturing thirteen Winnebago chiefs, which Colonel Rockwood caused to be detained, and which the government afterward held as hostages for the future good behavior of their tribes—a most effective policy. Returning to Fort Snelling, Colonel Rockwood and his command were mustered into the service of the United States, and after being armed and equipped as cavalry, proceeded along the shores of the Mississippi and to the northwest, near Red river, where for a time he maintained a daily patrol for the purpose of preventing the Sioux warriors from securing the Chippewas as allies in their gigantic outbreak. He also served as escort to Governor Ramsey, United States treaty commissioner and afterward secretary of war, in effecting the important treaty of 1862 with the Red Lake Indians. After erecting a stockade fort in northwestern Minnesota to serve as a link in the chain of frontier defenses, Colonel Rockwood was ordered with his command to join a detachment sent over the plains to cross the Missouri and carry on an aggressive warfare against the Sioux Indians who had been driven out of Minnesota the previous year by General Sibley. Gen. Alfred Sully, the noted Indian fighter, was placed in command of this expedition, and the battles which ensued were among the fiercest ever fought on this continent, and have long ago passed into the history of Indian warfare in America. In them Colonel Rockwood and his command bore a conspicuous part, and did their duty bravely, as becomes the true soldier. After the complete subjugation of the Sioux Indians, the detachment returned to Fort Ridgely, on the Minnesota frontier, where they arrived in the midst of a blinding snow storm, in November, 1864, after an active service of more than two years against the Indians of the northwest. In a short time they were transferred to Fort Snelling, six miles from St. Paul, and there received orders to proceed south immediately and report for active duty in the great civil war still

raging. On arriving at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Colonel Rockwood was detached from his command and appointed judge advocate of a military commission, organized by act of congress, and continued to discharge the duties of that position until the commission was dissolved, after the defeat of General Hood at Nashville. Among the members of that commission was Colonel Thomas C. Boone, a grandson of Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer.

The civil war having ended by the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, Colonel Rockwood received his discharge from the army April 18, 1865, and soon afterward accepted a position in the treasury department at Washington, being assigned to the fourth auditor's office. Later he became corresponding secretary to Hon. Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the treasury, and held that position until December, 1865. He was then made special inspector of customs for the district of North Carolina, and entrusted with the responsible duty of reorganizing the customs revenue department of that State. This important task he successfully completed in the brief period of four months, and in April, 1866, received the appointment of general special agent for the United States treasury department.

On June 5, 1867, Colonel Rockwood was united in marriage to Emily Nash, youngest daughter of Hon. Alfred B. Nash, of the city of Troy, New York, and immediately settled in Chicago, Illinois. At her home in that city Mrs. Rockwood died August 17, 1871, leaving behind her an only son, Nash Rockwood, who is now a law student and correspondent for the Brooklyn Daily *Eagle* at Saratoga Springs.

After locating in Chicago, Colonel Rockwood remained in the service of the government as general deputy and assistant collector of customs in that city. In 1867 he was offered the collectorship of internal revenue for that district, but declined it to embark in the wholesale drug business with a friend in Chicago. His firm was first Mears & Rockwood, and

later Rockwood & Blocki, and their establishment was located on one of the most prominent corners on Lake street in that city. Going into the drug trade with the energy and enterprise which has always characterized him, he soon had a large and widely extended business built up, and at the time of the great Chicago fire, in 1871, the firm ranked among the leading wholesale drug houses of the west.

In the spring of 1873, Colonel Rockwood came to Saratoga Springs, accompanying his father, who was at that time a confirmed invalid, and believed that the waters and climate of this village would greatly improve his impaired health. Liking the people and the place, Colonel Rockwood remained, and has ever since been an active, useful and honored citizen. He has invested largely in Saratoga real estate, and it was solely through his efforts that the Kensington hotel, one of the most successful of the summer hotels, was planned and erected. He was one of the organizers of the Citizen's National bank of Saratoga Springs, of which he has been a director ever since, and of which he is now vice-president. He was elected president of the board of auditors of Saratoga Springs in 1891, and is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. At the recent centennial celebration in New York, Colonel Rockwood was complimented by the governor of Minnesota, Hon. William R. Merriam, with an appointment as member of his staff during the ceremonies attending the civic and military parades in that city. While possessed of sound judgment and great firmness, Colonel Rockwood is unassuming in a marked degree. He is affable in manner, handsome in appearance, and said to be an early riser and of abstemious habits. He is now apparently in the very prime of perfect manhood. Although he has been very successful in business, he is by no means a gentleman of elegant leisure, but retaining the vim and vigor of early manhood, devotes his energies still to carrying forward the many enterprises in which he is interested.

JOSEPH H. ALEXANDER, now serving his second term as superintendent of the poor in Saratoga county, is a substantial and prosperous farmer, who has been a justice of the peace in this county for nearly fifteen years, and has filled other positions of trust and responsibility. He is a son of William H. and Abby J. (Sherwood) Alexander, and was born in the town of Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, December 2, 1832. His paternal grandfather, William H. Alexander, was a native of Scotland, but in early manhood came to the United States, together with three brothers—John, Thomas and Alexander—and settled in New York. John and Thomas became residents of the town of Galway, Saratoga county, but William H. and Alexander settled in Schenectady county, where in partnership they were engaged for a number of years in running a hotel and grist mill. They also controlled the toll bridge locally known as Alexander's bridge, and William H. died at his home there, when only thirty-three years of age. He married Nancy Babcock, a native of Albany, this State, who at the time of her death was in the ninety-seventh year of her age. One of their sons was William H. Alexander (father), who was born at Alexander's bridge, Schenectady county, this State, in 1809, but came to Saratoga county with his uncle, John Alexander, when only five years of age, and was reared and educated in this county. He lived in the town of Galway for eleven years and then removed to the town of Charlton, where he engaged in farming, tanning and shoemaking. He was active and energetic in business, and became quite prosperous. His death occurred in 1880, at the home of his son, Joseph H. Alexander, in West Charlton, at which time he was in the seventy-first year of his age. While he was not a member of any church, he was a regular attendant and liberal contributor to the churches of his neighborhood. Politically he was a whig and republican, and in 1830 he married Abby J. Sherwood, a daughter of Joel Sher-

wood, who had removed to this county from Connecticut. Mrs. Alexander was born in this county, and died in 1871, aged sixty years.

Joseph H. Alexander grew to manhood on his father's farm, accustomed to farm labor in the summer season and attending the public school in winter. After leaving the common school he completed his studies in the old Princeton academy, in Schenectady county, and then taught for several winters, while engaged in farming during the summer season. He has always maintained his connection with agricultural pursuits, and now owns two excellent farms, located in the town of Charlton, which he purchased more than a quarter of a century ago. These farms he greatly improved by the erection of new buildings, and enriched by improved methods of cultivation, until they are among the most valuable farm property in this part of the county. In addition to his farm operations, which he conducted on an extensive scale, Mr. Alexander was also largely engaged at times in live stock dealing, in which he was very successful, being a good judge of fine stock.

In the fall of 1888, Mr. Alexander was elected on the republican ticket to the office of superintendent of the county poor, being the first man to occupy that position after the change from a board of three superintendents. He discharged his duties so efficiently, and with such manifest ability and good judgment, that in the fall of 1891 he was again elected to this office, and at the close of his present term will have held this position continuously for a period of six years. The county infirmary, over which he exercises control, is located in the town of Milton, adjoining the corporate limits of Ballston Spa. While a resident of Charlton Mr. Alexander served as a justice of the peace for nearly sixteen years, resigning that office in his fourth consecutive term when he was elected as superintendent of the county poor. He has also served as tax collector of his town, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs and local politics. He

is a member of the Presbyterian church at Ballston Spa.

On December 3, 1856, Mr. Alexander united in marriage with Alma Crothers, a daughter of Robert Crothers, a prosperous farmer of the town of Charlton, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Alexander was born a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Harriet, now the wife of William J. Hayes, a farmer residing in the town of Charlton; William Sherwood, also a resident of Charlton; Frank J., now employed as a clerk in a large dry goods house in the city of Denver, Colorado; Minnie, married B. F. Bulkley and now resides at Southport, Connecticut; Robert C., clerking in the store with his brother at Denver; Sarah J. and John, living at home with their parents.

JEREMIAH HUSTED, one of the substantial business men and valued citizens of Waterford, is the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Weeks) Husted, and is one of ten children. He was born in Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, June 26, 1829. The Husteds are of good old English stock, though since the time of David Husted, great-grandfather to the subject of this sketch, they have been natives of the United States. David Husted was a farmer of Dutchess county, and died there. His son, Reuben, having grown up and married there, removed his family to Saratoga county in 1805; he located in the town of Ballston, and there followed the occupation of farming, a business which he followed until his death in 1850, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-seven years. Jeremiah Husted, his son and father of our subject, was born in Dutchess county, but came to Ballston with his parents when but a child, and passed the remainder of his life in Saratoga county. During the war of 1812, America's second struggle with England, he was drafted into the service, hired a substitute, but did not serve; he, like his father, was a farmer all his

life; politically he affiliated with the republicans. His death occurred at Clifton Park, Saratoga county, when he was full of years, having reached the unusual age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Husted's maternal great-grandfather, James Weeks, was a native of Horse Neck, Westchester county, New York, but when a young man located in Saratoga county, and there he died in the town of Malta, at the age of ninety-six. He was one of the earliest settlers of the county. His son, Daniel Weeks, was born in Malta; he was a large farmer, and was well and favorably known over the entire county; he was considered a very wealthy man in those days, before men began to accumulate the colossal fortunes of the present day. He died in Clifton Park in 1860, aged eighty-six years. Elizabeth Weeks Husted, his daughter, was born at Malta; she died in 1888, when she was eighty-eight years of age. The Weeks family is also of English descent.

Jeremiah Husted grew up on his father's farm in Ballston, and received his education in the common schools, but not having any particular taste for farming, he, after leaving school, learned the trade of tanning and the boot and shoe business thoroughly in the town of Ballston. At the age of twenty-five he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued at Jonesville and East Line, Saratoga county, during ten years, at the expiration of which time he accepted a position as a traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house of New York city. He traveled for this house for five years, and then accepted a position in another house, this time in Albany, which he filled for fifteen years. His twenty years service in the grocery business as a salesman is unique in at least one particular, that is: he, during that entire length of time, did not lose a single day's pay; in those twenty years, his own estimate is, that he sold three million dollars worth of goods,—certainly a most creditable record—an average yearly sale of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Since 1883 Mr. Husted has been in the life insurance

business, beside which he has been interested in other enterprises. Since 1863 he has resided in Waterford.

In 1850 he was united in marriage with Melissa, daughter of Joseph S. Wood, of Clifton Park, Saratoga county. They have two daughters, both married: Mary E. is the wife of Charles L. Catlin, and resides at Waterford; Martha A. is married to F. P. Smith, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Both Mr. Husted and his wife have been life-long members of the Baptist church, in which for twenty-five years he has been a deacon. He is a member of the Clinton Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Waterford Chapter, No. 169, Royal Arch Masons. Mr. Husted is a staunch democrat, and has been active in the interests of his party; he has served as president of the village and supervisor of the town of Waterford. In 1891 he received the democratic nomination for the assembly, and made an excellent race, but the republican majority is too great in Saratoga county to allow of the election of a democratic candidate. It is pleasant to be the head of a goodly family, and this consciousness, as well as the other good things of life, Mr. Husted can enjoy in abundance, for beside his daughters, he has his grandchildren, their four sons, in whom he takes a loving pride. They are: Eddie E. Catlin, J. Wood Smith, Harry P. Smith and Clarence S. Smith. Personally Jeremiah Husted is a pleasant gentleman, an earnest Christian, and an invaluable citizen, enjoying in the love of his family and the esteem of his neighbors, the legitimate fruits of a well spent life.

GEORGE W. MANCIUS, one of the leading and influential citizens of Saratoga county, and a descendant of one of the old and honored families of the State, is a son of Capt. Jacob and Jane Ann (Barber) Mancius, and was born in the city of Albany, New York, February 21, 1822. He fitted for his collegi-

ate course at Albany academy, and then entered Clarenceville Episcopal college, of Lower Canada, from which he was graduated in 1838. Leaving college he read medicine with Dr. Edward McComb, of Cedar Keys, Florida, United States army, and then attended lectures for some time at Sturdevesant Medical college, New York city, but on account of ill health was compelled to relinquish his course before graduation. Afterward he engaged in the drug business at Albany, and in 1845 removed to Stillwater, where he conducted a drug store for ten years. At the end of that time he returned to Albany, where he had a fine drug establishment, which he finally disposed of in 1869. In the meantime his aunt, Catherine (VanDerheiden) Mancius, who was a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Jacob VanDerheiden, had left him the splendid farm near Stillwater, on which he now resides, and he retired from active city business life about 1872 to give his time and attention to the management of the farm thus willed him and to other of his real estate interests in Albany, New York. His aunt was a woman of liberality and generous impulses, and left twenty-five thousand dollars for the erection of the present Episcopal church of Stillwater, New York, a fine structure and a splendid monument to her Christian faith and zeal. Mr. Mancius is active in all religious, political or social matters of his village, of which he is a leading and influential citizen. He is a democrat in politics and cast his first presidential vote in 1844 for James K. Polk, the "Young Hickory of the Democracy."

On November 3, 1846, Mr. Mancius married Elizabeth Jenison, daughter of William and Oria Jenison. Mrs. Mancius was born in 1826, and died April 14, 1891, when well advanced in the sixty-fourth year of her age.

The Mancius family is of distinguished German lineage, and over two centuries ago held high rank in one of the provinces of Germany. The founder of the American branch of the family was Dr. George W. Mancius, who was

a graduate of the famous university of Heidelberg, where he took full medical and theological courses in addition to his literary studies. He came to America as chaplain and surgeon of a Hessian regiment, and was so favorably impressed with this country that he settled in New Jersey, where he practiced medicine to some extent and served as a minister of the old Dutch Reformed church. He was a man of intellectual ability and fine education, and married Cornelia Keirsted, of Kingston, New York, by whom he had three children: Dr. Wilhelmus, Casper, a farmer; and Caroline, wife of a Mr. Hardenburg, of Soapus, New York. Dr. Wilhelmus Mancius (grandfather) was born in 1739, became a physician and settled at Albany, this State, where he practiced until his death in 1808. He was active in political affairs, acting with that element that finally became known by the name of old-line whig. He was a prominent member of the Dutch Reformed church, and was mainly instrumental in organizing the Albany Medical society. He wedded Anna Ten Eyck, of Albany, and to their union were born three sons and one daughter: George W., who died December 1, 1823, at fifty-five years of age. Anna, who never married, and died December 25, 1855, aged seventy-nine years; Capt. Jacob, father of the subject of this sketch; and John, who was engaged for many years in the drug business at Albany. Capt. Jacob Mancius (father), received his education at the Albany academy, and was a man of far more than ordinary ability. He was engaged in the mercantile business at 61 State street, Albany, until 1830, when he retired from active life. He served as a lieutenant in the United States army during 1798 and 1799, and helped organize several companies in view of the threatened trouble with France. He was also a leader of the whig party, and served one term as sheriff of Albany county, during which time he superintended the execution at Albany of John Burns, for the murder of Captain Birdsell, of the United States army. Captain Mancius

died in 1833, at fifty-five years of age. He wedded Jane Ann Barber, who died in 1834, when in the forty-fifth year of year age. She was a daughter of Col. William Barber, of Hyde Park, New York. To Captain and Mrs. Mancius were born four children, one son and three daughters: Anna, wife of Dr. Edward McComb, who had charge successively of Cedar Keys hospital, on an island in the Gulf of Mexico, and Fortress Monroe hospital in Virginia; Cornelia, who married George Clinton Beekman, a celebrated lawyer and the maternal grandfather of Governor Clinton, of New York; Margaret, wife of Richard Yates, who was cashier of the old New York State bank of Albany; and George W., whose name appears at the head of this sketch, is now in his seventy-first year and the last of his name.

WILLIAM H. GRANGER, the proprietor of the Saratoga Baggage Express Company, and a man of energy and activity, is a son of James A. and Charlotte (Bullard) Granger, and was born at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, September 5, 1840. His father was a native of Sandy Hill, Washington county, New York, but came to Saratoga Springs when he was a small boy, and remained there until his death, which occurred February 7, 1889, when he was in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was by trade a harness maker, but was engaged nearly all of his life in the meat trade. He was a Free Mason, and in politics always supported the Democratic party. He served one term as constable of his town. He was a man of enterprisc, and greatly esteemed by all who were acquainted with him. His wife, Charlotte (Bullard) Granger, was of English descent, and was born at Saratoga Springs. In her religious faith she was Presbyterian. She died September 25, 1863, at the age of forty-seven years. Her father, Dr. Charles Bullard, was a practicing physician of Saratoga Springs. To James A. and Charlotte

Granger were born four sons and two daughters. James A. Granger, a son of Roswell Granger (grandfather), who was born in Massachusetts. He and his brother, Harvey Granger, settled at Grangerville, Saratoga county, and they carried on a general store and grist mill. They were also interested in lumbering. They once owned the ground on which now stands the Grand Union and Congress Hall hotels of Saratoga Springs, which was then forest, and off of which they cut the timber, sending it to New York city for ship masts. This was before the time of railroads, and they shipped their lumber by the river from Keysville to Troy. Having founded the village of Grangerville, it still retains their name. When they came to its site it was forest, now it is a thriving village and a part of the town of Northumberland. Roswell Granger was also proprietor of a hotel at Sandy Hill for a time, and during that time Gen. William Henry Harrison came through the village from Plattsburg, and as there was an infant boy in the Granger family at the time, it was naturally named William Harrison. This child, when he grew up, in turn transferred his name to his nephew, the subject of this sketch. The Grangers are of English descent, and the first of them who came to the United States was Launcelot Granger, who settled in Massachusetts prior to 1640. In 1653 he married Joanna Adams, daughter of Robert Adams, of Newbury, Massachusetts. They removed to Suffield, Connecticut, on September 4, 1674, and there Launcelot Granger died in September, 1689. They reared a family of eleven children. All the Grangers native to this country come of this fine old English family, transplanted to New England by Launcelot Granger.

William H. Granger was reared in the town of his nativity, and there received his education in the public schools. Leaving school he learned harness making, at which he worked but a short time, when he engaged in farming, which he followed until 1869. In that year

he connected himself with the Saratoga Baggage Express Company, of which he became proprietor the next year. His is a large business concern, and during the summer he works thirteen horses and employs a great many men.

In 1865 Mr. Granger was united in marriage with Ermina White, daughter of Charles F. White, of Corinth, this county. They had one child, a son, who was born August 13, 1869, and died February 26, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Granger are members of the Baptist church of Saratoga Springs.

William H. Granger is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons. In his political faith he has always been democratic, and at the present time is fire commissioner of his village. Mr. Granger gives that care and attention to his business, which he has largely built up, that has secured him not only success but has also won him recognition as a useful factor in the commercial progress of Saratoga Springs.

JAMES W. BROOKS traces his ancestry from two old and well known families of England, many of whose members were among the foremost manufacturers of the British empire. His career has been one of enduring and honorable success, and he is recognized as one of the prominent and influential citizens of his village and county. He is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Walker) Brooks, and was born in the great manufacturing city of Manchester, England, October 10, 1824. Benjamin Brooks was a descendant of the old and well known Brooks family of Yorkshire, England, and left his native city of Manchester in 1832 to settle at Waterford, this county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1851, when he had reached the fifty-fifth year of his age. Shortly after coming to Waterford he engaged in the manufacture of wrought iron nuts, washers and bolts, which business he conducted very successfully as long as he lived. He was a re-

liable business man and an excellent citizen, and had a host of friends. Mr. Brooks was a democrat in politics and an Episcopalian in religious belief and church membership. He wedded Mary Walker, a daughter of William Walker, a large manufacturer of cotton goods at Brussels, Belgium, who was a member of the large and wealthy Walker family of England, whose ancestry can be traced back for nearly five centuries in the history of that mighty country. Mrs. Brooks was a devout member of the Episcopal church, and passed from time to eternity when in the fifty-seventh year of her age.

James W. Brooks was brought, at eight years of age, by his parents to Waterford, where he grew to manhood and has resided during the greater part of his life. After his father's death, in 1851, he and his brother, Thomas, succeeded to the nut, washer and bolt manufacturing business, which they conducted until 1857, when they dissolved partnership. Mr. Brooks then went to Cohoes, this State, where at different times he served as superintendent of three of the largest knitting mills of that place. From Cohoes he went to Canada, where he was enabled by his years of practical experience and business success to successfully manage a large stock company which manufactured quantities of first-class and fast selling knit goods. He left Canada in 1881, on account of ill health, and returned to Waterford, which has been his home ever since. In politics Mr. Brooks is a democrat, and at the present time is serving on his third term as president of his village, beside holding the office of assessor of his town.

In the business world Mr. Brooks found early in life ample scope for his ability and that spirit of intelligent enterprise with which he is gifted, and it was not long until his initial venture in the nut business became a success. At Cohoes increased activity and success marked his efforts, and when he went to Canada he found a wide field for a wealth-pro-

ducing industry, which he managed and which felt the quickening effects of his superior management in every department during the many years that he remained at its head. Mr. Brooks is a Christian man and a member of Waterford Chapter, No. 169, Royal Arch Masons. He has won honorably the competency which he has acquired. No man is more ready to aid his friend or neighbor than James Brooks, and none take more pleasure in doing so than he. Mr. Brooks has one of the finest and most attractive homes in a pleasant part of the village, where he and his most estimable wife, by their cheerfulness and proverbial hospitality, make the many friends who visit them full welcome and happy. His residence is a large, handsome two-story brick building on Broad street, between First and Second streets, with a beautiful lawn around it. It was built over eighty years ago, but it is as firm and substantial as in the year it was erected. It is specially characterized by the ample hall with high ceiling of colonial times, which distinguished all the fashionable residences during the revolutionary period.

Mr. Brooks married Mary C. Curtis, of Waterford, and to their union were born two children: Mary L. and Josephine B. Mary L. Brooks died at nineteen years of age. Josephine B. Brooks married Gad H. Lee, and after his death she wedded Frank F. Follett, a member of the banking firm of S. C. Bull & Co., who is an active and successful business man of Waterford, and a member of the Baptist church, and is now serving as treasurer of the Baptist church, school board and Young Men's Christian Association of the village. Mrs. Follett is an amiable and intelligent woman, and her first husband, Gad H. Lee, was one of the ablest lawyers in Saratoga county. He was born at Bristol, Connecticut, was graduated at the Albany law school when but twenty-one years of age, and then came to Waterford, where he practiced successfully until his death, in 1884. In that year he and his wife attended the reunion of the Lee family

held at Hartford, Connecticut. He was not feeling well, and they went from Hartford to his old home at Bristol, that State, where he died, after an illness of only four days, on August 12, 1884. His funeral was one of the largest ever held at Waterford, the leading lawyers and ablest judges of the county being pall-bearers. At the time of his death Mr. Lee was serving his fourth term as president of the village, at times being its attorney and justice of the peace. He was a self-made man, one of great natural ability, a fine speaker, and of strict integrity, and was always a friend to the poor. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. Prominent in politics, he was a strong democrat, and had great political influence at his village and in the county. Gad H. Lee was a personal friend of Governor Flower, with whom he was in correspondence for several years. Governor Flower, in a letter of condolence to his widow, said he felt it an honor to call Gad H. Lee his friend, and told others that he considered Mr. Lee as one of the truest friends he ever had in the great Empire state.

GEORGE H. DAWSON, a Union soldier of the late civil war, and the energetic proprietor of the well-known Dawson flouring mill of near Charlton, is a son of John and Samantha (Peek) Dawson, and was born at Glenville, Schenectady county, New York, January 14, 1843. His paternal grandfather, John Dawson, was a life-long resident and prosperous farmer of Glenville. He married Jemima Groat, and to their union was born six sons and one daughter: Simon, Cornelius, Isaac, John, William, Peter and Jane. The youngest son, John Dawson (father), was born in 1812, and lived to reach his seventy-sixth year, dying April 20, 1890. He was a farmer by occupation and owned and operated a grist and saw mill. He was a whig and republican in politics, and wedded Samantha Peek, who

was a daughter of Albert Peek, and passed away January 30, 1890, at seventy-nine years of age. They reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Simon, Charlotte, Cornelius, George H., Isaac, Mary J., Charles G. and Estella. Of these children, Charlotte and Cornelius are now dead, while Mary J. married Charles Hadsall, and Estella is the wife of Henry Vosburg.

George H. Dawson was reared on his father's farm, received his education in the common schools, and then learned the trade of miller, which he followed until 1864. On the 10th of September of that year he enlisted in Co. F, 13th New York heavy artillery, and served nine months, being honorably discharged from the Federal service at Norfolk, Virginia, on the 21st of June, 1865. Returning from the army he engaged in farming and milling, which he has pursued successfully up to the present time. Mr. Dawson is a member of Post No. 46, Grand Army of the Republic, at Ballston. In politics he is a republican, and while not unduly prominent in political affairs or seeking for office, yet served one term as collector of his native town in Schenectady county. He is practically a business man who gives his attention mainly to his agricultural and milling operations.

On January 7, 1875, Mr. Dawson was united in marriage with Ida Main, daughter of Simon P. Main, of Glenville, Schenectady county. Their union has been blessed with five children: Bertie, Alexander, Hiram, John and Nelson.

CHARLES F. WAIT, a Union soldier of the late civil war, and a former resident of the Pacific slope, who has been successfully engaged in farming in his native town of Galway for several years, is a son of Reuben and Ruby (Coffin) Wait, and was born in the town of Galway, Saratoga county, New York, February 5, 1841. He received his education in the common schools of the town of Galway. On August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Co. I, 115th

New York infantry, for three years or during the war, and served nearly that length of time, being honorably discharged on June 17, 1865, at Raleigh, North Carolina, on account of the war being over. He was one of the eleven thousand men surrendered at Harper's Ferry by General Miles. He was paroled, and, after being exchanged, served on detached duty in the medical purveyor's office until he was discharged. Returning from the army to Saratoga county he did not engage in any line of regular business, but soon left for San Francisco, California, where he was an operator in a telegraph office for six years. At the end of that time his health became impaired by the close confinement of his work, and he returned to Galway, where he purchased his present farm, which contains one hundred and twenty-two acres, and lies three miles from the village of Galway. The outdoor exercise in connection with the management of his farm has improved his health to some extent, and he has made a success of farming, being now one of the prosperous and leading farmers of the section in which he resides. Mr. Wait is a past commander and the present adjutant of William B. Carpenter Post, No. 634, Grand Army of the Republic; and is a past grand and present officer of Chuctanunda Lodge, No. 263, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a republican in politics, and ranks high in business and Grand Army and Odd Fellow circles.

On August 15, 1865, Mr. Wait was united in marriage with Alice H. Loomis, of Galway, and to their union have been born three children, of whom but one is living, a daughter, named Alice D. Mrs. Wait is a granddaughter of Solomon Loomis, who was a carpenter by trade, and her parents, Gilbert and Alice H. Loomis, were both descendants of families that came over in the Mayflower.

Charles F. Wait is of German descent, and his grandfather, Reuben Wait, sr., came, prior to 1793, to the town of Galway, where his son, Reuben Wait (father), was born March 24,

1798. Reuben Wait owned and cultivated a small but productive farm, and was an extensive manufacturer of wooden ware, especially in the line of churns and washing tubs. He was a steady and industrious man, a good citizen and a kind friend. He was a member of the Christian church, of which he was an unostentatious but exceedingly useful member. Mr. Wait died in February, 1872, and his remains were interred in Barkerville cemetery. He married Ruby Coffin, a daughter of Latham Coffin, of Providence. Mrs. Wait died in March, 1881, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Wait had two children: Elmina, wife of Samuel Mosher; and Charles F., the subject of this sketch.

JOHN F. BELL, a useful citizen and a successful business man of the town of Charlton, is a son of James and Annie (Ferguson) Bell, and was born at West Charlton, in the town of Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, October 10, 1820. He received his education in the district schools of his day, and then engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he has followed successfully ever since. He now owns the farm on which his grandfather, James Bell, settled in 1783. This farm is fertile and well watered, contains one hundred and thirty-two acres of land, and lies five miles from the village of Charlton, and Mr. Bell has given such considerate attention to its improvement that it ranks to-day as one of the best farms in the town. Mr. Bell is a stanch republican in politics. He is a strict member of the United Presbyterian church, with which he united over thirty years ago. While not seeking for large gains in speculative enterprises he has carefully and honorably conducted his business so as to insure safe returns, and thus has acquired a competency. All of his investments have been judiciously made and have been attended with successful results.

John F. Bell, on December 31, 1857, mar-

ried Mary A. Donnan, daughter of Alexander Donnan, of Charlton.

In nationality Mr. Bell is Scotch. His grandfather, James Bell, sr., was a native of Scotland, and in 1770 came to New York, where he settled some distance below the present city of Albany. He served for seven years in the revolutionary war, being a teamster in the commissary department, and serving under the immediate command of Capt. Morgan Lewis. After the close of the war he came to what is now the town of Charlton, this county, where he purchased and settled on the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. He died in 1806. He married, and one of his children was James Bell (father), who was born near Albany, this State, January 27, 1778, and came with his parents to the town of Charlton, where he was principally reared, and where he passed his life as a farmer. He was a whig in political opinion, served for many years as an elder in the United Presbyterian church, and was a leading and influential man in his community. He lived honorably and uprightly, and passed from time to eternity on November 22d, 1839, when in the sixty-first year of his age. On November 18, 1806, Mr. Bell married Annie Ferguson, and to their union were born nine children, seven sons and two daughters: James, a farmer living in Galway; Mary, wife of Alexander Gilchrist; Alexander F., a lawyer living in Ionia, Michigan; John and Robert (both died young); Margaret, wife of Robert M. Brown, of Schenectady, this State; John F. (subject); Colin F., a grain and stock dealer in McGregor, Iowa; and Joseph N. (died young). Mrs. Bell, who was an amiable woman, and died June 8, 1830, at Charlton, was a daughter of Colin Ferguson, a well-to-do farmer and highly respected citizen of the county.

E. PORTER SCOTT, one of the most respected citizens of Waterford, is a native of that village, having been born there

December 23, 1828, of William and Laura (Porter) Scott.

The Scotts have been residents of Waterford for more than a century. Ira Scott (grandfather) was a native of Vermont, but coming to the State of New York, he became one of the earliest settlers of the village above mentioned. Born in 1762, and died there in 1814.

William Scott, son of Ira, and father of the subject of our sketch, was a life-long resident of Waterford, where he was born February 10, 1794, and died June 28, 1886. He was a general merchant, dealing in groceries, dry goods and grains, from 1816 until 1853, and was very successful in his business. He was a very active, enterprising man up to his death. He was president, until its close, of the old Saratoga bank in Waterford. He took the greatest interest in everything that tended to advance the welfare of his native place, and like all men of his energy and strong personality, had many devoted friends. He was a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church. In politics he affiliated with the democrats and had served as supervisor of his town.

The Scotts are of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Scott's mother was also a native of Waterford, where she died in 1879, in her seventy-sixth year. She was in her religious faith a Presbyterian. The Porters are a prominent and much respected family. The maternal grandfather of the subject of our sketch, Elisha Porter, came from Vermont to Waterford, and there remained until his death. He was a physician in active practice. He died in 1840, at the age of sixty-seven years.

E. Porter Scott grew up in his native village, where he also passed the years of his early manhood, receiving his education in the common schools of that town. After leaving school he entered his father's store, where he continued until 1864, part of the time being in the business alone. In the autumn of 1864 he went to the oil region of Pennsylvania and was engaged in putting in wells for oil

operators. In 1868 he went to Chicago, where, for eleven years, he was engaged as a clerk, and at Racine and Rock Island. In 1879 he returned to Waterford, and there he continued to reside, retired from active business.

Mr. Scott was married in 1857 to Miss Annie Sims, of Newark, New Jersey. He is a democrat, and a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons. He lives in a handsome home on Broad street, which is also the home of Miss Mary S. Scott, his only sister, who is unmarried.

Mr. Scott has one brother, Ira Scott, who is a lawyer, residing in Lansing, Michigan. He was born December 25, 1826, and married Miss Esther Kennedy, of Saratoga county, by whom he has two daughters: Sophia, now married to James M. Turner, of Lansing, Michigan, and Abbie Kennedy, the wife of Dr. Howard W. Longgear, of Detroit, Michigan, who is a prominent physician of that city. Ira Scott was a practicing lawyer of Chicago for twenty-eight years, in partnership with William H. King, who originally belonged to Saratoga county. In 1881 Mr. Ira Scott removed to Lansing, where he still lives, a wealthy man, retired from business.

The Scott family is one of the oldest and most respected families of the county, and one which can look back with pride on generations of progenitors of unsullied reputation, undeviating integrity, and splendid energy, the kind of humanity to form a proper foundation for the "finest nation in the world."

FRANK J. SHERMAN, M. D., one of the popular and successful young physicians of Ballston Spa, and a member of the State Medical association, who is also serving as supervisor of the town of Milton, and an energetic, well educated and cultured gentleman, is a son of Dr. Franklin A. and Mary (Clark) Sherman, and a native of Oswego county, New York, where he was born February 2, 1858. The Shermans are one of the

oldest families of Vermont, where it was planted in colonial times, and where Smith Sherman, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and lived all his life, dying at Castleton, that State, in 1869, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He was the first man to open and operate a marble quarry in the county of Rutland, that State, and was engaged in the marble business nearly all his life. Enterprising and progressive, he maintained his place at the head of that industry in his section for many years, and accumulated a considerable fortune. The members of the Sherman family, which is quite numerous in that State, are nearly all interested in the marble business, and own and operate some of the largest marble quarries in Vermont.

Dr. Franklin A. Sherman, youngest son of Smith Sherman, and father of Dr. Frank J. Sherman, was born at Barre, Vermont, November 9, 1828, studied medicine and was graduated from the medical department of the Castleton Medical college in 1850. He went to Sandy Hill, Washington county, New York, where he remained two years. In 1853 he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and for two years was successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in that city. Returning to New York in 1854, he located in Oswego county, and for a period of ten years was actively engaged in the practice of his profession in that county. In 1865 he removed to Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, and has practiced in this village ever since, being associated since 1880 with his son, Dr. Frank J. Sherman. The elder Dr. Sherman has been a life long democrat, and for many years an active and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1852 he married Mary Clark, a daughter of Col. Almon Clark, of Sandy Hill, this State. To them was born a family of three children, one son and two daughters: Mattie G. and Mary E. Mrs. Mary Sherman died in 1880, aged fifty-two years. Since then Dr. Franklin A. Sherman has resided with his son, and they have practiced together.

Frank J. Sherman was brought to the village of Ballston Spa by his father in 1865, when little more than four years of age, and was reared and educated here. After leaving the Ballston Spa high school, he read medicine with his father, and later matriculated at the university of Vermont, then located at Burlington, that State, from the medical department of which old and time-honored institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1880—exactly thirty years after his father had been graduated from the same department. He immediately returned to Ballston Spa and began the practice of his profession. Inheriting many of the qualities that mark the true physician, and having carefully prepared himself for the practice of the healing art by earnest study under some of the best physicians of his day, it is not surprising that he met with early appreciation, and soon had a large and lucrative practice, which has constantly increased to the present time. He is a member of the State Medical association, and a regular reader and occasional contributor to some of the best medical journals of the country, always abreast of the advancing thought of the age, and ready to avail himself of new discoveries or improved methods in the profession to which he has dedicated his life and talents.

On October 28, 1885, Dr. Sherman was united in marriage to Minnie C. Medbery, youngest daughter of Stephen B. Medbery, of the village of Ballston Spa. Following the political traditions of his family, the Doctor is a stanch democrat, though too earnestly devoted to his profession to take much active part in political affairs. In the spring of 1892 Dr. Sherman was elected to the position of supervisor of the town of Milton, and is now discharging the duties of that office in a manner very satisfactory and acceptable to the general public. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ballston Spa.

ROBERT KELLY, an ex-supervisor of the town of Galway, Saratoga county, and a wounded Union veteran of the late civil war, is one of the leading farmers of the town of Galway, and has served efficiently for several years as president of the Galway Fire Insurance Company. He is a son of Robert, sr., and Isabella (McKindley) Kelly, and was born on the farm on which he now resides, in the town of Galway, Saratoga county, New York, June 26, 1832. He received his education in the common schools of his native town, and was engaged continuously in farming until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. H, 153d New York infantry, then under command of Capt. George H. McGlaughlin, who afterward became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. Mr. Kelly participated in all the battles and skirmishes of his regiment, and saw hard and active service under Banks in the ill-fated Red River expedition, and in the magnificent campaign of Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. He took part in seven regular engagements: Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 8 and 9, 1864; Cane River Crossing and Mansura Plains, in the same State, on April 25 and May 16, of same year; and Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and the great struggle at Cedar Creek, Virginia, September 19 and 22 and October 19, 1864. He was wounded in the left shoulder by a rifle ball at Pleasant Hill, and in a charge at Cedar Creek was struck by a musket ball that entered his face at the left side of his nose and came out in front of his right ear. The last wound closed his active service in the field, and after remaining for seven months in the hospital at Germantown, Pennsylvania, he was honorably discharged on May 19, 1865, after serving two years and nine months. Returning from the army, Mr. Kelly resumed farming, from which he retired a few years ago. He owns the old homestead farm, which contains one hundred and twenty-eight acres of good farming, grazing and timber land, and lies about one mile south of the village of Galway. He is a

member and the adjutant of William B. Carpenter Post, No. 634, Grand Army of the Republic, and a member and elder of the West Charlton United Presbyterian church. In politics he has always supported the Republican party, and while never aspiring to any office, yet has served for three terms as supervisor of his town, and held for three years the office of president of the board of education of his village. Mr. Kelly is a director and the president of the Galway Fire Insurance Company, which was organized in 1858, and has a capital of three hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and sixty dollars. This insurance company has had a very successful career, and owes considerable of its prosperity to the careful and safe policy pursued by the directors and other officers of the company and Mr. Kelly, as its chief executive officer. Mr. Kelly is also a trustee and the president of the Galway Cemetery association. He and his wife are members of the American Bible society, and his services have been in demand for several years in every work for the improvement and prosperity of his town.

On September 20, 1883, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage with Eliza Shaw, daughter of Robert and Lucy Shaw, prominent residents of Galway. Mr. Shaw served several terms as deputy sheriff.

The Kelly family was founded in this country by William Kelly, who married Helen Major, and came from the lowlands of Scotland to New York in 1774. In October of that year he became the pioneer settler of the town of Galway, where he settled in the woods, sheltering for a few days under a bark, brush and pole structure, made against the side of a fallen tree on the land which he purchased and afterward cleared up into a farm. He and his wife were devout and useful members of the early United Presbyterian church of Galway (now West Charlton), which they assisted in founding. They lived lives of honesty and respectability, and reared a family of thrifty, industrious and respectable children. Their

children were: Elizabeth, who first saw the light on November 1, 1774, and was the first white child born within the town of Galway, and Robert, who was born May 25, 1786. Robert Kelly (father) was a man of fair education, was one of the successful and prosperous farmers of his town, and died September 2, 1853. He was a whig and a United Presbyterian, and so lived that he honored his church and left a reputation in the world of which his descendants may be justly proud. He married Isabella McKindley, who was a daughter of John and Ann McKindley, of Galway, and who died December 26, 1858, when in the sixty-sixth year of her age. Their children who grew to manhood and womanhood and are still living are: Ann E., John M., of Charlton village, Saratoga county; William, and Robert, the subject of this sketch; Robert and John M. being the only living members of this family.

DANIEL H. HANKS, M. D., a second cousin of Abraham Lincoln, and an energetic and successful physician of Ballston Lake, New York, who has served for three years as president of the Saratoga County Eclectic Medical society, is a son of Asa and Jemima (McClain) Hanks, and was born at Duncansburg, Schenectady county, New York, February 14, 1824. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Hanks, was a brother to Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln, the mother of the great and mighty Abraham Lincoln, the only other man who in the American roll of honor stands by the side of Washington. Thomas Hanks was a blacksmith by trade, and resided all his life in the State of Vermont. He married and had five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom were Jason, Asa and Harris. Asa Hanks, father of Dr. Hanks, was born in Hedford, Vermont, in 1798, and after attending the district schools, learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed until his health became impaired so that he could not stand the

hard labor of the shop. He then worked at shoemaking for some years before his death, which occurred August 21, 1866. He was a man of good education for his day, and at twenty-one years of age came to the town of Duncansburg, Schenectady county, New York, where he resided mostly during the remainder of his life. He was a Jacksonian democrat, and afterward a republican in politics, held several town offices and always had the courage of his convictions in political affairs. At twenty-three years of age he married Jemima McClain, daughter of John McClain, of Schoharie county. Mrs. Hanks died December 17, 1880, when in the eightieth year of her age. Their children were: Mary C., wife of James March, of Wisconsin; Sarah, married Hiram Bruce, of Gloversville, New York; Lydia A., wife of Meritt Purdy, of Rochester, New York; Miriam L., of Wisconsin; Judith A., wife of Abijah Bruce; William H. S., of Warren county; Dr. Daniel H.; and Margaret P., wife of William Hutchinson, of Rochester, this State.

Daniel H. Hanks received his education in the common schools and Johnstown academy, and read medicine with Dr. Samuel E. Treadwell, Havre de Grace, Maryland. He attended lectures at Lombard Street Medical college, of Baltimore, Maryland, and was graduated from the Medical college, in 1854. After obtaining his first course of lectures he went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged for one year in a drug store. From Philadelphia he went to Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, as manager of a lumbering enterprise and also was company physician. Leaving there one year later he was successively engaged in the practice of his profession at Glenn, Montgomery county, for two years; West Galway for three years and a half; Charlton for three years; Rockford, Illinois, eight months; Leavenworth, Kansas, one year; Courtland, Illinois, eight months; and then at Gloversville, this State, a second time, for nine months. From Gloversville he came in 1872 to Ballston

Lake, where he has been engaged ever since in the active and successful practice of his chosen profession. Dr. Hanks has been president for three years of the Saratoga County Eclectic Medical society, of which he also was censor for two years.

In 1848 Dr. Hanks married Harriet Hawks, who was a daughter of John Hawks, of Deerfield, Massachusetts, and died in 1851, leaving one child, a son, named John F. In 1864 Dr. Hanks married for his second wife, Evaline Cole, who was a daughter of Orris Cole, of Northville, Fulton county, and died in 1867, leaving two children, who are both dead. In 1874 Dr. Hanks married Ellen Stewart, daughter of Duncan Stewart, of Gloversville, this State. She died August 16, 1878, and in October, 1883, he wedded Emma White, of West Troy, New York.

Dr. Daniel H. Hanks is a republican in politics, has held several town offices, and always takes an active interest in the political issues of the day. His many years of active professional labor in four of the great States of the American Union has well qualified him for the intelligent and successful practice of his chosen profession.

HIRAM W. HAYS, so long connected with the management of Congress Spring at Saratoga, and now the efficient manager of the Empire Spring, is a son of Benjamin F. and Amanda (Taylor) Hays, and was born on the banks of Saratoga Lake, in the town of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, on the third day of June, 1837. Benjamin F. Hays was a native of Mayfield, Saratoga county, and passed his entire life in his native county, where he followed the trade of carpenter and builder. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics was a democrat. He died in Saratoga Springs in 1889, at the age of seventy-nine years, having resided in that town since 1849. His father, Nathaniel Hays (grandfather),

was born in 1785, and was one of Saratoga county's earliest settlers. He was buried in Corinth, this county. The Hays and Taylors are of English descent. Mrs. Amanda (Taylor) Hays, wife of Benjamin F. Hays, was born in the town of Mayfield, Saratoga county. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and on June 29, 1855, died, at the early age of forty-five years.

Hiram W. Hays spent the most of his youth in the town of his nativity and received his early education in the common schools of that village. Leaving school he went to the city of New York in the interests of the Empire Spring, acting there as agent for G. W. Weston & Company, then proprietors. He remained there until 1862. On August 31st of that year he enlisted in Co. H, 77th New York infantry, and served until May 18, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out of the Federal service in Albany, New York. During the most of the time of his service he was acting adjutant and chief clerk respectively of the draft rendezvous and Ira Harris United States general hospital, at Albany. After the war had closed he returned to Saratoga Springs to re-engage in the mineral water business, in which he has remained ever since, and indeed it has been his life business, as excepting the time of his military service he has always been connected with the great springs at Saratoga. His experience antedates that of any other Spring superintendent now in the business. For twenty-five years he was connected with the Congress spring, two years of which time he was general manager of Congress spring company, and for the past two years he has been manager of the Empire spring company.

On May 21, 1867, Mr. Hays was united in marriage with Alice J. Rutledge, of Albany, New York. Mrs. Hays died March 2, 1891, leaving three children: Alice May, Anna Louise and Hedera W. Their eldest daughter, Aestas G. Hays, died September 23, 1884, at the age of sixteen years.



Hiram W. Hays is a member of the Baptist church, of which his wife was also a member. He is a member of Putnam Lodge, No. 134, Ancient Order United Workmen; Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons; Rising Sun Chapter, No. 131, Royal Arch Masons; and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Luther M. Wheeler Post, No. 92, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a past commander. He is a democrat and has served as a trustee of his village and excise commissioner of his town, and ranks among the prominent leading and influential citizens of Saratoga Springs.

JAMES LEE SCOTT, a graduate of Williams college, and a prominent member of the Saratoga county bar, and who held with credit and honor for several years important civil offices which he received by direct appointment of President Cleveland and Senator Hill, when they were the chief executives of the Empire State, is a son of Judge George Gordon and Lucy Pitkin (Lee) Scott, and was born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, New York, January 9, 1856. He was reared and received his elementary education at his native village, and then, in 1872, entered Williams college, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, from which well known institution of learning he was graduated in the class of the centennial year. Leaving college he read law with his father, and then took the senior year course of the celebrated Columbia law school of New York city, from which he graduated with high standing in the class of 1878. Shortly after graduation from the law school he was admitted to the Saratoga county bar, in September, 1878, and then commenced the active practice of his profession at Ballston Spa, where he has a large and remunerative patronage.

On October 27, 1886, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Nathalie Hall, daughter of

Theodore Parsons Hall, of the city of Detroit, Michigan. Their union has been blessed with one child, a son, named Brenton Hall, who was born February 1, 1890.

James L. Scott is a strong democrat. He is one of the active and influential leaders of his party, and has been a member and the secretary for several years of the Democratic county committee, of which he was chairman for one year. In 1883 he was appointed by Governor Cleveland as a commissioner of the United States deposit fund, which position he filled efficiently until he resigned in 1886. On December 7, 1886, he was appointed by Governor Hill as clerk of the courts of Saratoga county to fill the unexpired term of Seth Whalen, who had died. Mr. Scott entered upon the duties of this office with his usual energy and industry, and served the people very satisfactorily until January 1, 1888. His care and attention to all matters of the clerk's office rendered him popular with the public, and he retired with the respect and esteem of all who came in contact with him as a county official. In financial affairs Mr. Scott has taken some interest, and has frequently served his village in matters of finance. He is a director and the vice-president of the Ballston Spa National bank, and as a financier has always advocated a conservative but safe policy.

As a lawyer Mr. Scott has been successful, and has attained high standing at the Saratoga county bar; and although not neglecting general practice, yet has within the last few years devoted the larger part of his time to real estate and surrogate practice, in which he has achieved notable success. His practice extends beyond this county, and he is frequently called as counsel in important cases in other counties. To his profession he devotes zeal and industry, and any man's cause intrusted to his hands receives careful and critical attention. He is assiduous in the preparation of all his business that comes into court, and relies more on the weight of evidence and a

careful preparation to win a case than upon eloquence or oratory before the jury.

James Lee Scott is one of the class of men who never sacrifice their independence by shaping their policy to suit the opinions of any one. He is conscientious in his convictions, and battles fearlessly for whatever cause enlists his efforts. He blends with solid acquirements lighter accomplishments, and in public station and private life has ever been a true gentleman.

The Scott family traces its old world ancestry back many generations to Benjamin Scott, an English colonist in Ireland, in the reign of James I. of England. A descendant of this Benjamin Scott was George Scott (great-grandfather), who left Londonderry, Ireland, in 1773, and in the next year settled in a wilderness portion of what is now the town of Ballston Spa, where he cleared out a large farm. During the Munroe raid in 1780 his dwelling was attacked and plundered, and he was stricken down by three tomahawk blows and left for dead, but recovered and lived to an advanced age. He married Jane Gordon, a sister of Gen. James Gordon, and their only child, James Scott, was born on the Gordon place, in the present town of Ballston, January 31, 1774. James Scott was a noted surveyor, and always resided within the town of Ballston, where he died January 18, 1857. He married Mary Botsford, a native of Derby, Connecticut, who died November 19, 1857, at eighty years of age. To their union was born, May 11, 1811, an only child, Judge George Gordon Scott (father), whose long and useful life was passed in the interests of his fellow citizens and the advancement of his county. Judge Scott was graduated from Union college in 1831, read law with Palmer & Goodrich, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He then engaged in the practice of his profession at Ballston Spa, in which he continued successfully until his death, which occurred September 7, 1886, when he was in the seventy-sixty year of his age. In 1838 he was

commissioned as judge of the county courts, but resigned before the expiration of his term. He served as a member of assembly in 1856 and again in 1857, and in the latter year was elected as State Senator from the Fifteenth district. At the end of his senatorial term he declined a re-election. In 1861 he was the democratic nominee for comptroller of New York, but was defeated by Lucius Robinson, who was afterward governor of the State. While ever prominent and active in county affairs he never neglected his village and town, and was ever ready to labor in their best interests. He served for twenty consecutive terms as supervisor of the town of Ballston, and was twice chairman of the board. Judge Scott was selected in 1876 to deliver the centennial historical address, which duty he very ably performed. He presided the next year at the centennial of the battle of Bemus Heights, and opened the exercises with an appropriate address. Judge Scott married Lucy Pitkin Lee, who was a daughter of Hon. Joel Lee, of Ballston Spa, and who died January 10, 1883, at sixty-nine years of age. To their union were born six children, three of whom survive, and who are: Mary G. Clark, Carrie F. McCreedy, and James Lee Scott, whose name heads this sketch.

ROBERT SWANICK, proprietor of the Congress Hall billiard room of Saratoga, Springs, is a son of James and Ann (Walsh) Swanick, and was born in County Mayo, province of Connaught, Ireland, December 10, 1843. His parents were both of Irish descent and birth, but removed to Manchester, England, in 1848, and remained there until 1855, when they came to the United States, and settled at Saratoga Springs, where they remained until their death. His father, who died in November, 1861, at the age of sixty-six years, was a democrat in politics, a stone mason by trade, and a member of the Catholic church. Mrs. Swanick died in August, 1890, when in

the ninetieth year of her age. She was a strict member of the Catholic church.

Robert Swanick came to Saratoga Springs with his parents when he was eleven years of age. He received his education in the common schools of that place, and was engaged as clerk in a grocery store and as a bartender in a hotel until about 1870, when he engaged in the retail liquor trade. He opened the first saloon and restaurant in the new railroad place, and in 1874 assumed management of the Emmett House at Saratoga Springs, which he successfully conducted until 1877. In that year he took charge of the Congress Hall billiard room, which he has managed with success ever since. In connection with his work at Congress Hall he managed the French pools at the Saratoga race track for several years, and was for some time connected with the French pools at Jerome park, and with the Louisville, Kentucky, race tracks. He also managed a billiard room in the Arcade at Saratoga Springs for six years.

On November 1, 1874, in the city of New York, Mr. Swanick was united in marriage with Margaret McQuade, daughter of Patrick McQuade, of Fermanagh, Ireland. They have two children, a son and a daughter: James R. and Mary L.

Robert Swanick is a member of the Catholic church, Lodge No. 134, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Exempt Firemen's association, having been an active fireman for over twenty-one years in the volunteer department. In his party affiliations he is a democrat.

JOHN M. KELLY, a member of the oldest pioneer family of the town of Galway, and a worthy and highly respected citizen of the village of Charlton, is a son of Robert and Isabella (McKinley) Kelly, and was born on the Kelly homestead farm in the town of Galway, Saratoga county, New York, April 14, 1824. The first settlement in the

town of Galway was made by William Kelly, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. William Kelly was born and reared in the famous lowlands of Scotland, and in October, 1774, came to what is now the town of Galway, and which then was in the woods. In the unbroken forest he cast about for a shelter, and nothing better offering he stripped the bark from a large fallen tree, and then used it for the roof of a temporary brush and pole structure pitched against one side of the same tree. With the usual prudence and characteristic energy of the Scotch race, he conquered all the trials and difficulties of pioneer life, and in his declining years enjoyed a comfortable home won by his own industry. William Kelly and his wife, Helen Kelly, were consistent and useful members of the United Presbyterian church. Their children were: Elizabeth, the first white child born in the town of Galway, whose natal day was November 1, 1774, and Robert, born May 25, 1786.

Robert Kelly was reared on the farm, and after receiving a practical education in the limited schools of that day, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed successfully until his death, which occurred September 2, 1853. A whig in politics and a United Presbyterian in religion, he lived a straightforward life, and at his death was respected by all who knew him. He uniformly refused to allow the use of his name in connection with the candidacy for any public office, and in his farm affairs found scope for the exercise of his energies. He married Isabella McKinley, who was a daughter of John and Ann McKinley, of Galway, and passed away September 2, 1853, at sixty-seven years of age. Their children were: Ann E., John M., William, and Robert.

John M. Kelly grew to manhood on the farm, received his education in the common schools and Galway academy, and then engaged in farming, which he followed until within the last few years, when he retired from active life. He is now a resident of the village

of Charlton, and still takes his accustomed interest in the political and religious affairs of his town. Mr. Kelly is a republican politically, and has served as excise commissioner. He is a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church, to which he contributes liberally.

On June 1, 1859, Mr. Kelly married Elizabeth Donnan, daughter of James Donnan, of Galway, and to their union was born one child, a son, Charles L., who died in infancy. Mrs. Kelly died in September, 1864, and on October 6, 1869, Mr. Kelly wedded Lydia M. Haynes, widow of Andrew J. Haynes, and a daughter of Zebulon and Margaret Cook, of Charlton.

ALEXANDER S. HAYS, the well-known confectioner of Saratoga Springs, is the oldest merchant in that village, in the sense of having been engaged in business there longer than any other one now in business. He is a son of Stephen C. and Lydia (Alexander) Hays, and is a native of Galway, Saratoga county, New York, having been born there April 1, 1826. Stephen C. Hays was a life-long resident of Saratoga county. He was born there near the close of the last century, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1860, when he was sixty-five years of age, and was caused by being kicked by a horse. He followed the occupation of farming in Galway, was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and politically was a republican. During his life he filled many of the town offices. James Hays, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from New Jersey and settled in Saratoga county, at the village now called Galway, then known as Jersey Hill, as early as 1800, where he was a farmer and a tailor, and died at a very old age. Mrs. Lydia Hays, widow of Stephen C. Hays, is also a native of Saratoga county. She is now in her ninety-first year, resides with her son and is a member of the Presbyterian church at Galway. Her father, John Alexander, was a Scotchman, but came to the

United States when a young man and located in the town of Galway, where he followed the occupation of farming until his death in 1848, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Alexander S. Hays grew up to manhood on his father's farm and received his education in the common schools and in Galway academy. He left home at twenty years of age to work for Joel Root, a baker, of Saratoga Springs, and three years after, in 1849, he became a partner in the business, and remained so until 1852, when he bought the entire business, which he continued for five years. He then began the manufacture of confectionery, a business in which he is still engaged, both as a wholesale and retail dealer. He has been very successful and enjoys a very lucrative trade, which he carries on in the same house in which he began his active career forty-seven years ago. In no sense has Mr. Hays been a "rolling stone;" his business has always been conducted on strictly conservative principles, and he has reaped the reward of his own industry and strict business integrity, in the respect of his fellow townsmen and in the possession of some valuable real estate at Saratoga Springs.

Alexander Hays has been twice married. In 1852 he married Maria C. Cook, who was a daughter of Spencer Cook, of Galway, and who died in 1888, leaving two children, a son and a daughter: Lewis H. and Lydia A. On February 19, 1890, Mr. Hays wedded Mrs. Eliza (Cline) Pettit, of Saratoga Springs, a daughter of Hon. John P. Cline, of Oppenheim, Fulton county, New York.

In political opinion Mr. Hays is a republican, and he has served as assessor of his town. He is a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian church.

HON. WILLIAM D. SUNDERLIN, an ex-member of assembly, and the senior member of the Brolytic Gypse Company, of Mechanicville, is a reliable business man of

the county, who has taken an active part for the last quarter of a century in every movement for the restoration of fertility to the impoverished soil of the State. He is a son of Myron and Eunice A. (Brockway) Sunderlin, and was born at Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York, August 26, 1826. He grew to manhood at Broadalbin, where he received the limited education that was imparted by the early common schools of that day. Leaving school he was successively engaged as an employé of a paper manufacturing company, and as a clerk in a country store. After this he went to Iowa where he was a member of an Indian fur trading expedition for two years, and then returned to Troy, New York, to become a clerk in the canal collector's office. Three years later he became collector of canal tolls, and in a short time engaged in the lime business at West Troy, Albany county, which he followed successfully for upwards of fifteen years. At the end of this time, in 1876, he went as superintendent to Howe's Corners, Schoharie county, where he was engaged in the lime and cement business for two years. He then returned to Troy, served as superintendent of the Champlain canal from 1880 to 1883, and in the latter year was appointed as superintendent of Division No. 1, Champlain, and Section No. 1, Erie canal, positions of great responsibility and which were never held before or since by the same person. These positions he resigned the ensuing year to engage in the lime business at Mechanicville, where two years later, in 1886, he formed the present Brolytic Gypse Company, which immediately erected their present plaster and fertilizer works. They employ a regular force of twelve men, manufacture fertilizers and farmers' plaster, and have built up a large and flourishing trade in Saratoga, Rensselaer, Washington, Essex and Albany counties. Mr. Sunderlin patented the Brolytic Gypse plaster and has just received a patent on an orchard pruning implement, which he invented some months ago. He also has patented a clay

dryer, which is highly recommended by those who have tested it.

On September 2, 1856, Mr. Sunderlin married Sarah R. Clark, daughter of R. P. Clark, of Johnstown, New York.

In politics Mr. Sunderlin supports the principles of the Republican party, and in 1870-71 represented the Fourth Assembly district of Albany county in the legislature of New York, serving during his term on several important committees. He is a member of Evening Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of West Troy, this State, and has labored long and earnestly for the upbuilding and practical improvement of American agriculture.

The Sunderlin family is of Scottish descent, and was founded in eastern New York in the seventeenth century, during the latter half of which we have mention of Dennis Sunderlin (grandfather), as a native and resident of Dutchess county. Dennis Sunderlin removed in early life to Hoosic, Rensselaer county, which he afterward left to become one of the pioneer settlers in the town of Broadalbin, Fulton county. There he built a cabin in the woods and cleared out a farm of two hundred acres. Mr. Sunderlin died December 6, 1846, at seventy-two years of age. He was an ardent whig and a strong anti-Mason, and in religious faith and church membership was a Baptist. He married Molly Converse, and to their union were born a family of six sons and two daughters: Myron, Samuel, Sallie Kasson, Loren, Jacob, Lura, Charles and John. The eldest son, Myron Sunderlin (father), was born at Hoosic, Rensselaer county, January 1, 1800. He received a practical English education, and learned the trade of wheelwright, which he followed for some time. He was a man of great mechanical ability, and gave his attention for many years to railroad building. He superintended the construction of the Schenectady & Utica railroad and that part of the Delaware & Hudson railway from Ballston Spa to Saratoga Springs. He also constructed a large forge and dam in Clinton county, and

built the Amsterdam bridge on the Mohawk river at Amsterdam. He was a whig and a Baptist, and died June 2, 1880, aged eighty years. He married Eunice A. Brockway, who was a daughter of Nathan Brockway, and who died April 5, 1880, when in the seventy-fifth year of her age. They were the parents of two children: Nathan B. and Hon. William D., the subject of this sketch.

FREDERICK TARRANT, one of the active business men and a member of the well known plumbing firm of Tarrant & Co., of Saratoga Springs, is a son of John and Eliza (Silvernail) Tarrant, and was born in Rensselaer county, New York, February 9, 1834. His paternal grandfather, Anthony Tarrant, came from Derbyshire, England, with his family and located in New York city. There he bought a number of teams of horses and filled in the lake which used to exist on the site of Canal street. He was a manufacturer of epsom and glauber salts, and also carried on a bleachery. He died at Matteawan, near Fishkill Landing, New York, where he had resided for a long time preceding his death. His son, John Tarrant (father), was but eleven years of age when the family came to the United States from Derbyshire, England, where he was born. He was a superintendent of cotton mills in different parts of the State of New York for several years, and in 1854 he came to Ballston, this county, where he resided until his death, which occurred April 24, 1880, when he was in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was a republican politically and held many of the village offices of Ballston. He married Eliza Silvernail, a daughter of Jonas Silvernail, and a native of Hudson, on the Hudson river. She died in 1881, at the age of seventy-six years.

Frederick Tarrant was reared at Ballston and received his education in the public schools. Leaving school he learned the tinner's trade, and then becoming aware that the

plumbing business was a more lucrative one than tinning, he devoted further time to acquiring a thorough knowledge of the trade of plumber, before he finally settled down to the activities of life. In September, 1852, he removed to Saratoga Springs, and there has remained ever since. Upon his arrival at the Springs he accepted a position as foreman for Trim & Waterbury, hardware merchants, which he retained for twenty-nine years, and quit only to engage in business for himself, which he did in 1881. He formed a partnership with William Tarrant and William Ingmire, under the firm name of Tarrant & Co., and their place of business is 79 Putnam avenue. They have a large trade as plumbers, steam and gas fitters, and are well known as thoroughgoing and energetic business men.

On September 28, 1856, Mr. Tarrant was united in marriage with Frances Trim, daughter of Hiram Trim, of Saratoga Springs. They have one child, a son, William P., who is now in business with his father.

Frederick Tarrant is a member of Putnam Lodge, No. 131, Free and Accepted Masons; and Putnam Lodge, No. 134, Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a republican, and takes an active interest in political matters, serving for four years as a member of the board of village trustees.

JESSE S. TOMS, a well known citizen of the village of Stillwater, and a remarkably successful farmer of this and Cayuga counties, is a son of Benjamin and Polly (Comestock) Toms, and was born in the town of Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, December 17, 1804. He received his education in the district schools of the town of Stillwater, and at eighteen years of age became an apprentice to William Cronk to learn the trade of wagon maker. After a three years apprenticeship he engaged in the wagon making business at Myers' Corners, being assisted to some extent by John Myers. He was suc-

cessful, and years later disposed of his shop and business to purchase a farm in the town of Stillwater, which he increased by subsequent purchases until he owned one hundred and seventy-six acres of land, which he sold in 1860 at quite a profit on his investment. He then went to Cayuga county, where he resided for fourteen years, and during that time purchased and tilled three farms of two hundred and fifty, fifty and eighty-one acres respectively. From Cayuga county he returned to the town of Stillwater and purchased a farm, on which he resided until 1885, when he removed to the village of Stillwater, where he now owns some valuable property. Mr. Toms is a democrat, and has served several terms as a commissioner of the poor of his town. He is a member of the First Baptist church of Stillwater.

In 1825, Mr. Toms married Anna Clemens, who died in 1840 and left five children: Athmar, Elizabeth Tompkins, Peter, Francis and Ruth Putnam. In 1842 Mr. Toms wedded Mary A. VanNatten, and by this marriage had two children: Anna and Marvin. His second wife dying, he married Abigail Nilson, who lived but a few years, and in 1851 Mr. Toms wedded Esther P. Rogers.

The Toms family were early settlers in the town of Stillwater. Benjamin Toms lived to be ninety-four years of age. He married Polly Comestock. Their children were: Asenath Foster, Amy Denton, Lucy Koontz, William, Jesse S. (subject) and Henry.

ROBERT MCHAFFIE, secretary of the Tivoli Hosiery Mills (Root Manufacturing Company) of Cohoes, Albany county, but a resident of Waterford, Saratoga county, since 1882, is a son of John and Mary (Shennan) McHaffie, and was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, September 16, 1833. He remained in Glasgow until his nineteenth year, and then, in 1882, accompanied his parents to America and settled with them in the city of

Albany, New York. It was his intention to prepare for the bar, but, after completing his academic education, he received advantageous offers and became connected with the hardware and iron trade at Albany, and was engaged in that business for a period of twenty years. He then engaged as a professional accountant in that city, in connection with which he also gave some attention to legal business, and was thus employed during an entire decade. In 1882 he became connected with the Tivoli Hosiery Mills (Root Manufacturing Company), which owns and operates one of the largest of the knitting mills that have rendered the city of Cohoes famous all over this country. Mr. McHaffie is now secretary of this company, and since his connection with its business has done his full share toward building up the magnificent trade the establishment now enjoys. The Tivoli mills are noted as among the most successful at Cohoes, which means the most successful in the State of New York, or in America, for nowhere is the manufacture of hosiery conducted so extensively nor better goods produced than at Cohoes, Albany county, this State.

On October 9, 1866, Robert McHaffie was married to Mary I. McKinley, daughter of Archibald McKinley, of Hamilton, Ontario, dominion of Canada. To Mr. and Mrs. McHaffie have been born a family of four children, all sons: Charles E., Robert M., Howard K. and Earl G.

In his political affiliations Mr. McHaffie has always been republican, but is very liberal in his opinions and tolerant to the convictions of others. He has all his life been a close student and deep thinker, and has gathered about him one of the finest private libraries in northern New York, consisting of the best scientific and historical works, together with nearly all the standard literature of the world. For nearly a decade he has lived in the village or town of Waterford, this county, and now occupies his handsome and elaborately furnished residence, "Sunnyside," on Fourth street, in

this village. Mr. McHaffie is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 14, Free and Accepted Masons, at Albany, New York, and is genial and pleasant in social life. He is noted for his strict attention to business, in which he has been extremely successful, but his chief pleasure is found in the bosom of his family, where he lays aside the busy cares that perplex the day and enjoys that domestic felicity which is generally conceded to be the most satisfying phase of human experience. In his leading characteristics he is of the type of men who build cities, develop commerce, create homes and sustain the prosperity of their country.

The McHaffie family is of ancient Scotch lineage, and for eleven generations its members have been noted in their native land for their mathematical gifts and acquirements. John McHaffie, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was professor of mathematics in a leading college of Scotland. His son, John McHaffie (great-grandfather), was born in the south of Scotland, where he became a prosperous shawl manufacturer, and died at a great age. One of his sons was David McHaffie (grandfather), who learned the trade of millwright, and was noted for his mechanical genius. He also was a native of the south of Scotland, and to him belongs the distinction of having first applied steam to the running of machinery for cotton manufacturing in Scotland. He was also a bench mate of Watts, the inventor of steam, and confidently assisted him in making experiments. Previous to his day all fabrics were woven on hand looms in that country. He married Mary Smith, and reared a family of eight children, one of whom was John McHaffie (father), who was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1801, and resided there until 1852, when he came to the United States and settled at Albany, this State. In early life he learned the trade of machinist, and succeeded his father in building cotton working machinery until he came to this country. After coming to Al-

bany he was not engaged in any business, but continued to reside in that city, giving wise counsel, advice and the benefits of his experience to his sons until his death in 1854, at the age of fifty-three years. He was a man of good education, fine business ability, and, like his ancestors, was noted for his mechanical genius and mathematical talents. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and served as elder in that church for many years. In 1828 he married Mary Shennan, a native of Scotland, and a member of the Presbyterian church, who died in 1872, at the age of seventy-one years. To them was born a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters: David, John, Robert, William, James, Mary and Elizabeth. The great uncle of Robert McHaffie, Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick William McHaffie, served with distinction in the British army, and for his eminent services to the crown was created a knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

Mr. McHaffie has been twice married; first to Jane Tate, September 28, 1858, a resident of Albany, New York, by whom he had two sons and one daughter: Frederick William, Mary Tate and Arthur. They all died at an early age. Mrs. McHaffie died April 6, 1865.

O. H. BURRITT, A. M., one of the popular and successful educators of eastern New York, and the superintendent and principal of the Schuylerville High school, is a son of Rev. M. C. and Miranda (Horton) Burritt, and was born at Ransomville, in the town of Porter, Niagara county, New York, November 9, 1867. His paternal grandfather, Bailey Burritt, was of English-German descent, and followed farming in Monroe county, where he died July 9, 1892, at eighty-four years of age. He was a prominent Methodist and an active whig and republican, and married Deborah Hull, by whom he had five children: Elizabeth De La Vergne, Esther H. Smith, Rev. M. C., Beverly W., Francis H. and Holden. Rev. M. C. Burritt (father) was

born at Parma, Monroe county, October 11, 1837, received his education at Genesee Wesleyan seminary, the mother of Syracuse university. He then, in 1863, entered the ministry of the Free Methodist church, and for twenty years held important charges at Ransomville and other places in western New York. He retired from active ministerial labors in 1883, and now resides near Rochester, New York. He was a republican until 1880, since which time he has supported the Prohibition party. He married Miranda Horton, daughter of Barton and Almira (Flint) Horton. To Rev. and Mrs. Burritt were born seven children: Prof. O. H., William M., M. Emmett, Charles (deceased), Carrie Louella, Bailey B. and Earl H.

O. H. Burritt received his elementary education under his father and in public schools, pursued his academic studies in Ten Broeck Free academy, Rushford Union school, and Chesbrough seminary, and in 1886 entered the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated in the classical course in the class of 1890. Leaving college, he was engaged in teaching in private and select schools until June, 1892, when he was elected to his present position of superintendent and principal of the Schuylerville High school. Under his administration the school is rapidly gaining a high reputation for excellent discipline and thorough work. Professor Burritt possesses fine organizing ability, and is a successful disciplinarian. He is well fitted for the important field in which he is now so successfully laboring. His educational methods, while advanced, are yet practical, and are intended to give culture and develop the power of thought. He is a close student, and beside giving special attention to Latin and Greek, has also made some study of the Hebrew, French, German, and Sanscrit languages, and has nearly completed the necessary studies to take a post-graduate degree at the University of Rochester.

On August 4, 1892, Professor Burritt was united in marriage with Almetta Benton, who

was born June 1, 1869, received an academic education in the Rochester Free academy, and was the typewriter and stenographer of the Stecher Lithograph Company for three years. Mrs. Burritt is an amiable and intelligent woman. Her father, Reuben Benton, a resident of Rochester, New York, was engaged for many years in the oil business at Titusville, Pennsylvania. He married Sarah Chapman, and they had four children: Willis, Frank, Harry, and Mrs. Burritt. Mrs. Sarah Benton, mother of Mrs. Burritt, was a daughter of Thomas Chapman, a native of Vermont, who became a resident of Rochester, this State, when it was only a village. He was one of the first teachers in Rochester, whose educational system was not at that time very well developed. Thomas Chapman wedded Alice Moses, the grandmother of Mrs. Burritt, and their children were: Volney, Charles, Ruth, and Mrs. Sarah Benton.

Prof. O. H. Burritt was a republican in political sentiment until the Prohibition party had formulated its present declaration of principles, since which time he has supported the cause of prohibition. He is a member and active worker of the Schuylerville Methodist Episcopal church, in which Sunday school he is a teacher. Mrs. Burritt is also a member of the same church.

WILLIAM B. WEBSTER, M.D., a successful physician of Schuylerville and a member of that distinguished New England Webster family which produced Noah Webster, the lexicographer, and Daniel Webster, the statesman, is a son of Rev. J. M. and Chloe Mary (Barney) Webster, and was born in the town of Hebron, Washington county, New York, October 26, 1858. He received his elementary education at Jonesville academy and then attended Ft. Edward High school and Ft. Edward academy, graduating from the high school in 1877. Leaving school he commenced the study of medicine, and in 1878

entered the medical department of Union university, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881. Immediately after graduation he came to Schuylerville, where he has been successfully engaged ever since in the practice of his chosen profession. Although young in years, Dr. Webster has built up a large and lucrative practice, and is favorably known as an able and efficient physician. Dr. Webster is a republican in politics. He served in 1888 and again in 1889 as president of the village board of trustees, and during his administration was instrumental in securing the opening of several new streets, procuring electric lights and the thorough equipment of the present efficient fire department. He is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has twice served on the board of health. He is a member of the New York State Medical association and of the American Medical association.

On September 26, 1883, Dr. Webster was united in marriage with Ella McCready, daughter of William and Catherine (Hagerman) McCready, of Schuylerville, New York. They have one child, a daughter, Dorothy L. Webster.

The Webster family of New York was founded by Elizur Webster (great-great-grandfather), who was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and a lineal descendant of John Webster, who was at one time governor of that State during its Colonial period. His son, Obadiah Webster, settled soon after the revolution at Hampton, in Washington county, where he was an early settler, and purchased three thousand acres of land. He was a distant relative of Noah Webster, and also of Daniel Webster. He married Elizabeth Keeny, and his children were: Leonard, Amos, Phœbe, Orrin H., Harriet, John, Diadama, Fannie and Betsy. Orrin H. Webster (grandfather) was born at Hampton, June 14, 1800, and died July 10, 1862. He was a carpenter and farmer, a free-soil democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married

Theda Streater, daughter of Joab and Damaris (Baker) Streater, of Connecticut, and his children by this marriage were: Rev. J. M., father of the subject of this sketch; Henry, Sarah, Helen and Seraph. Rev. J. M. Webster was born May 7, 1828, at Whitehall, received his education at Hampton and Poultney seminary, Vermont, and after teaching four years entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church July 4, 1852. On May 16, 1854, he was received into Troy conference, of which he has been an active member ever since. Member of the general conference, 1876, in Baltimore, Maryland, and 1880, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1850, was licensed in 1852, received on trial in 1854, ordained deacon in 1856, by Bishop Morris; ordained elder in 1858, by Bishop Ames; and filled twenty appointments up to 1888, when he was made presiding elder of Burlington district, which position he still holds. Retired in 1893, and now located in Schuylerville. In 1853, he married Chloe Mary, daughter of Robert and Mary Boardman Barney, of Rutland, Vermont. To Rev. and Mrs. Webster have been born three children: Louella F., who died in childhood; Dr. William B. (subject) and John F., who died at five years of age.

Rev. J. M. Webster was appointed member of advisory committee of Religious Congress at World's Fair in 1893.

J. M. Webster, at twenty-two, was elected superintendent of schools, which office he resigned to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM CLEMENTS, proprietor of the gas works at Ballston Spa, is one of the most enterprising and successful citizens of this important village, and is noted for his able and careful financial management. He is the eldest son of Robert and Agnes (Harvey) Clements, and was born March 28, 1844, near

Belfast Ireland. When only five years of age he was brought to the United States by his father, who remained in New York city for two years, and then removed to Schenectady, Schenectady county, where the subject of this sketch was principally reared, and where he received his education in the public schools. After leaving school he entered a large machine shop there, and learned the trade of machinist, which occupation he followed for a period of eight years in Schenectady. He then engaged with his father in the gas business in that city, where he remained until 1879, when he purchased the gas works at Ballston Spa, this county, and removed to this village. He has successfully conducted these works ever since. In 1884 he erected here the large and handsome brick structure known as Clements block, on Milton avenue, and since that time has built three other substantial houses, located on Bath street, where he owns a number of additional lots. These enterprises, however, failed to give sufficient scope for the exercise of his active business mind, and in 1890 he opened a large paint and wall paper store in the Clements block, where he carries a fine stock of paints, wall paper, and kindred supplies, and has built up and now controls a lucrative trade in these goods.

On May 18, 1875, Mr. Clements was united in marriage to Nancy H. Robinson, daughter of Daniel Robinson, of Schenectady county, this State. To them have been born five children, one son and four daughters: Agnes, who died in 1883, and Ella, Jennie, William, and Helen, all living at home with their parents.

Politically Mr. Clements is a stanch democrat, but is too much absorbed in his various business enterprises to devote much attention to politics. He has always manifested an interest in educational matters, and is now serving as a member of the board of education in Ballston Spa. In religious faith and church membership he is a Presbyterian, and is a trustee and elder in the church of that denom-

ination at Ballston Spa. He is also connected with the local council of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Clements is a pleasant, affable gentleman, takes rank with the most enterprising citizens of his section of the county, and has an interesting family growing up about him.

The Clements family is of Scotch origin, and both the father and mother of William Clements were born near Belfast, Ireland, where the family had previously settled. Robert Clements (father) was born and reared in the Emerald Isle, which he left with his family in 1849 to seek a new home in America. Landing at New York city in the autumn of that year he remained there until 1851, when he removed to Schenectady, this State, and became manager of the gas works in that city, a position he acceptably filled until his death in 1883, at which time he had attained the age of fifty-nine years. He also traded in real estate considerably, and was very successful in all his business ventures. He was a democrat in politics, and a prominent member of the Presbyterian church. While yet in Ireland he married Agnes Harvey, and by this union had a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters. Mrs. Clements, now in her seventieth year, still resides at Schenectady, and is a devoted and exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, in which faith she was reared in her early home across the seas.

JOHN L. HENNING, who deservedly stands in the front rank of the Saratoga county bar, and who has been for several years one of the prominent and influential republican leaders of the Republican party of Saratoga county, is a son of George and Martha (Linden) Henning, and was born in County Down Ireland, June 22, 1855. George Henning is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in County Down, where he followed farming until a few years ago, when he retired from

active life. He is a Presbyterian in religious faith and church membership, and married Martha Linden, who was a native of the same county and a member of the same church as himself. She died in February, 1890. They were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters.

John L. Henning was reared on the farm, and received his education in the National schools of Ireland. In April, 1873, when in his eighteenth year, he bade farewell to his home and the land of his nativity to seek his fortune in a land that offered better opportunities for advancement and success in life than was afforded by his native country. Landing at New York, he came directly to Saratoga Springs, where he has resided ever since. Thrown upon his own resources to make his way in the world he accepted any employment that was honest, and by hard toil and faithful service not only won encouragement but secured success at whatever he labored. Having a fondness for books and letters he became ambitious of becoming a lawyer, and in January, 1875, entered the law office of Judge John C. Hulbert, with whom he read for three years. At the end of that time, in September, 1878, he was admitted to the bar, and one month later was taken into partnership by Judge Hulbert, with whom he remained until 1883. In that year he established an office of his own, and two years later formed a partnership with Hon. John R. Putnam, now on the supreme bench, under the firm name of Putnam & Henning. This partnership continued until January 1, 1888, when Judge Putnam went on the bench, and in February, 1891, Mr. Henning admitted William H. McCall to partnership with him, under the present firm name of Henning & McCall.

On February 22, 1881, Mr. Henning married Jennie Hulbert, and to their union have been born six children, two sons and four daughters, four only of whom are living. Mrs. Henning is a daughter of Judge John C. Hulbert.

John L. Henning is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Saratoga Springs, and has been a Knight Templar in Masonry for several years. He is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons; high priest of Rising Sun Chapter, No. 131, Royal Arch Masons; treasurer of Cryptic Council, Royal and Select Masters; and a past officer of Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, and Oriental Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Troy. In January, 1890, Mr. Henning was elected as a justice of the peace, and served for four years. He also served as village attorney from 1885 to 1887 and from 1889 to 1892, besides serving as a member of the board of health from 1884 to 1892.

In speaking of the life and professional services of John L. Henning, an able writer says: "As a lawyer Mr. Henning has been a success, and numbers among his clients some of the most prominent citizens and moneyed corporations of this village. In politics he is an active republican, and has done much for the party, both upon the platform, where he is a fluent, earnest and forceful speaker and a sound, logical thinker and expounder of the principles of the Republican party, and in the various offices which he has held. Mr. Henning is a most agreeable gentleman, with a vast fund of pleasing anecdotes at his command, with which to regale his friends. In social life he is invariably cheerful, and never disappoints his friends who expect him; nor as a lawyer do his clients ever have to make fruitless journeys to find a man who had forgotten his engagements and wandered from his office. No one who needed aid ever appealed to him in vain, and many are the young men whom, by material means and kindly advice, he has started on the road to fame and fortune."

The natural talents, indefatigable industry, and thorough legal training of John L. Henning soon after he commenced the practice of law placed him in the front rank of his pro-

fession, where he has ever since remained. He is thoroughly devoted to his profession, has a first-class practice, and has hosts of friends.

ALLEN G. PECKHAM, M.D., who is highly respected both as a physician and a citizen, occupies a useful position in Waterford, and is an active worker for good. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Gifford) Peckham, and was born in the town of Easton, Washington county, New York, December 6, 1848. His paternal grandfather, John Peckham, was of English descent, and early in life removed from Rhode Island to Washington county, this State, where he purchased a farm which he tilled until his death. He was a Friend or Quaker, and died in 1832, at forty-five years of age. His son, Joseph Peckham (father), was born in 1818, in the town of Easton, in Washington county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, January 29, 1883, at sixty-five years of age. He was a very prosperous farmer, and had been an active member of the Society of Friends for many years before his death. In politics Mr. Peckham was an old-line whig and a republican. He wedded Elizabeth Gifford, who was born in 1821 in the same town as himself, and who still continues to reside on the home farm. To Mr. and Mrs. Peckham were born seven children, three sons and four daughters.

Allen G. Peckham was reared in his native town, received his education in Marshall seminary, then a prominent institution of learning, and after leaving school became a medical student in the office of Dr. E. B. Cole, a prominent physician of Waterford, this county. After completing the required course of reading, he took two courses of lectures at the Albany Medical college, and then entered Hahnemann Medical college of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which famous homeopathic institution he was graduated with high

standing in the class of 1871. In a few weeks after graduation he located at Mechanicville, where he remained some three months, when his preceptor, Dr. E. B. Cole, of Waterford, died, and he succeeded to his practice. In a short time he became popular and secured an enviable practice, which he has held ever since. The greater part of his time and attention is devoted to his profession, while he never neglects any opportunity to widen his knowledge of medicine or to study closely the most successful methods of treating diseases. Dr. Peckham is a member of the Homeopathic Medical society of Saratoga county and the Homeopathic Medical society of northern New York, of which he served one term as president. He is now serving as health officer of his village.

On December 26, 1872, Dr. Peckham was united in marriage with Mary E. Eddy, daughter of Thomas J. Eddy, of Waterford. Dr. and Mrs. Peckham have one child, a son, named Harold, who was born December 27, 1882.

Dr. Allen G. Peckham is a republican in politics, and has been a member of the Waterford Presbyterian church for several years. He is a well read and successful physician and a pleasant and genial gentleman, who is popular wherever he is known.

THEODORE FRANK HAMILTON, ex-district attorney of Saratoga county and who is numbered among the progressive and successful lawyers of the Empire State, is a son of Theodore B. and Emily (Welles) Hamilton, and was born in Rochester, Monroe county, New York, January 23, 1851. He received his education in the public schools of Rochester and Evening High school of New York city, and then was engaged with the large commercial firm of Dike Brothers for four years. At the end of that time he became a member of the staff of the *New York Sun*, and for three years gave a part of his time to

reportorial work, during which period he furnished his paper with its celebrated account of the shooting and the appearance of the death room of James Fisk, the great railroad manipulator. At the same time that he engaged on the *Sun* as a reporter, he entered the law office of Starr & Hooker, of New York city. He also took a course of lectures in the law department of Columbia college, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar at the general term of the supreme court of New York city. Shortly after admission he removed to Ballston Spa and practiced there until 1886, when he came to Saratoga Springs, where he has remained ever since.

On June 7, 1877, Mr. Hamilton married Kate M. Luther, daughter of John J. Luther, of Ballston Spa. To their union have been born two children: Margaret and Mary.

In the political field Mr. Hamilton has always been a pronounced republican. In 1886 he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of district attorney, and at the ensuing election was elected by eight hundred and forty-six majority. At the close of his first term as district attorney he was renominated by acclamation and reelected by three times his former majority, receiving the largest vote cast for any candidate at that election. His second term expired on January 1, 1893, and during his entire service as district attorney, Mr. Hamilton was fearless and faithful in the discharge of the duties of that important and responsible office. He had charge of many important criminal prosecutions, one of which was the Robinski murder trial that lasted nearly ten days, and his course of action as a prosecutor gave good satisfaction and received public commendation. He has the earnestness of quiet purpose, the strength of carefully formed opinions and the courage of his convictions in any cause which enlists his attention or engages his efforts. As a lawyer Mr. Hamilton studies his cases closely, pleads them for all there is in them, and in some instances has won success where defeat seemed

imminent and inevitable. He is a close student, a safe counsellor and a careful pleader. His comfortable and well appointed home is on North Broadway street, and while stern and unbending in his discharge of duty, yet he is pleasant, courteous and easily approached.

Theodore F. Hamilton's paternal grandfather, Calvin U. Hamilton, was a resident for several years of Schenectady, this State, and died at Rochester, New York. He married Lucinda Hastings, and reared two sons: Theodore B. and Dr. Frank H., an eminent physician and surgeon of New York, and who attended President Garfield after he was shot. Theodore B. Hamilton (father), the eldest son, received his education at Union college. He read law, was admitted to the bar and then was engaged in the practice of his profession until Thanksgiving day, 1861, when he enlisted in the 18th New York cavalry. He was commissioned as second lieutenant, and died at Rochester, New York, in the fall of 1863, from disease contracted in the army. He married Emily Welles, and to their union were born four children, of whom but two are living: Theodore F. (subject) and Margaret Welch, widow of Philip H. Welch, the humorist. The mother of Theodore F. Hamilton was a daughter of Hon. Henry Welles, of Penn Yan, Yates county, who served as a justice of the supreme court from 1848 to his death in 1869.

The Hamilton and Welles families of New York are well known for the many sterling qualities of character which they possess, and have produced quite a number of distinguished physicians, lawyers and judges.

WILLIAM H. McCALL, an attorney of Saratoga county, and one of the well read and successful lawyers of the Empire State, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Mackey) McCall, and was born at Perth, in the province of Ontario, Canada, October 16, 1861.

He was reared from three years of age at Saratoga Springs, and resolved upon law as his life vocation. He commenced his legal studies with Capt. J. P. Butler, but finished the required course of reading in the office of Judge John W. Crane, was admitted to the Saratoga county bar at the September term of 1883, and since then has been engaged in the active practice of his chosen profession at Saratoga Springs. In 1891 he formed his present partnership with J. L. Henning, under the firm name of Henning & McCall, and they have built up a very fine law practice. This firm ranks as one of the strong law firms of the eastern part of the State, and tries a large number of important cases. Mr. McCall devotes his time principally to the practice of civil law, in which he has been very successful.

On June 14, 1888, Mr. McCall married Mary E. Walsh, daughter of Michael Walsh, of Saratoga Springs. Their union has been blessed with two children: John W. and William H.

In political opinion Mr. McCall is a democrat, and believes that the principles of democracy are best calculated to insure permanent prosperity to the country, and that the present mission of the Democratic party is to oppose monopoly and sectionalism. He has served Saratoga Springs as a member of the excise board and the board of education, and as attorney of the village. In 1883 he was appointed as assistant district attorney of Saratoga county, and as such has rendered efficient service in many important suits and prominent trials. As a counsellor Mr. McCall is careful, as an advocate he is strong, and as a pleader is clear and convincing. In trying a case he is ever ready, never subject to surprise, and always forcible in argument.

William H. McCall is of Irish descent, and his father, John McCall, was born in the north of Ireland, from which, in 1854, he came to New York city, where he resided for several years. From the new world's metropolis John McCall came to Saratoga Springs, which

he soon left to settle in Ontario, Canada, at Perth, where he was engaged in the hotel and lumber business until 1864. In that year he returned to Saratoga Springs, which has been his home ever since. From 1864 to 1878 he was a traveling salesman for a New York house, and in the latter year he established his present grocery store. Mr. McCall is a man of intelligence and business ability, and has always been held in esteem by his friends. He is a member of St. Peter's Catholic church, and a strong democrat in politics. He served his village for one term as auditor.

Mr. McCall married Elizabeth Mackey, and they have six children: William H., John P., James, Frederick C., Frank E. and Jacob G. Mrs. McCall is a member of the Catholic church. She is a daughter of William Mackey, and was born and reared at Perth, in the province of Ontario, Canada.

THE SCHUYLER FAMILY, of whom Gen. Philip Schuyler, of revolutionary fame, is the most noted member, was founded in the new world in 1650 by Philip Pieterse Schuyler, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, in that year to New York, where on December 12 he married Margaret Van Slechtenhorst, daughter of a director in charge of the Rensselaer manor. Their children were: Guysebert; Pieter, mayor of Albany from 1688 to 1694; Brant; Arent Philip; Gertrude, who married Stephanus Van Cortlandt; Alida, who wedded Rev. Nicholas Van Rensselaer, and after his death married Philip Livingston; and Capt. Johannes or John. Capt. John Schuyler, in 1690, with a force of one hundred and fifty colonists and Indians, invaded Canada by the way of Lake Champlain, and in a campaign of seventeen days succeeded in taking many prisoners and destroying much property. He was a man of prominence, and died in 1747. Captain Schuyler married Mrs. Elizabeth (Staats) Wendell, widow of Capt. John Wendell. Their eldest son, John Schuyler, was

born in 1697, and died in 1741. He married Cornelia Van Cortlandt. The eldest of their five children was Gen. Philip Schuyler, who was born in the old family mansion at Albany, November 20, 1733. Prior to 1767 General Schuyler came in possession of the Schuyler estate of Fish creek, which had been settled by an uncle of his, who was killed at the destruction of the village of Saratoga, November 28, 1745.

WALTER P. BUTLER, a third cousin of the late Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and a successful member of the Saratoga county bar, is one who is fast winning his way to position and distinction in his profession. He is a son of Capt. James Prentice and Naomi Jane (Clements) Butler, and was born at the village of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, April 1, 1863. He was reared at Saratoga Springs, received his education in the public schools, North Granville Military school of Washington county and the celebrated Phillips' academy of Exeter, New Hampshire, and then entered the Columbian law school of New York city, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887. In the same year he was admitted to the Saratoga county bar and became a member of the law firm of Pond, Brackett & Butler, which continued in existence until January, 1890, when Mr. Pond was succeeded by Joseph D. Baucus. The new firm of Brackett, Butler & Baucus existed for over two years, and dissolved in July, 1892, since which time Mr. Butler has had no partner in the practice of his profession. Patient, careful and attentive, and full of zeal and energy for his clients' causes, he has acquired an extensive practice in the courts of Saratoga county, where success amid a strong array of legal talent indicates no meagre abilities, or lack of energy. He is a republican in politics and always gives his party a hearty support.

On July 9, 1890, Mr. Butler was united in

marriage with Mary A. Kilmer, a daughter of Chauncy Kilmer, of Rock City Falls, Saratoga county. Their union has been blessed with one child, a son, Clarence K., who was born November 3, 1891.

The Butler family of New England from whom the subject of this sketch is descended, is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and settled originally at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, from which they removed in the early part of the eighteenth century to Woodbury, Connecticut. There the branches of the family became numerous and the names of many of them who took part in the French and Indian war, the revolution and the war of 1812 will be found in the local history of those great contests, wherever Connecticut soldiers took part, whether in Canada, New England or in the middle or western States. Jonathan Butler was a sea captain, and his son, Malachi Butler, settled at Woodbury, Connecticut, where he reared four sons: Capt. Zephaniah, grandfather of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler; Benjamin; Silas; and Solomon Butler (great-grandfather), who served as a lieutenant in the revolutionary war and fought at the battle of White Plains. Lieut. Solomon Butler removed about 1782 to Addison, Vermont, where he resided until his death. His grandson, Capt. James Prentice Butler (father) was born at Moriah, Essex county, September 20, 1816. Of vigorous constitution and good mental powers, he sought beyond the limited schools of his day for knowledge. He was a great reader of books and by self study made such progress as to enable him to undertake the study of law with Z. R. Shepherd, an eminent criminal lawyer. Completing the required course of reading he was successively admitted to practice in all the different courts of the State. He followed his profession successfully until 1880, when he retired from active practice. A whig and a republican in politics, he served for five years as district attorney of Essex county, and in 1857 came to Saratoga Springs, where he was a trustee for four and a supervisor for two



Byron J. Murray, M.D.

years. During the late civil war he took an active part in the cause of the Union, and served by appointment of President Lincoln as provost marshal of the eighteenth district of New York, with the rank of captain. He had his headquarters at Schenectady, where he enlisted the first colored man that went from the State, and enforced the first draft made in New York. He served as marshal from 1863 to 1865. "His devotion to the government in the time of its need is evinced by the fact that in 1864 he put into the service a representative recruit for his infant son, Walter P. Butler (subject), for whom he paid the sum of nine hundred dollars. He has a certificate of the enlistment from the records at Washington, and a photograph of the soldier, who was killed in the service." Captain Butler in professional life has always been distinguished for ability, integrity and efficiency. He married Naomi Jane Clements, who is a daughter of Asa Clements, and to their union have been born two children: Allie C. and Walter P., the subject of this sketch.

BYRON J. MURRAY, M. D., who has been in successful practice at Saratoga Springs since 1887, is a physician of great natural endowments and much acquired skill and learning. He has given many years of earnest study to the problems presented by disease, and has been remarkably successful in his treatment of patients. He is a son of Dr. George and Angeline (Canfield) Murray, and a native of Luzerne, Warren county, New York, at which place he was born February 27, 1850. The family to which Dr. Murray belongs is of original Scotch stock, but for several generations were natives of England, to which country they had removed. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, General Murray, was born and reared in England, and served for many years as an officer in the British army. It was in that capacity

that he first visited America, during the revolutionary war, and after the war was over and his term of service had expired he returned to this country and settled in Connecticut. He was a gentleman of the old school, became widely known in his locality, and was always addressed as General Murray. Among the sons born to him in his Connecticut home was George Murray (grandfather), who grew to manhood and was educated in his native State, but while yet a young man removed to Luzerne, Warren county, New York, where he engaged in farming, and became prosperous and wealthy. He was a whig and republican in politics, and filled a number of local offices in his town and county. In religion he was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died at his home in Warren county in 1873, aged ninety-six years. His son, Dr. George Murray (father), was born at Luzerne, Warren county, in 1813, and remained a citizen of that village all his life. After leaving school he studied medicine, and practiced his profession successfully in his native county until his death in 1863, at the age of fifty years. Politically he was a whig and republican, and for a number of years served as captain of a military company at Luzerne. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church of that village, and greatly esteemed for his upright life and noble Christian character, as well as for his skill and success as a physician. In 1837 he married Angeline Canfield, who survives him, and is now in the seventy-eighth year of her age. She was born at Arlington, Vermont, and for many years has been a devoted member of the Baptist church at Luzerne. She now resides with Dr. B. J. Murray in Saratoga Springs. Her father, Dr. Sackett Canfield, was a practicing physician who removed from Arlington, Vermont, to Luzerne, Warren county, New York, where he died about 1859, at the age of four score and two years.

Byron J. Murray, the youngest of a family of two children, remained at Luzerne, War-

ren county, until his thirteenth year, when he began life for himself. He obtained a fair English education in the public schools at Glens Falls, that county, and then removed to Michigan, and locating at Hamilton, that State, was engaged in the drug business for a period of four years, in partnership with Dr. C. H. Kimber. His attention was here strongly drawn toward medicine as a profession, and in 1870 he entered the literary department of the university at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and after completing the course in that department entered the medical department of the same institution, and was duly graduated, with the degree of M. D., March 29, 1876. Soon after graduation Dr. Murray located at La Grange, Indiana, where for a year he was engaged in practice, after which he came back to New York, and on April 3, 1877, opened an office at Wilton, Saratoga county, where he continued a successful practice until 1886. In the latter year he removed to the city of New York, and spent one year in practice in that metropolis. In 1887 he came back to this county and began practice at Saratoga Springs, where he has been continuously engaged in the duties of his profession ever since. He now has a fine practice, and is rapidly gaining recognition as one of the leading physicians of Saratoga county. Dr. Murray is a member of the State Medical society, and a frequent contributor to the prominent medical journals of this country.

On January 14, 1874, the Doctor was united in marriage to Ida V. Stowe, a daughter of William Ransom Stowe, of Batavia, New York. Their only child, a son named S. Leon, died February 17, 1886, in his tenth year, having been born August 24, 1875. Dr. Murray is a member of Hathorn Lodge, No. 241, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in his political affiliations has always been an ardent republican. While a citizen of Wilton, from 1881 to 1883, he served as a member of the board of supervisors. The Doctor

is an affable, pleasant gentleman, and is popular alike for his excellent social qualities and his great skill as a physician.

EMORY POTTER, proprietor of Elmwood Hall at Saratoga Springs, is a gentleman who has had a varied experience in life, and is remarkable for his energy, enterprise and fine business ability. He is a son of Paris and Nancy (Jones) Potter, and was born October 14, 1831, in Cortland county, New York. The Potter family is of English descent, but was planted in America previous to 1650. Pardon Potter, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Rhode Island, where the family early settled, and he lived to be over eighty years of age. He took part in the war of 1812, and was an active and prominent man in his day. By occupation he was a mechanic, and in religion a strict Baptist. He married a Miss Carver, and reared a large family, one of his sons being Paris Potter (father), who was born in Rhode Island in March, 1796, where he grew to manhood and was educated. In early life he removed to Cortland county, New York, while much of that section was yet a wilderness. He was a mason by trade, doing both brick and stone work, and frequently taking large contracts. He continued to reside in Cortland county until his death, which occurred at his home there in 1876, at the advanced age of eighty years. Politically he was a democrat until the Fremont campaign, when he became a republican, and ever afterward adhered to the latter party. In religion he was a Methodist, and for more than forty years served his church as a class leader. He married Nancy Jones, and was the father of eleven children. Ten of them lived to maturity, and eight still survive. Three of his sons were in the army during the civil war, and one of them died in the hospital at Washington. Paris Potter was a man of wonderful activity, took a prominent part in political and relig-

ious affairs, and was highly esteemed for his integrity of character and many manly virtues. His wife was a native of Connecticut, and died at their home in Cortland county, New York, in 1864, aged about sixty-five years.

Emory Potter was reared on a farm in Cortland county, this State, and received his education in the public and private schools of that county, where he remained until his thirtieth year. After leaving school he read medicine, later matriculated at the Higers Therapeutic Medical college in New York city, from which institution he was graduated in March, 1860. He has never practiced his profession, and says it was never his intention to practice, but that he "studied medicine in order to learn how to live correctly." For a period of seventeen years he was engaged in teaching, in connection with farming. In 1863 he removed to Illinois, and spent ten years in Sangamon and Logan counties, that State, where he had previously spent two years, owning a farm, which he cultivated in summer, while teaching in the winter season. In 1873 he went to eastern Pennsylvania, where, with a partner, he erected a water-cure establishment, which they conducted in connection with farming for nearly five years. In the spring of 1878 Mr. Potter came back to New York, and located at Saratoga Springs, this county, where he at once opened a large boarding house, and has ever since successfully conducted this enterprise. His house is known as Elmwood Hall, is finely furnished throughout, and has become very popular with visitors to the Springs, being crowded with guests every season. There is a fine mineral spring on his premises, near the large and beautifully arranged boarding house.

In October, 1864, Mr. Potter was united in marriage to Hulda M. Leach, of Madison county, this State. To their union was born a family of four children, all daughters: Minnie, Mabel, E. Maud and Eva G. Minnie married Nicholas Wagman, of Saratoga Springs, and has been organist in the Methodist Epis-

copal church here for more than six years. Mabel became the wife of M. Lee Starke, of Virginia, and now resides at Atlanta, Georgia, where she is engaged in editing and publishing the *Southern Sunbeam*, a magazine for children.

Politically Mr. Potter is a prohibitionist, and is, and has been for a number of years, chairman of the county executive committee of his party. He is an enthusiast on the subject, and religiously attends all the county, State and National conventions of the Prohibition party, being a zealous worker in its behalf, and earnestly endeavoring to advance its interests in all possible ways. In religion Mr. Potter adheres to the faith in which he was reared, and he and all his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Saratoga Springs. He is also connected with the Good Templar organization at the Springs.

HON. SIMEON HINE, who served one term in the State legislature of Vermont, has been, since 1876, a prosperous and useful citizen of Saratoga Springs, this county. He is a pleasant, affable gentleman, easily approached, and of fine appearance. Mr. Hine is a son of Hezekiah and Hannah (Spencer) Hine, and was born at Colchester, Vermont, October 16, 1814. His paternal grandfather, Simeon Hine, was a native of England, but came to the United States when a young man and settled in Connecticut, afterward removing to Vermont. He was a farmer and lumberman by vocation, and died in Vermont. One of his sons was Hezekiah Hine (father), who was born in Connecticut, and moved with his father to Vermont when a young man. In the earlier part of his life he was engaged in the lumber business, but his later years were devoted to agricultural pursuits. He died at his home in Vermont in December, 1843, aged fifty-six years. Politically he was a democrat, and married Hanna Spencer, a daughter of Nathaniel Spencer, of Connecticut. She was a member of the Baptist church, and died in

1843, in the fifty-sixth year of her age. To them was born a family of five children, three sons and two daughters.

Simeon Hine, one of these sons, was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the public schools of his neighborhood. Soon after leaving school he became station agent at Coldchester, Vermont, on the line of the Vermont & Canada railroad, and retained that position for a period of twelve years. In connection with his duties as station agent he was engaged in farming. In 1872 he removed from Coldchester to Fairhaven, Vermont, where he resided until 1876, being the agent at that place of the Eagle Slate Company, and at the same time giving some attention to farming. In 1876 he removed to New York and settled at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county. Here he engaged in keeping a hotel or boarding house, which he has successfully conducted to the present time. He owns and conducts the Broadway house, a large boarding house located on Broadway street, and does an extensive business.

Politically Mr. Hine has always been a democrat, and has taken an active interest in advancing the principles of his party, being prominent in local politics for many years. In 1861 he was elected to the State legislature of Vermont, and served one term with great acceptability. He also held a number of minor offices in that State. In religion he is a Baptist, and active and influential in support of the various interests of his church.

On January 11, 1842, Mr. Hine was married to Caroline Barnes, a daughter of Joshua Barnes, of Coldchester, Vermont. To their union was born a family of three children, only two of whom are now living, one son and one daughter: Frances E. and George S.

George S. Hine was born in Coldchester, Vermont, November 30, 1856, and remained there until his fifteenth year, when he removed with his father's family to Fairhaven, that State. When his father came to Saratoga Springs, in 1876, George S. accompanied him,

and has been a resident of this village ever since. His education was received in the public schools of Vermont, the graded school at Fairhaven, and in Cassellton seminary. After leaving school he engaged in business with his father and has since been connected with his various enterprises.

On March 15, 1888, George S. Hine was married to Mary J. Callaghan, a daughter of Dennis Callaghan, of Saratoga Springs. She died in September, 1891, and on October 4, 1892, Mr. Hine was again married, wedding for his second wife Alice A. Shaw, a daughter of David J. Shaw, also of the village of Saratoga Springs. In politics he adheres to the Democratic party, and for a number of years has had the general management of his father's large boarding house business at the Springs.

SAMUEL WELLS, a member of the Saratoga county bar, and who has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Schuylerville for nearly thirty-seven years, is a son of William H. and Asenath (St. John) Wells, and was born at Luzerne, Warren county, New York, November 4, 1827. Of those families of eastern New York whose genealogies can be traced two centuries in the past, mention is due of the Wells family, whose immigrant ancestor, Thomas Wells, left his native place of Dudley, in Worcester, England, in 1712, to become one of the founders of Saybrook, Connecticut. He married Elizabeth Merrill, daughter of a Captain Merrill, of Connecticut, and their son, Thomas Wells, jr., born August 27, 1723, wedded Thankful Rowley, by whom he had several children. He died, and his son, Samuel Wells, who was born in Hebron, Connecticut, in 1745, removed to Cambridge, Washington county, this State. He married Judith Shaler, and of their ten children, one was Nathan Wells (grandfather), who was born in 1771. He was a whig and Episcopalian, and died May 20, 1854, aged

eighty-three years. He was engaged in the lumbering business at Luzerne, Warren county, for many years, and married Rhoda Sherman, by whom he had ten children: Sarah, Mary R., William H., Reuben, Lucinda, Samuel, Eunice and Glory Ann, Nathan and Franklin. The eldest son, William H. (father), was born April 21, 1800, and died at Jacksonville, Illinois, August 26, 1889, when well advanced toward the ninetieth milestone on life's rugged pathway. He was a republican and a Methodist, and stood high as a business man, being one of the loan commissioners of Warren county for many years. He purchased the home farm at Luzerne, where he followed the timber and mercantile business. He was a liberal contributor to the cause of religion, and an earnest advocate of public improvements, and married Asenath St. John, who was a daughter of Josiah and Sebra St. John, and who died June 30, 1878, aged seventy-seven years. To Mr. and Mrs. Wells were born two sons and three daughters: Nathan A., Samuel, Margaret, Helena, and Jennie Schemerhorn. Of these children but two are living: Samuel and Jennie. Mrs. Wells' grandfather, Capt. Hezekiah Dunham, was of English descent, and was the American officer who captured the noted tory spy Lovelace, who was hung near the old Schuylerville mansion.

Samuel Wells attended Glens Falls academy and then entered Union college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1849. Leaving college he read law with John B. Steele, of Kingston, this State, for two years, and with Abraham Becker, of Worcester, Otsego county, for one year, was admitted in 1855 to practice in the courts of the State of New York, and immediately came to Schuylerville, where he has enjoyed a good practice. He carries on a general law business, but makes a specialty of surrogate practice. Mr. Wells is a staunch republican, has held the office of justice of the peace for two terms, and was appointed on March 14, 1883, as a railroad commissioner for Schuylerville, which position he

still continues to hold on account of his satisfactory services. He is an elder of the Reformed church of Saratoga, and has been for several years a member of Schuylerville Lodge, No. 676, Free and Accepted Masons; Home Chapter, No. 176, Royal Arch Masons; and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar. He is a director of the National bank of Schuylerville.

On October 20, 1858, Mr. Wells married Sarah E. Raymond, daughter of Edward and Esther (Livemore) Raymond, of Schuylerville, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Wells have been born three children: Raymond S., Jennie E., and Eloise, who died at an early age. Raymond S. Wells was graduated in 1884 from Union college, and is a civil engineer by profession. He was a member of the United States corps of engineers that in 1889 surveyed the large tract of government land near Red lake in Minnesota.

MICHAEL S. CUMMINGS, the efficient and popular town clerk of Saratoga Springs, and one of its energetic young men, is a son of Sylvester and Jane E. (Allen) Cummings, and was born at Troy, New York, February 18, 1855. Sylvester Cummings (father) is a native of County Meath, Ireland, and came to the United States when a young man, and located in Troy, New York. He resided in Troy until some time in the fifties, when he removed to Washington county, where he remained but a few years, when, in 1860, he established his residence in Saratoga Springs. Here he was engaged in the grocery business, and was also connected with the Star and Seltzer springs. At present (1893) he is living, retired, in the village of Saratoga, in his sixty-fifth year. He is a member of St. Peter's Catholic church, and is a democrat in politics. His wife was Jane E. Allen, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, and is also a member of St. Peter's church.

Michael S. Cummings was but five years of

age when his parents removed to Saratoga, where almost his entire life has been passed. His education was received in the public schools of the village and the Sisters' Select school. Leaving school he assisted in the work at the springs in which his father was connected for some time, when he left to accept a position as clerk with Aaron Hill, in the news business, and later took charge of a branch store, which he managed until 1878, when he entered the law office of Carr & Peters. At the election of Mr. Peters as surrogate of the county he became his clerk, a position he held until 1880, when he was elected to his present office, which he has filled for thirteen consecutive terms, although he is a democrat and the village is strongly Republican. Mr. Cummings is also register of vital statistics for the village board of health.

On November 23, 1881, M. S. Cummings was united in marriage to Kittie M., daughter of William H. Brown, of Albany, but formerly a resident of Saratoga Springs. Two daughters have been born to this union: Millie and Marie, aged respectively eight and ten years.

Michael S. Cummings is a consistent member of St. Peter's church, and is an aggressive democrat, taking an active interest in politics. He was one of the organizers of the Jeffersonian Democratic club, and since its formation, in 1881, has been its secretary.

NICHOLAS HILL, one of the leading lawyers of Saratoga county and the State of New York, was born at Florida, Montgomery county, New York, in 1805. His grandfather, John Hill, came from County Derry, Ireland, and his son, Nicholas Hill, sr. (father), served under Washington at Yorktown. Nicholas Hill read law, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court in 1829, and practiced successively at Amsterdam, this State, Saratoga Springs and Albany. He was reporter for four years of the supreme court, and died at Albany May 1, 1859, at fifty-four years of age.

Mr. Hill was partly author of "Phillips' Evidence," and published seven volumes of supreme court reports. He ranked high as a lawyer, not only at Albany and Saratoga Springs, but throughout the State.

DANIEL E. WING, a member of the law firm of Foley & Wing, and who served efficiently for three years as assistant district attorney of Saratoga county, is a son of Elihu and Wealthy (Gleason) Wing, and was born in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, March 29, 1859. He received his elementary education in the public schools, and at sixteen years of age left the farm to enter Pulaski academy, of Oswego county, from which educational institution he was graduated in the class of 1877. Immediately after graduation he came to Saratoga Springs, where he read law with L. B. Pike. He was admitted to the Saratoga county bar in 1880, and practiced successfully by himself until January 1, 1891, when he formed a law partnership with Hon. John Foley, under the present firm name of Foley & Wing. This firm ranks among the strong and successful law firms of the county, and has an extensive practice.

On June 1, 1886, Mr. Wing was united in marriage with Mary A. Hopper, daughter of the late Thomas Hopper, of New York city.

Daniel E. Wing is a republican in politics, and has been for several years a member of St. Peter's church of Saratoga Springs. He has served as a town and as a county officer, and in each office he held gave good satisfaction. He was elected in 1885 as a justice of the peace, and served from January 1, 1886, to January 1, 1890. Two years after being elected justice of the peace, he was appointed as assistant district attorney of Saratoga county, and has served with ability and zeal in that office.

In nationality Mr. Wing is of English origin. The Wing family was planted in Massachusetts

shortly after the landing of the pilgrims. It soon extended westward with the New England settlements, and one branch of it was planted in Dutchess county, this State, where one of its members was Daniel Wing (grandfather), who was brought by his parents, in 1810, to the town of Greenfield, where he died in 1869, at seventy years of age. He was a farmer and a Quaker. His son, Elihu Wing (father), was born in 1819, and has always resided in his native town of Greenfield. He owns seven hundred and fifty acres of land in the towns of Greenfield, Milton and Malta, and in connection with farming has been actively engaged in lumbering and in the lime business. Mr. Wing is a democrat, and was nominated twice by his party as a candidate for the assembly, but was defeated, as the county was hopelessly republican at each time that he was the democratic nominee. He married Wealthy Gleason, of the town of Milton, and a member of the Presbyterian church. She was of English descent, and died in 1889, at seventy years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Wing were born five children: Hannah, Josephine, Goodrich, Alice, and Daniel E., whose name heads this sketch.

HON. JAMES R. CHAPMAN, of Saratoga Springs, is another of the sons of Saratoga county whose well known career illustrates the fact that opportunity is open to every young man who has the brains, determination and strength of character to force his way to the front. Beginning at the bottom of the ladder, he has climbed to conspicuous success by his own ability, integrity and fidelity to every trust. Mr. Chapman is a son of Henry D. and Maria (Viele) Chapman, and was born in the town of Saratoga, on the eastern shore of Saratoga lake, April 29, 1829. The family, of which the subject of this sketch is a distinguished representative, is of ancient English lineage, and traces its American ancestry back to the seventeenth century, when

three brothers of the name came over and settled in the colony of Connecticut. In that State Samuel Chapman, paternal grandfather of Hon. James R. Chapman, was born and reared. About 1750 he removed to Saratoga county, New York, and settled on the eastern shore of Saratoga lake, where he built one of the first frame houses then in the county. The locality of this old homestead is still known as Chapman hill. When the revolutionary war occurred he shouldered his musket, and joining the continental forces, fought through the whole of that terrible struggle. He took part in the battle of Bemus Heights, and his grandson, James R., now has in his possession the old gun used by him on that occasion. It is said that he was one of the first white men to drink the water of what is now known as Congress spring, which he came upon one day while hunting. He died about December 29, 1826, aged seventy-eight years. His son, Henry D. Chapman (father), was born on the old homestead near Saratoga lake, July 23, 1791, and served as an officer in the war of 1812, under General Brown. He died at Chapman hill in 1860, aged sixty-nine years. In politics he was a whig, in religion a member of the Dutch Reformed church at Schuylerville, and served as supervisor of the town of Saratoga two terms, and in other official positions. He was an honest, straightforward man, and well liked by his neighbors and friends. In 1826 he married Maria Viele, a daughter of Stephen Viele, and a native of the town of Saratoga, this county. She died in 1868.

Hon. James R. Chapman was reared on the old Chapman homestead, on the borders of Saratoga lake, and received his early education in the common schools of his neighborhood. He was an ambitious and pains-taking student, and, inheriting a military spirit, prepared to enter West Point, but failing to secure the appointment, his energies were diverted into other channels, and while yet in his teens he entered the machine shops at Troy and began learning the trade of machinist. He com-

pleted his apprenticeship in the shops of the New York Central railroad at Green Island, and having mastered the mysteries of the locomotive, accepted a position as locomotive engineer, and had charge of an express train for a period of nearly twelve years, principally on the Saratoga & Washington railroad. He thoroughly understood his business, was always careful and accurate in his work, and during his entire connection with the road never lost a life, or destroyed a dollar's worth of the company's property through carelessness. In fact, he enjoyed the reputation of being one of the finest engineers on the road, and the distinction of making the fastest time ever made on that road, notwithstanding all the improved facilities of later years. During the civil war he secured highly complimentary letters from Senator Harris, of Albany, and Congressman James B. McKean, of Saratoga Springs, and with these credentials made application at the Brooklyn navy yard for an appointment as engineer in the navy. He passed the rigid examinations with great credit and was recommended for appointment, but before he could be assigned to duty it became evident that the war was about over and the department would need no additional force. Returning to Saratoga Springs, Mr. Chapman was immediately engaged as book-keeper in the steward's department of the Grand Union hotel, where his work was so satisfactory that he was made steward the next season by the Lelands, and remained with them in that capacity, having charge of the building during the winter, until the Grand Union hotel passed into the hands of the merchant prince, A. T. Stewart, some nine years later. Appreciating his great capacity and fidelity, Mr. Stewart desired that he remain in the same position, but he had already made arrangements to enter the employ of the Saratoga Gas Light Company, which he did in 1873, and remained with that company until its failure in 1876. In that year Mr. Chapman was instrumental in reorganizing the company, and became a di-

rector and superintendent, and later general manager, which position he retained until the business was sold to its present owners, the Saratoga Gas & Electric Light Company, in 1886. During this time he had acquired a high reputation as an upright, sagacious, clear-headed and clean-handed business man, and when the failure of the Saratoga Savings bank occurred, Mr. Chapman was appointed receiver. In that emergency his skill and fidelity were of the very highest value to the numerous depositors. He took hold of the bank's affairs with a firm hand, and by his advice and management prevented a panic and avoided the entire wrecking of the institution, securing the time necessary to make the best disposition of the bank's assets and paying the depositors eighty-seven per cent. Mr. Chapman was also one of the leading spirits in the reorganization of the First National bank, a financial institution whose success has been phenomenal. Beginning little more than a dozen years ago, this bank has steadily paid large dividends and at the same time accumulated a surplus fund which now far exceeds its original capital. Mr. Chapman had an important share in the able management which has effected this very creditable and satisfactory financial condition. Since 1886 he has been practically retired from active business, but is still a director in the First National bank.

In 1857 Mr. Chapman was married to Elizabeth J. Jenkins, a daughter of Philip Jenkins, of Hebron, Washington county, this State. Both are members of the First Presbyterian church of Saratoga Springs, in which Mr. Chapman has long served as a trustee. In politics he is a democrat, of broad and liberal views, and although frequently solicited to accept nominations for important public positions, has almost uniformly declined to permit the use of his name. He did, however, accept the democratic nomination for president of the village in 1880, and was elected without opposition. He declined the renomination in

1887, but in that year accepted the unanimous nomination of his party for sheriff of Saratoga county, and although he made a good race and received a large vote, the great majority of the Republican party in the county prevented his election. He has served as water commissioner of the village for several years. Mr. Chapman is a prominent Mason and a member of Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar. He owns a large and carefully selected library, is a man of stalwart build, fine personal appearance, and well deserves to rank with the successful, self-made men of this generation.

HON. REUBEN HYDE WALWORTH, the last of the chancellors of the mighty Empire State, was a man of stainless character and a jurist of national reputation. He was the third son of Benjamin Walworth, and was born at Bozrah, Connecticut, October 26, 1788. Benjamin Walworth was a son of William Walworth, and a lineal descendant of the famous Lord Mayor Walworth, of London, who slew the rebel, Watt Tyler, in the reign of Richard II. of England. Reuben H. Walworth came with his parents to New York at four years of age. He read law, and was admitted to the county court in 1808, and two years later to the supreme court of the State. In 1810 he was appointed a county judge of Clinton county, and in 1814 served as acting adjutant-general of the United States forces at the battle of Plattsburg. Judge Walworth served in Congress in 1821 and 1822, was appointed a circuit judge of the State in 1823, and five years later became chancellor of New York, which high office he held with great honor until the chancery court was abolished by the constitution of 1848. Chancellor Walworth died in 1864, at seventy-six years of age. He married Maria Ketchum, and after her death wedded Mrs. Sarah E. (Smith) Hardin. "Chancellor Walworth may justly be regarded

as the great artisan of our equity laws. In some sense he was the Bentham of America, without the bold speculations and fantastical theory which to a certain extent characterized the great English jurist. What Bentham did in removing the defects in English jurisprudence, Walworth did in renovating and simplifying the equity laws of the United States."

GEORGE H. MANVILLE, a prominent farmer residing near Waterford, and a worthy representative of an old French family, is a son of Jonas S. and Mary (Wheeler) Manville, and was born May 10, 1821, in the town of North Greenbush, Rensselaer county, New York. The family, although of French extraction, have been residents of New York since an early day, and are somewhat noted for longevity. Adrian Manville, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Greenfield, this county. He was a farmer by occupation, and passed a long, active and useful life engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died at his home in Greenfield at the remarkable age of ninety-six years. He married and reared a family of two children, one of his sons being Jonas S. Manville (father), who was born in this county in 1789, but was taken by his parents to Rensselaer county when only five or six years of age, and grew up and was educated there. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming in the town of North Greenbush, that county, and successfully conducted that business to within a few years of his death, which occurred September 18, 1888, when he lacked only one year of being a centenarian. He was endowed with excellent ability, was energetic and became very prosperous, ranking high in the esteem of his neighbors, and being regarded as a useful and patriotic citizen. Politically he was a whig and republican, and for more than forty years was an exemplary and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On

March 9, 1818, he married Mary Wheeler, a daughter of George Wheeler, of Rensselaer county. She was a native of Brunswick, that county, a member of the same church as her husband, and died August 9, 1873, aged seventy-six years. To them was born a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters: Peter B., Bathsheba, George H., Eleanor, Lucinda, Mary, Elizabeth, Jonas, Albert, and John A. Five of the daughters and two of the sons are still living.

George H. Manville was reared on his father's farm in North Greenbush, Rensselaer county, this State, and obtained his education in the common schools of that locality. Leaving school he engaged in farming, and that has been his main business in life. After his marriage, in 1848, he settled on a farm in the town of North Greenbush, where he continued to reside until 1875, when he removed to Saratoga county, and purchased the farm of sixty-five acres which he now occupies, located one mile from Waterford, and fronting on the Hudson river. Here he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since, and has his farm finely improved and supplied with all the conveniences and accessories of modern agriculture. He has been successful in a marked degree, and is regarded as among the most substantial and most respected citizens of Saratoga county.

On November 9, 1848, Mr. Manville was married to Eleanor DeFreest, daughter of Peter DeFreest, a prosperous farmer of the town of North Greenbush, Rensselaer county, and to their union were born two children, one son and a daughter. The daughter, Marietta, is now the wife of Jacob D. Wood, of the town of Waterford, this county, and has three children: Edith G., George H. and Chester. The son, Jefferson D. F. Manville, after reaching manhood, married Lillie L. Wood, daughter of Joseph Wood, and now resides on the farm with his father, and manages the farming operations. They have two children: Jesse B. and Gertrude M.

Politically George H. Manville is a staunch democrat, and frequently takes an active interest in local politics. He has served as town clerk and highway commissioner, and in various ways has contributed to the success of his party and the good government of his town and county. He is still hale and hearty, and bids fair to maintain the reputation of his family for long life and active usefulness.

HON. JOHN STEWART, who served as a member of the general assembly in 1840, was a man of sterling integrity, and his long and useful life affords a fine example of what can be achieved by thrift, prudence, and earnest, well directed endeavor. He was a son of Maj. John and Susanna (Briggs) Stewart, and was born at Sterling Hill, Windham county, in the northeastern part of Connecticut, on October 28, 1790. The Stewart family of Saratoga county is descended from Samuel and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Stewart, of Glasgow, Scotland, who settled at an early day in one of the New England colonies. Their son, John Stewart, was born on shipboard while they were on their way to this country. Samuel Stewart became a resident of Connecticut, where his son, Maj. John Stewart (father), was born and reared to manhood. Maj. John Stewart served as an officer in the Continental army during the revolutionary war, and after its close became a resident of Sterling Hill, in his native State. He wedded Ruth Smith and afterward Susanna Briggs, and of their sons were: Gen. Samuel, who served in the war of 1812; Hon. John, the subject of this sketch; and Alexander, a prominent business man of Waterford for over half a century.

John Stewart was reared at his native village until he was eleven years of age, and then came to Waterford to his brother, Gen. Samuel Stewart, who had removed to Saratoga county some years previous. He grew to manhood

at Waterford, and embarked in the grain and flour milling business, which he followed up to his death in 1865.

On February 15, 1819, Mr. Stewart married Emily Rice, who was a daughter of Ward Rice, formerly of Waterford, and who died March 26, 1869, when in the sixty-fifth year of her age. To their union were born ten children, of whom only two are now living: John, the eldest son, now a resident of Waterford, and Abbie M., who married Benjamin C. Brown, a citizen of New York city.

Hon. John Stewart was a prominent and useful citizen of Waterford and the southern part of Saratoga county, and was the recipient of many marks of respect and esteem at the hands of his fellow citizens, whose true interests he ever sought to advance. He was an honored member of the Waterford Presbyterian church, and lived an honest and upright life, scorning everything that savored of trickery, or wherein policy or expediency was pleaded in extenuation of a course not perfectly open and honorable. He was a man of earnestness and energy, earned a competency by industry and honesty, and left behind him a character of which his descendants may be justly proud. He was an old line whig and afterward a republican in politics, and in 1840 was one of the two members from Saratoga county to the general assembly, where his course of action was as pronounced for the general good of the county and State as it had always been in the local affairs of his village and town. With weight of years came well earned ease and contentment, and on February 1, 1864, the final summons came to John Stewart, when well advanced in the seventy-third year of his age, to rest from his labors. His remains were entombed in the Waterford cemetery, but the pleasant memories of his many self-sacrificing and useful labors have survived death and the tomb, and will never be forgotten in the community which he loved so well.

JOHN J. DUNLOP, M. D., the oldest practicing physician of Waterford, is prominent and successful in the profession which he honors. He has practiced successfully for over half a century in New York city and Saratoga county, and for over thirty-five years has enjoyed a practice that extends over parts of Saratoga, Rensselaer and Albany counties. He is a son of Squire Jackson and Mary J. (Clark) Dunlop, and was born at Cortaghart, four miles from Balbay, County Monaghan, in the north of Ireland, August 2, 1818. His paternal grandfather, Wilson Dunlop, was a native of Scotland, and settled in the north of Ireland, where he reared a family and spent the remainder of his days. His son, Squire Jackson Dunlop, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the County Monaghan, where he died in 1827. He was appointed by the government as stipendiary magistrate, and held that office up to the time of his death. He married Mary J. Clark, a native of the same county, who after his death came in 1840 to New York, where she died at Kingston, on July 4, 1876, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Dunlop was a daughter of Edward Clark (maternal grandfather), who came to the United States when he was in his ninetieth year, and afterward went to near Toronto, Canada, where he died at the wonderfully advanced age of one hundred and seventeen years.

John J. Dunlop grew to manhood in his native county, and received his education in the select schools of Ireland. He read medicine at Balbay with Dr. Thomas Reid, attended lectures at the Medical college, Dublin, and in 1840 came to New York, where he took an additional course of lectures at the University of Buffalo. From the university he went to New York city and studied for two years in the hospitals, where he had an excellent opportunity to study diseases in their different forms and to thoroughly acquaint himself with their best and most successful treatment. Leav-

ing the hospitals he practiced for some time in the city, and during that time entered the medical department of the university of New York city, from which he was graduated in the class of 1854. Immediately after graduation he went to Kingston, Ulster county, where he remained one year. He then came to Waterford, and has practiced most successfully here ever since. While having good success in all diseases, Dr. Dunlop has made a successful specialty of fevers, and in 1863, at one time had forty-eight fever patients in and around Waterford. His practice is large and remunerative, and extends to and beyond Cohoes, in Albany county, and Lansingburg, in Rensselaer county. He is the oldest practicing physician of Waterford and the southern part of the county. He is ever alive to the true interests of his profession and the real progress of medical science, and has been an active member for several years of the Troy Medical society and the New York State Medical association.

Dr. Dunlop is a republican in politics. He is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons; of Waterford Chapter, No. 169, Royal Arch Masons, and of Apollo Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar, of Troy, New York. Dr. Dunlop is well preserved for his years and has enjoyed remarkably good health notwithstanding the arduous labors connected with his extensive practice.

EUGENE WISWALL, one of the prominent business men of Saratoga Springs, and superintendent of the Saratoga County Agricultural Society, is a son of Capt. Henry and Elizabeth Ann (Pickert) Wiswall, and was born in the town of Schuyler, Herkimer county, New York, October 28, 1841. The Wiswalls are of Welsh ancestry. In 1660 three brothers of that name came from Wales and settled in or near Sudbury, Vermont; one afterward went to Canada, a second to the State of New York, and the third, from whom

the subject of this sketch is in direct line, remained in Sudbury, and there his descendants were to be found until 1794. In that year, of those who removed, one was Samuel Wiswall (grandfather), who came to Herkimer county, New York, and there married the same year. He died while still a young man. He was a powerful man physically, standing seven feet high and of great strength. His son, Capt. Henry Wiswall (father), was born in Herkimer county, in the town of Manhan, and there he remained until he was twelve years of age, when he shipped as a cabin boy on a whaling voyage on the Pacific ocean. He was gone four years, and on his return shipped immediately as a common sailor on board a clipper for another four years cruise. For thirty years he followed the sea, during which time he became acquainted with many lands and peoples and learned many languages. He was first mate for several years on a steamer carrying emigrants from Europe to America. After leaving the sea he went into the business of forwarding goods on the Troy and Erie line, being captain and pilot on the Hudson river boats, in which he continued from 1849 till 1852, when he settled in Washington county, New York, and there for eleven years he was engaged in farming. In 1864 he left Washington for Saratoga county, locating in Milton, where he purchased what is known as the Powell farm, which he continued to farm until his death, which occurred in July, 1881, at the age of three score and ten years. He was a man of wonderful strength, being over six feet in height and weighing three hundred and fifty-four pounds. In his party affiliations he was a republican. He married Elizabeth Ann Pickert, a native of Hammond, St. Lawrence county, New York. She died in 1848, when only thirty-seven years of age.

Eugene Wiswall grew up to manhood in Herkimer and Washington counties, with the exception of four years which were passed in New York city, and received his education at Fort Miller academy in Washington county.

He came to Saratoga county in 1864 with his father, and subsequently engaged in farming for himself, in which he has continued to the present time. He has besides been engaged in lumbering, as well as being a contractor and builder of bridges and houses. In 1881 he removed to the town of Saratoga Springs, where he is now running a large saw mill in connection with his other business interests.

On November 28, 1865, Mr. Wiswall was united in marriage with Clara E. Van Eps, daughter of Alexander Van Eps, of the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Eugene Wiswall is a republican and has filled the office of school trustee. He has always taken an active interest in farming, and has been for several years general superintendent of the Saratoga County Agricultural society, of which he is also a director. Mr. Wiswall is one of the solid business men of the county, thoroughly valued and respected by all who know him for his energy, business ability and many sterling traits of character.

CHARLES O. MCCREEDY, secretary of the New York State Forestry commission, and one of the proprietors of the "Lithia Spring," is an energetic business man, and has been for many years a leading and influential democrat of the county. He is a son of Charles and Sarah J. (Collamer) McCreedy, and was born in Schuylerville, in the town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York, June 1, 1848. His paternal grandfather, John McCreedy, was of Scotch descent, and came from Plattsburg, New York, to Saratoga county, where he ended his days. His son, Charles McCreedy, the father of Charles O. McCreedy, was born in 1815, at Schuylerville, where he grew to manhood. He served as superintendent of the Victory mills for several years, and in 1865 removed to his present large farm in the town of Malta. He is a democrat in poli-

tics, but takes no active part in public affairs, and gives his time to the management and cultivation of his farm. Mr. McCreedy married Sarah J. Collamer, who is a daughter of Warren Collamer, and was born in 1820, on the farm where she now resides. Warren Collamer was a native of Connecticut. He was of Scotch descent, and came in an early day to the town of Malta, where he cleared out the farm now owned by Mr. McCreedy.

Charles O. McCreedy was reared at his native village, Schuylerville, New York, received his education in the public schools and Gilmore's academy of Ballston Spa, and then served for several months as a clerk in the Schuylerville postoffice. At the end of that time, in 1865, he came to Ballston Spa, where he served as a clerk for three years with M. L. Williams, who was postmaster and kept the postoffice in his drug store. When the three years time was up, in 1868, Mr. McCreedy and James O. Leach, postmaster formed a partnership, under the firm name of C. O. McCreedy & Co., and purchased the drug store, which they operated successfully until 1877, when Mr. Leach withdrew from the firm. Mr. McCreedy then continued in the drug business by himself up to 1885, when he disposed of his drug store. In June of that year he was appointed postmaster of Ballston Spa by President Cleveland, and held that position for four years and six months. After retiring from the postoffice he was variously employed until June, 1891, when he was appointed by Gov. David B. Hill to his present position of secretary of the New York State Forestry commission. The work of this commission is one of great interest and enduring value to the great Commonwealth of New York. The object of the commission is to maintain and preserve sufficient forests to increase the rainfall and hold a sufficient volume of water in the streams to protect the State from drought. As secretary of this commission Mr. McCreedy has a large amount of important business to transact. In the per-

formance of his responsible duties he has been prompt and accurate, and in many cases the successful discharge of these duties were accomplished by his good judgment and wise discretion.

On October 11, 1871, Mr. McCreedy married Caroline F. Scott, and to their union have been born four children, three sons and one daughter: Gordon Scott, Charles O., jr.; Robert C., and Lucy Lee. Mrs. McCreedy is a daughter of George Gordon Scott, whose ancestors were English colonists in Ireland in the reign of James I., and came to America in 1773, from County Londonderry, and settled on a farm in the town of Ballston, this county. George Gordon Scott was a graduate of Union college, studied law and practiced at Ballston Spa for many years. He served as judge of the county court, member of the assembly, State senator, and for nineteen terms as supervisor of the town of Ballston. At the centennial celebration in 1876 he prepared and read the historical address, and presided on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the battle of Bemus Heights, in 1877. He married Lucy Lee, a daughter of Joel Lee, of Ballston Spa, by whom he had a family of six children, the youngest daughter being Mrs. McCreedy.

In politics Mr. McCreedy is and always has been a democrat of the Jacksonian type. He was chairman of the Democratic county committee for several years, and has served as clerk and as treasurer of his village, is now president of the village, president of the Ballston Spa Democratic club, and a member of the board of education. Mr. and Mrs. McCreedy are useful and influential members of Christ Episcopal church of Ballston Spa, and are ever active in all parochial work.

HON. JOHN H. BURKE, Inspector of the New York State Forest commission, and senior member of the well known law firm of Burke & Person, at Ballston Spa,

New York, was born August 21, 1856, in the town of Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, and is a son of Patrick and Ellen (Purcell) Burke, both of whom were natives of County Waterford, Ireland. They left the Emerald Isle in 1842, and coming to the United States, settled at Mechanicville, this county. Patrick Burke died on the 2d day of April, 1865, at the early age of forty-eight years, when the subject of this sketch was but nine years old. His widow is still living at Mechanicville, being now in the sixtieth year of her age. They had a family of five children, four sons and one daughter: William N., John H., James, Margaret A. and Michael P.

John H. Burke was reared on the farm until his fifteenth year, and received his primary education in the public school. Later he attended the Mechanicville academy, where he finished his preparation for college, having spent the fall and winter terms of the years 1875 and 1877 at the Fort Edward collegiate institute. He entered Williams college in 1880, with less than \$150 in money, it is said, worked his way through college and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1884. In the fall of that year he began the study of law in the office of L'Amoreaux, Dake & Whalen, at Ballston Spa, and was thus engaged for a period of two years. He has already taken considerable interest in local politics, and in the fall of 1886 was prevailed on to become a candidate for member of assembly from Saratoga county. During the progress of the campaign he made an active personal canvass of the district, and in November was elected to a seat in the State legislature, being the first democratic assemblyman from this county since 1878. Shortly after his election, in the fall of 1886, he was admitted to the bar of Saratoga county, and after the expiration of his term in the assembly he opened a law office at Mechanicville, where he practiced for three years. On January 1, 1891, he removed to the county seat, and formed a law partnership with John Person,

under the firm name of Burke & Person. They purchased the extensive law library of A. C. Dake, and taking the suite of rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Dake, began a successful general law practice, that has gradually increased until they now have a large and lucrative business. In 1889 Mr. Burke was appointed inspector in the Forest commission of this State, and has held that position ever since, acting also as attorney for the commission, in actions brought against parties for trespassing on lands belonging to the State. His partner, John Person, is district attorney of the county.

On February 10, 1891, Mr. Burke was united in marriage to Minnie A. Christopher, youngest daughter of J. G. Christopher, of Ballston Spa.

For a period of three years Mr. Burke has been the efficient chairman of the Democratic County committee, and takes a prominent part in local politics. He is a member of the Catholic church. While at college Mr. Burke was president of his class in the Sophomore year, and also at commencement, and was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, which he was instrumental in reorganizing at Williams college.

JOHN H. MASSEY, an active, industrious business man and well known merchant tailor and clothier of Mechanicville, is a son of John and Mary A. (Pyers) Massey, and was born in Worcestershire, England, December 15, 1837. He received his education at St. Luke's school, of Kidminster, in his native country, and then learned the trade of tailor, which he followed at various places in England until 1856, when he came to America with his father, they landing at New York city on August 9th of that year. Two years later, after working at several places, he established his present prosperous merchant tailoring business at Mechanicville. His shop and salesroom on Main street are fitted up in a

neat and tasteful manner, and on his shelves are displayed a large variety of foreign and domestic fabrics. Mr. Massey is a man of good taste and successful experience in his line of useful business, and has always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his many patrons. He can be depended upon for a perfect fit, elegant styles and perfect finish in his suits.

On July 4, 1861, Mr. Massey married Anna FitzPatrick, daughter of John FitzPatrick, of Mechanicville, New York. To their union have been born eleven children, three sons and eight daughters: Mary A. Camfield, Leona (deceased), Lamira Cocoran, Ella (deceased), John, Hattie G., James, Edward, Lilah, Juliet and Gertrude. Hattie G. is well educated and has been serving for some time as vice principal of the Mechanicville Union schools.

John H. Massey, while strictly attending to his business, yet has found sufficient time to take an active part in the political affairs of his town and village. He is a democrat, and has served continuously as justice of the peace since 1883, his second term of four years expiring in the present year. He owns some valuable property in the village, and has always ranked as an active and useful citizen. He is a member of the Episcopal church, of which he served as vestryman for twenty years, and in whose interests he has ever been a zealous worker.

In nationality Mr. Massey is English, and his paternal grandfather, Joseph Massey, was a native and life-long resident of Norton, England, where he followed tailoring during the active years of his life. He reared a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters: William, John, Henry, Sarah Bingham, Thomas, Elizabeth and Edward. John Massey (father), was born at Norton, and afterward removed to Kidminster, where he was engaged in the merchant tailoring business until 1856. On August 9th of that year he landed at New York city, which he soon left to locate at Mechanicville. Two years later he went to Ballston Spa, at which place he

died July 16, 1872, aged sixty-eight years. He was a democrat and an Episcopalian, and was twice married, first to Mary A. Pyers, and after her death to Selina Bennett. By his first marriage he had eleven children: Joseph, John, Samuel, Henry, Josiah, Charles, Mary A. (deceased), Oliver and Mary A. (2). Mrs. Mary A. Massey was a daughter of James Pyers, of Kidminster, and died February 16, 1857, at Mechanicville, aged forty-seven years.

SEYMOUR AINSWORTH was born in the town of Woodbury, Vermont, on the 17th day of May, 1821. His ancestors, on the paternal side, were of English, and on the maternal side, of Scotch origin, and were among the New England pioneers who settled in the valley of the Connecticut at a very early day. He was one of twelve children, all of whom lived to be more than fifty-five years of age. His early life in the Green Mountain State developed traits which influenced him throughout his future career. He imbibed a fondness for woodland sports and became expert in the use of the rifle. He was a dead shot. In later life he was generally on hand at local shooting matches to try his skill, and was the despair of the proprietor of many a "turkey shoot." It was owing to these early influences, doubtless, that he was led to cultivate the friendship of many tribes of Indians and to deal extensively for many years in the products of their skill. His educational advantages were limited to a few months in the common district school during his boyhood days. Intent on learning some trade whereby he could secure a respectable livelihood, at the age of fourteen he left the paternal home under a contract with his father by which he purchased his minority and at once apprenticed himself to Asaph Town in the business of builder and carriage maker. He served the usual period of apprenticeship and took his position as foreman of the shop in which he had learned his trade and continued such

for two or three years. When nineteen years of age he left his native State and migrated to Saratoga Springs, where he began business for himself without an acquaintance or a friend to aid him, and no other capital than his trade and a fair character with which to start. He soon found employment with R. & W. Putnam, then the proprietors of the Union Hall, one of the leading hotels, where for several years he was the chief artisan and director of the improvements about that establishment; and finally became one of its proprietors. In its management he was successful, and retired at length only to embark in other fields of action. He was always awake to every enterprise and improvement designed to build up the town in which he lived and promote its prosperity. He was one of the originators and first directors of the Commercial bank, afterwards the Commercial National bank of Saratoga Springs. He was instrumental in the erection of more edifices of a public and private nature than any other man in Saratoga. He was at one time largely engaged in the manufacture of brick and made the brick used in the erection of several of his own buildings and those used in the erection of the present United States hotel, one of the largest of the great summer hotels of Saratoga. He had for a time the largest bakery in Saratoga, noted for the excellence of its products. For many years and almost up to the time of his death he had an extensive retail store, in which were sold many kinds of elegant fancy goods and notably articles of Indian manufacture, such as bows and arrows, snow-shoes, deer-skin moccasins, porcupine quill and moose hair embroideries and basket work. During later years he spent much time in the culture of flowers and made a specialty of roses and rare water lilies, and was very successful in raising the famous Egyptian lotus.

He speedily rendered himself acquainted with the details of every business in which he embarked, and his self-reliance and enterprise usually won him success. His courage and



Engraved by J. R. Rice & Sons, Philada.

Seymour Ainsworth

enterprise were well illustrated by several incidents in his life worthy of mention.

About the year 1866 he discovered that a peculiar sort of trinkets made from braided or woven horse hair was having a great sale at Niagara for souvenirs. He procured some of the goods and found them saleable in his own store. After considerable trouble and inquiry he found that these articles were all made in one convent in Dublin. He therefore obtained a letter of recommendation from Father Cull, the priest of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church in Saratoga, had it endorsed by the Bishop of the Diocese, and armed with this document went to Ireland and made a contract for the entire manufacture of the convent in question, and on his return brought with him one young woman who had been taught at the convent and who was skillful in manufacturing the articles of which he thus obtained a monopoly. In a similar manner he monopolized the entire product of several Indian tribes which he found by experience manufactured the best moccasins, the best snow-shoes, or exhibited special proficiency in the manufacture of any of the classes of goods in which he dealt. For a considerable time he had the entire product of the fragrant grass which is extensively employed by the Indians in their basket and fan work. He was extensively acquainted with Indian tribes from Maine to the remote northwest.

Mr. Ainsworth had an unusual genius for invention. Some twenty or thirty patents were issued to him at different times for devices and processes connected with his various lines of business. The most valuable was for a process of manufacturing feather fans, from which he realized a considerable sum by way of royalties from other manufacturers, and which gave him a virtual monopoly in the manufacture of fans from ostrich feathers. For a number of years he furnished A. T. Stewart & Company and Lord & Taylor and other large houses with all the feather fans of this kind that they sold. He imported the

sticks from China, where they were made expressly for his use, and the feathers from the Cape of Good Hope. In connection with this branch of manufacture he introduced among the farmers of Saratoga a breed of new white turkeys, from eggs which he imported from Spain. The feathers he used in the manufacture of fans and he made a good profit from the birds, which, though small in size, were of special excellence for the table.

In 1865 Mr. Ainsworth, in company with the late W. H. McCaffrey, purchased the High Rock Spring, the earliest discovered of all the famous mineral fountains of Saratoga. It was remarkable as being the spring to which the Indians brought Sir William Johnson, prior to his death in 1774, to be cured of rheumatism, with which he was afflicted. The rock which gave the name to the spring was a deposit of calcareous tufa weighing several tons, of a conical shape, with a round orifice in the top through which the waters once flowed. Before its discovery by the white man the waters had found a channel below the surface of the rock through which they escaped. Mr. Ainsworth conceived the idea of closing this channel and compelling the waters to resume their ancient course over the top of the rock. He accordingly lifted the immense mass of stone and after tubing the spring to a great depth, replaced the rock and caused the waters once more to flow over the top. This undertaking engaged the interest and attention of the citizens of Saratoga in an unusual degree, and its completion was celebrated by a great public meeting of citizens, which was addressed by the venerable Chancellor Walworth, William L. Stone, esq., and others.

Mr. Ainsworth held various public offices, such as town assessor and village trustee, and was a member of several boards or commissions having in charge important municipal improvements. He was the first assistant assessor of internal revenue for his district under the laws of the United States. In 1870 he represented his district in the assembly.

His election was a remarkable evidence of his popularity. It was the first election of a democratic member in his district for fifteen years. The republican majority in his district was about one thousand, but he was elected by a majority of four hundred and thirty, and an adverse majority of one hundred and sixty-seven at the preceding election in his own town he changed to a majority of five hundred and sixty-seven in his favor. He was the chairman of the committee on affairs of villages and a member of the committee on civil divisions and roads and bridges. During his term of service in the assembly many acts of the legislature were passed through his influence for the promotion of important municipal improvements in his own town, which provoked violent opposition at the time, but the wisdom of which was demonstrated in after years.

An episode which occurred at this time in the legislature brought Mr. Ainsworth into great notoriety and has passed into history. Thomas C. Fields, who represented the Nineteenth assembly district of the city of New York, rose in his place in the assembly and declared that Mr. Ainsworth had offered his vote, and that of ten men at whose head he claimed to be, in favor of a measure of Fields, if Fields would "make it convenient for him." Mr. Ainsworth promptly denied this charge and demanded an investigation, at the same time charging that Fields had violently and with oaths threatened that, if he did not vote for his, Fields' bill, he would defeat every bill that Mr. Ainsworth had before the legislature. A committee of five was appointed to investigate the charges, and they reported to the assembly that Mr. Fields had admitted using the language attributed to him, in a moment of anger, but they acquitted Mr. Ainsworth of the charges made against him.

Mr. Ainsworth died at his residence in the village of Saratoga Springs on the 22d day of December, 1890. He had suffered from impaired health for several years, though the

immediate cause of his death was acute pneumonia, which developed from a cold he had taken a few days before. His remains were interred in Greenridge cemetery. He was at the time of his death a member of the Episcopal church, from which his funeral took place on the 27th of December, 1890. He left a widow, Mrs. Catharine Ainsworth, to whom he had been devotedly attached during the many years of his married life.

JOHN W. FORD, the founder and now the secretary and treasurer of the well-known Ford Manufacturing Company, of Waterford, this county, whose superior products may be found in any first-class furnishing or dry goods store in this country, is a son of John and Vilda (Wheeler) Ford, and a native of the town of Edinburg, Saratoga county, New York, where he was born May 15, 1848. The Fords are of English extraction, and rank with the old families of the Empire State. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, John Ford, was a native of England, but settled in Saratoga county at an early day, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1809, at the age of eighty-two years. He was a farmer by occupation, and very enterprising and successful. One of his sons was John Ford (father), who was born in this county in 1807, and after attaining manhood also engaged in farming in the town of Edinburg, in which business he became prosperous. Some fifteen years ago he disposed of his farm, and removed to the village of Northville, Fulton county, this State, where he has since lived a retired life, being now in the eighty-fifth year of his age. In political faith he has always been a staunch democrat, and served as justice of the peace for many years in the town of Edinburg, this county. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in whose support he has been active and liberal, and in 1830 he married Vilda Wheeler, a daughter of Syril Wheeler, of this county.

To their union were born a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters : Clark, Moses T., Zopher C., John W., Herbert, James B., Helen, Anna M., Relief, Hattie A. and Helen D.

Mrs. Vilda Ford was born in Saratoga county, was for many years an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, and died in March, 1890, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years.

John W. Ford was reared principally on his father's farm in Edinburg township, this county, where he obtained a good practical education in the public schools. In 1868, at the age of twenty years, he left the farm to accept a position as clerk in the office of the Cohoes Water-power Company, at Cohoes, Albany county, this State. There, in addition to his duties as clerk, he began the study of civil engineering under the personal instruction of that eminent engineer, D. H. Van-Auken, and others, and after acquiring proficiency in that line was engaged for a time in civil engineering in that city. In 1870 he was elected city engineer for the city of Cohoes, and served as such until 1882, with the exception of one year. In 1882 he formed a partnership with J. H. Pynes, then pay clerk in the Harmony mills at Cohoes, and they purchased the Ludlow Valve works at Waterford, Saratoga county, and converted the property into a knitting mill, for the manufacture of underwear and other knit goods. They successfully conducted this enterprise from 1882 to July, 1891, when Mr. Ford sold his interest to his partner. In the following December Mr. Ford and others organized the Ford Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the purpose of making a fine grade of knit underwear for the markets of this country. Their plant is located on Fourth street, Waterford, and is eighty by fifty feet in dimensions and three stories high. Here they employ a force of eighty skilled operators in the production of all kinds of fine knit underwear, and their goods find a ready

sale in all the markets of the United States. The value of their annual output is nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the product of their mills has a superior reputation among dealers and consumers in all parts of the country.

On September 28, 1873, Mr. Ford was united in marriage to Minnie S. Peverly, youngest daughter of Lidell Peverly, of the village of Waterford, and to them has been born two children, one son and a daughter : Nellie and Peverly.

Politically John W. Ford is a staunch republican, and is now serving as school trustee in the village of Waterford. He has also served as village trustee, discharging his official duties in a manner entirely satisfactory to the general public. Mr. Ford is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, and a regular attendant on the services of the Presbyterian church. He is pleasant and affable in his intercourse with others, and ranks with the most enterprising and prosperous citizens of the county.

ALBERT H. BARNES, a substantial and influential citizen of Mechanicville, and the senior member of one of the largest sash and blind manufacturing firms of the United States, is a man whose business ability and good judgment is attested by the marked success that has attended every enterprise in which he has been engaged. He is a son of John T. and Avis (Huggett) Barnes, and was born at Heathfield, Sussex county, England, December 11, 1841. His father, John T. Barnes, was born in 1793, in Sussex county, England, where he received a common English education, but being a man of literary talent and unusual energy, he read and studied until he became very well informed. He came in 1842 to the town of Stillwater, where he followed his trade of shoemaker until the time of his death, which occurred in the spring of 1849. Mr. Barnes was of strong physical

build and delighted in athletic sports, in which he excelled, but at the same time was deeply interested in literature, to which he gave much study. He had projected an allegory which promised to be of merit, and while working on it fell dead, at 12 o'clock at night, from a stroke of apoplexy. He was a whig, a member of the Second Baptist church of Stillwater, and was twice married. His first wife left him two children: Caleb and Emma, who died at the age of fifteen years. For his second wife, Mr. Barnes married Avis Huggett, who was a daughter of Thomas Huggett, and passed away May 11, 1880, at seventy-nine years of age. By his second marriage Mr. Barnes had two sons and one daughter: Dr. John T., a physician of Washington county, New York, Albert H., and Mary J., who died at thirteen years of age.

Albert H. Barnes was brought when an infant, by his parents, to Saratoga county, where he received his education in the common schools and Stillwater academy. The sudden death of his father left him at an early age to do for himself and to assist his mother in maintaining the family. At fifteen years of age he left school and became an apprentice in Cornell & Ladow's sash and blind factory at Stillwater, of which he became foreman at the age of eighteen years. As foreman he gave such evidence of business ability that in 1866 the firm made him their manager at Mechanicville, where they continued operations but one year. He then started as a sash and blind manufacturer upon a small scale, and after twelve months of successful experience formed a partnership with Daniel E. Ladow, under the present firm name of Barnes & Ladow. In 1885 their factory and heavy stock of material were burned, by which unfortunate occurrence they suffered a loss of about ten thousand dollars; but they were not discouraged by this misfortune, and instantly took steps for erecting a new factory. They purchased the site of their present plant near the Union railroad station, and in three

months had sufficient buildings erected to resume business on a larger scale than before the fire. Year by year they have erected additional buildings until they now have one of the largest and best equipped building material plants in the United States. Their main factory building is a two-story brick, seventy by one hundred and twenty feet in dimensions, thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery, which is driven by a sixty-horse power engine, while their extensive mill yards and large warehouses are between the canal and railroad. They employ seventy hands, manufacture and deal in doors, sashes, mouldings, lath, shingles, cements and masons' materials of all kinds, and are general agents for the celebrated King's Windsor cement, which has achieved such satisfactory results as a mortar, and has a hard finish for pure white walls, on account of its superiority over lime and hair mortar and owing to the fact that it is fire and water proof. They are among the largest sash and blind manufacturers in the United States, and do a yearly business of nearly two hundred thousand dollars, while an annually increasing volume of trade indicates the permanent popularity of their products. Mr. Barnes is an unswerving republican in politics. He has been a deacon and an active member of Mechanicville Baptist church since its organization twelve years ago. He is also superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school, and has always been active in every movement for the advancement of his church and of Christianity in his community. He is a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 504, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a member and the vice president of the New York Mutual Savings and Loan association at Mechanicville.

On December 22, 1863, Mr. Barnes was united in marriage with Augusta Ladow, daughter of J. S. Ladow, of Stillwater, New York, who is the senior member of the firm of Cornell & Ladow. They have two children: Wil-

lard J. and Albert L. Willard J. is at present with the Edison Company of Schenectady, this State, in their testing department. Albert L. is now a student at the Albany Business college.

Albert H. Barnes is preëminently the builder of his own fortune. He is a man of unquestioned integrity, liberal and kind, and in every way worthy of the confidence reposed in him by those who know him.

HARRY P. PENDRICK, a rising young lawyer of Saratoga Springs, who has been a member of the bar since 1890, and is rapidly winning a name in his profession, is a son of Elias J. and Elizabeth (Leonard) Pendrick, and was born March 13, 1862, at Paducah, Kentucky. The family is of Scotch lineage, and was planted in New York by Joseph Pendrick, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to this country about 1825. He was a tailor by trade, and lived in the town of Wilton, this county. His son, Elias J. Pendrick (father), was born in the town of Wilton, December 17, 1833, and while yet a young man removed to Kentucky, where he resided until 1870. He is a contractor and builder by occupation, and after leaving Kentucky spent several years in Chicago, Illinois. Leaving Illinois he returned to Saratoga county, New York, and settled at Saratoga Springs. During the civil war he served for nearly three years, being first lieutenant of Co. B, 16th Kentucky cavalry, and acting provost marshal on the staff of General Gilman. He is a republican in politics, and a member of L. M. Wheeler Post, No. 92, Grand Army of the Republic, at Saratoga Springs. In 1861 he married Elizabeth Leonard, a native of Nashville, Tennessee. She is a member of the Episcopal church, and is now in the fifty-fourth year of her age. They were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are now living.

Harry P. Pendrick was reared principally at

Saratoga Springs, to which village he came with his parents when only twelve years of age, and received his preparatory education in the high school, graduating with the class of 1884, after which he entered Hamilton college and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1888 with honors. During his college course he was a prize speaker, a prize debater, and, at graduation, was appointed by the faculty a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society, a strictly honor society. He was also one of the under-graduate editors of the *Hamilton Literary Monthly*. He soon after entered the law office of Judge Houghton, of Saratoga Springs, and after due preparation was regularly admitted to the bar in December, 1890. He at once opened a law office in Saratoga Springs, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession ever since.

Politically Mr. Pendrick is an ardent republican, and takes an active part in local politics. He was elected clerk of the board of supervisor in 1891, and reëlected in 1892. Since 1890 Mr. Pendrick has been a member of the Royal Arcanum of Saratoga Springs. He is popular and highly respected, and his legal career promises to be successful and brilliant. He is unmarried.

STEPHEN C. MEDBERY, cashier of the First National bank of Ballston Spa, and for nearly sixteen years treasurer of Saratoga county, is a worthy representative of an old Puritan family, and one of the most useful, enterprising and prosperous citizens of northern New York. He is a son of Stephen B. and Sarah M. (Clark) Medbery, and was born in the village of Ballston Spa, this county, March 18, 1847. His paternal grandfather, Nathan Medbery, was a seafaring man, who after abandoning the water removed from Rhode Island to the town of Greenfield, this county, about the close of the last century, and taking up a large tract of land, resided

thereon until his death, at an advanced age. With him came two of his brothers and his son, Stephen Medbery (grandfather), and a number of others, all of whom settled in Greenfield. Stephen Medbery was a farmer, and remained a resident of Greenfield until his death, about 1845, when in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He married Lydia Martin, and reared a family of fourteen children, among the number being Stephen B. Medbery (father), who was born in the town of Greenfield in 1815, and grew to manhood there, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1833 he removed to the village of Ballston Spa, of which he has ever since been a resident, and engaged in the drug business, which he successfully conducted for several years. From 1849 to 1880 he was proprietor of the well-known Medbery hotel of Ballston Spa, and he still owns the building, but is now retired from active business. Politically he is a republican, with whig antecedents, and is a member and warden of Christ's Episcopal church. In 1843 he married Sarah M. Clark, a daughter of William Clark, and a native of Ballston Spa, and to their union was born a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Sarah M. Medbery was of English descent, and her ancestors removed to this county from Hebron, Connecticut, at an early day. She was a member of the Episcopal church, and died at her home here in 1872, aged fifty-five years.

Stephen C. Medbery was reared in his native village, receiving his preliminary instruction in the Episcopal parish school, and completing his education in the Ballston Spa institute, the Gilmore academy of Ballston Spa, and Mount Washington collegiate institute in New York city. He was graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1866, and immediately accepted a position as paying teller in the First National bank of Ballston Spa, where he remained until 1868, when he resigned and removed to St. Louis, Missouri, becoming bookkeeper in a large

wholesale stove and hollow-ware house in that city. In a short time he found the climate did not agree with his health, and within a year he returned to New York and resumed his former position in the First National bank at Ballston Spa, with which he has been connected ever since. In 1871 he became cashier of this leading financial institution, which place he still holds, and is also serving as county treasurer of Saratoga county, having been first appointed to this office January 24, 1879, to fill the unexpired term of James H. Wright. He has held the office continuously ever since, having been elected five times in succession. At the expiration of his present term he will have held this responsible position for a period of sixteen years. Mr. Medbery is also vice-president and treasurer of the Ballston Electric Light & Power Company, and president of the J. D. Sweet Cigar Company, of Ballston Spa. With distinguished ability and the strictest integrity he has uniformly discharged the many and grave duties connected with these and other trusts, in such a manner as to give him rank with the best business men and most accomplished financiers of Saratoga county or northern New York.

On December 5, 1876, Mr. Medbery was united in marriage to Mary A. Clark, youngest daughter of Col. James C. Clark, of the United States army, and Sarah A. (Betts) Clark. Colonel Clark formerly resided in the city of Troy, New York, and commanded the 79th United States infantry. To Mr. and Mrs. Medbery have been born four children, two sons and two daughters: Stephen Clark, jr., Neil G., Belle N. and Annie M. M.

Politically Mr. Medbery is an active republican, and prominent among the local leaders of his party. From 1875 to 1890 he held the office of president or trustee of the village of Ballston Spa almost continuously, being elected alternately to each position. He has served for twelve years as a member of the board of education, during part of which

time he was president of the board. In religion Mr. Medbery is an Episcopalian, and for a number of years has been vestryman of Christ's church at Ballston Spa.

JOB G. VIALL was a fine example of the thoroughgoing and successful business man, and his straightforward, active and unpretentious life is well worthy of imitation. He was a son of Daniel and Olive (Green) Viall, and was born at Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, May 10, 1810. He received but a practical and rather limited English education, but his own wonderfully active mind did not rest satisfied with his scant school acquirements, and he sought by reading, conversation, observation and self-study to widen the horizon of his knowledge and increase his rudimentary learning. Such success attended his efforts that in the course of a few years he became a well informed man, whose range of thought was wide and comprehensive. The activity of his mind was equaled by his great energy and persistent industry. At seven years of age he was placed in a cotton factory at Schaghticoke, this State, and his natural aptitude for business was so remarkable that he was rapidly promoted from position to position, and in a few years was thoroughly acquainted with every process of cotton manufacture and every detail of factory business. When he attained his majority, in 1831, he was elected as superintendent of the Mechanicville cotton factory of Fairbanks & Bullen. He became a large stockholder and a director in the company of Fairbanks & Bullen, and when their factory closed in 1849 Mr. Viall purchased the present site of the village of Willow Green, which he laid out as Jobville. He erected a large cotton mill, opened a store and built a large number of houses to accommodate his employees. Success crowned his effort, and after a year of remarkable prosperity he was induced to part with this well paying property, and become interested in the

American Linen Thread Company, of which he became a stockholder and the superintendent. Under his charge the company's works became paying, and their affairs were in a very flourishing and prosperous condition in 1870, when Mr. Viall resigned the superintendency to embark in the real estate business, in which he was engaged until his death.

His life work ended on November 26, 1885, when his spirit passed from time to eternity. His remains rest in Ellsworth cemetery, but the character and magnitude of the work which he accomplished in life will preserve his name and memory at Mechanicville, whose prosperity ever had his best thoughts and earnest endeavors.

At the time of his death Mr. Viall owned a large amount of valuable property, which he had acquired by industry, honesty and excellent management. He purchased the site of North Mechanicville and laid it out in lots, many of which he improved. By the building up of North Mechanicville, and the increased trade and wealth which his mill brought to the entire village, he is justly considered as one of the leading factors of Mechanicville's progress and present prosperity. He was a republican and Presbyterian, and was ever active in the interests of his party and the prosperity of his church.

On November 24, 1838, Job G. Viall married Fannie Fellows, who is a granddaughter of John Fellows, a strict Presbyterian, who was of English origin, and who came from New England to the town of Stillwater, where he owned a square mile of land and reared a family of six children: William, Ezra, Thomas, Eldula, Elizabeth, and Sarah, now dead. William Fellows, the father of Mrs. Viall, was a prosperous business man, an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church, and a Knight Templar in Free Masonry. He died in 1832, at sixty-seven years of age. He married Hannah Eddie, a member of the New England Eddie family, and their children were: Tisdale E., Nancy McCollum, Abraham, Elizabeth J.

Hodnett, William, Mrs. Fannie Viall, Maria Dyar and Daniel. To Job G. and Fannie (Fellows) Viall were born five children: Sarah L., who died in childhood; Hannah L., wife of John Campbell; George J., who married Maria Reed and is now a resident of New York city; and F. Jennie, wife of David F. Bontecon.

JAMES MINGAY, a retired business man of Saratoga Springs, and a director in the G. F. Harvey Company, manufacturing chemists of this city, is a fine type of the modern self-made man. Beginning at the foot of the ladder, ere middle life was reached he had secured a position comfortably near the top, and is now enjoying the rewards of a busy and successful career. Mr. Mingay is a native of Yarmouth, County of Norfolk, England, where he was born October 9, 1844. His paternal grandfather was for a number of years a soldier under Wellington. His parents, Richard and Ruth (Corp) Mingay, came to the United States in 1850, and located at Saratoga Springs, New York, where they have resided ever since. Richard Mingay (father) was born June 6, 1815, and is consequently now in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He is a republican in politics. During his active life he was a shoemaker by vocation, but for several years has led a retired life. His wife was born in Rathfarnham, Ireland, March 26, 1811, and is now well advanced in her eighty-third year. She is a member of the Episcopal church, and has lived an active and useful life. This aged couple were the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters: Richard, Mary A., George, Elizabeth, James, Henry M. and Richard.

James Mingay was brought from England to America by his parents when only six years of age, and was reared and educated at Saratoga Springs, New York. In the spring of 1857, at the age of thirteen years, he left school, and became a clerk in a leading drug

store in this city, thus early identifying himself with what was to be his principal vocation in life. He continued to occupy the position of a druggist's clerk until the spring of 1869, when, having become familiar with all departments of that calling and accumulated some means, he embarked in the drug business on his own account at Saratoga Springs. His acquaintance with the public was already large, and his reputation as a skillful and reliable druggist was well established, so that he met with immediate success in his new venture, and was soon at the head of a prosperous and flourishing business. Being of an energetic disposition and possessed of engaging manners, splendid ability, and a natural aptitude for managing the details of any enterprise, he built up a remarkable trade, which he successfully conducted until 1889, at which time he retired. Mr. Mingay owns considerable real estate in this city, the fruits of his own industry and enterprise. When the G. F. Harvey Company was incorporated in 1890 he was made a director in that organization, and is still officially and financially identified with its flourishing business.

On October 9, 1873, Mr. Mingay was wedded to Louise Hill, daughter of Benjamin Hill, of the town of Malta, Saratoga county. Politically Mr. Mingay is a republican, and has served one term as a member of the board of education, and for several years has been a member of the village board of health. On August 1, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 115th New York infantry, as a sergeant, and eighteen months later was transferred to the regular army as hospital steward. He served in the latter capacity until the close of the war, and is now a member of Wheeler Post, No. 92, Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member and past master of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Cryptic Council, No. 37, Royal and Select Masters. In religion he adheres to the faith of his ancestors, and is a member of the Episcopal church of Saratoga Springs.

HENRY C. DATER, the well known insurance agent and underwriter of Ballston Spa, is a gentleman of excellent business judgment and wide experience in the practical affairs of life. His naturally fine talents were carefully trained in youth, and have found a continuous field for their exercise and development in the various enterprises in which he has been successfully engaged. He is a son of Henry and Katie (Snyder) Dater, and was born November 13, 1844, in the town of Brunswick, Rensselaer county, New York. The Dater family trace their trans-atlantic origin to Germany, but they have been citizens of New York since early times, and have borne an honorable part in the development of the Empire State. Henry Dater (father) was a native of Rensselaer county, where he was reared and educated, and where he passed a long and active life. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming, and became very prosperous, owning considerable land in the town of Brunswick, and conducting his operations on an extensive scale. He died at his home in that county in 1883, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. In political faith he was always a stanch democrat, and in religious belief and church membership a Lutheran. In 1822 he married Katie Snyder, a native of Rensselaer county, and a daughter of Jacob Snyder. She was a member of the Lutheran church, and died in 1854, aged fifty-one years. To them was born a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters: Harriet, Jacob, Calvin, Mary and Henry C., who are living; and Larry M., Elizabeth, Mary Christina and John, who are dead.

Henry C. Dater was reared on his father's farm in Rensselaer county, and received a good English education in the public schools there, which he supplemented by a term of study in a private institution of learning at Stillwater, this county, and a course of commercial training in the Poughkeepsie Business college, at Poughkeepsie, this State. Leaving the college at the age of twenty he went

to Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in clerking in a large mercantile house for several years, and in 1863 came to Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, where he formed a partnership with Samuel P. McChesney, under the firm name of Dater & McChesney, and embarked in the general mercantile business on his own account. This enterprise was successfully conducted for a period of five years, at the end of which time they disposed of the store on advantageous terms, and soon afterward Mr. Dater became a member of the firm of Newton & Dater, his partner being Charles J. Newton, of Ballston Spa, and they opened out a gentlemen's furnishing store, including boots, shoes, hats and caps. After five years in this business the store was sold, and Mr. Dater returned to Lansingburg, Rensselaer county, where, in partnership with his brother, John Dater, he engaged in the manufacture of brick, their works being located at Troy. Under the firm name of Dater Brothers they ran the brick business for a period of three years, when they sold out, and engaged for two years in the livery business at Lansingburg. In 1878 Mr. Dater returned to Ballston Spa, and embarked in the general insurance business, in which he has ever since been successfully engaged, representing some of the oldest and best companies in existence, and doing a large and prosperous business, both in life and fire insurance. He was for several years president of the Saratoga county board of underwriters, and also served as president of the board of education for several years.

On December 7, 1869, Mr. Dater was married to Alice M. Hall, a daughter of Lucius D. Hall, a prosperous farmer of the town of Malta, this county. She died November 29, 1882, aged thirty-three years, and leaving behind her an only daughter, Lena H. On January 27, 1885, Mr. Dater wedded for his second wife Minnie E. Post, a daughter of J. Wilson Post, of New York city. She passed from earth November 16, 1892, in the forty-third year of her age.

Politically Henry C. Dater has always been an ardent democrat, earnestly advocating the principles of that great political organization, and taking an active part in public affairs and local politics. He was elected by his fellow-citizens and has acceptably served as collector of the town of Milton for three years, and has also been village treasurer for a like period. By his own ability and energy he has won deserved success in life, and is justly regarded as among the most enterprising, active and useful citizens of Saratoga county. He is affable and pleasant in manner, a good conversationalist, and always abreast of the times in everything that distinguishes the intelligent gentleman and good citizen.

EBEN S. LAWRENCE, M. D., one of the most successful of the talented young professional men of Saratoga county, and who has been in continuous practice at Ballston Spa since 1881, is the only surviving son of Zimri and Harriet (Smith) Lawrence, and was born in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, April 4, 1855. He remained on the farm until his seventeenth year, attending the public schools in winter and spending one year in J. N. Crocker's select school at Saratoga Springs. In 1872 he entered Union college, where he pursued the full scientific course, and from which he was graduated in 1876. Two years later he entered the office of Dr. C. S. Grant, at Saratoga Springs, and began reading medicine, having decided to prepare himself for that profession. After due preparation he matriculated at the Albany Medical college, and was graduated from that well known institution in March, 1881, with the degree of M. D. In April of the same year he located at Ballston Spa, where he has conducted a large and successful practice ever since. For a number of years he practiced in partnership with his brother, Dr. Henry W. Lawrence, but since the latter's death in 1889, Dr. Eben S. Lawrence

has managed his large practice alone, and is becoming very widely known as an able, conscientious and skillful physician.

Dr. Eben S. Lawrence was married in 1885 to Jennie F. McClew, daughter of Charles N. McClew, of the village of Ballston Spa. Politically the Doctor is a staunch republican, and has served as coroner of Saratoga county for three years, and was also supervisor of the town of Milton for some time. He is a member of Kayaderosseras Lodge, No. 270, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Hermion Lodge, No. 90, Knights of Pythias, and the Utopian club.

The family to which Dr. Lawrence belongs is of English descent, and ranks with the old families of this section. His paternal grandfather, Simeon Lawrence, was a prosperous farmer of this county, married Abigail Chase, and reared a large family of sons and daughters. One of these sons, Zimri Lawrence (father), was born in 1807, on the old homestead in the town of Greenfield, where he grew to manhood and received such education as the country schools afforded. After reaching man's estate he engaged in farming and followed that occupation all his life, becoming very successful and prosperous. He was a man of great energy, good judgment and strict integrity of character. In his political convictions he was an ardent republican, and served as supervisor of his town and as deputy sheriff, besides being superintendent of the county poor for a period of nine years. His death occurred July 28, 1880, when he was in the seventy-third year of his age. In 1848 he married Harriet Smith, who still survives him, being now in the seventy-eighth year of her age. She is a native of the town of Greenfield and a daughter of Levi and Elizabeth Smith, and now resides with her son, the subject of this sketch. Zimri and Harriet Lawrence were the parents of two sons: Henry Webster and Eben Seward.

Dr. Henry W. Lawrence, the eldest son, received a classical education at Union col-

lege, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1874, standing second in a class of sixty members. He soon after became principal of the Schuylerville high school, which post he held for two years, and then accepted the same position in the high school at South Glens Falls, where he remained one year. In the meantime he had begun the study of medicine, and in 1880 he was graduated from the Albany Medical college and commenced the practice of his profession at Ballston Spa. He became very successful, and continued in active practice until his death, January 15, 1889, at the early age of thirty-eight years. He had been a bright and earnest student, was a learned and skillful physician, and before him seemed opening a brilliant and successful career in the profession to which he was devoted. But alas! for human expectations.

JUDSON ADONIRAM LEWIS is a son of Abner and Amelia Stanton (Burdick) Lewis, and was born in East Poultney, Rutland county, Vermont, March 19, 1840. Abner Lewis was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, February 27, 1787, and removed in early life to Poultney, Vermont, where he died in May, 1878, at the age of ninety-one years. He was a man of six feet in height, of powerful physique, and was one of the enterprising and prosperous large landowners of his section. He married Amelia Stanton Burdick, who was born in Granville, Washington county, New York, March 29, 1801, and died August 8, 1876, aged seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were both members of the Baptist church of Poultney.

Judson A. Lewis attended Troy Conference academy, Fairfax Baptist school and Sanbornton Bridge Boarding school, and after teaching for several winters was about to enter the university of Michigan, when his country's need for soldiers caused him to enlist as a soldier in Co. C, 11th Vermont volunteer

regiment, under Colonel Warner. He was promoted to corporal, sergeant, commissary-sergeant, sergeant-major, second-lieutenant, first-lieutenant and captain, by brevet—the latter for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field. Mr. Lewis was in the “Old Vermont Brigade.” At the battle of the Opequan, September 19, 1864, Colonel Warner being ordered to command a Pennsylvania Brigade, Lieutenant Lewis was detailed in the field to accompany Colonel Warner as aide, and received a gun-shot wound in the chin the same day, during a charge of the regiment at Flint Hill, the day preceding the battle of Fisher's Hill. At the battle of Cedar Creek the brigade inspector being severely wounded, Mr. Lewis was detailed as acting inspector-general of the brigade, and served as such for several months. During the last six months of the war Mr. Lewis was aide to Gen. L. A. Grant, commanding the “Old Vermont Brigade,” and was discharged at Burlington, Vermont, July 7, 1865. He has numerous testimonials from various commanding officers attesting his bravery and efficiency as an officer. After the war Mr. Lewis engaged in the drug business, first at Lancaster, Massachusetts, and then in the city of Brooklyn, New York. In 1870 he went to Texas and engaged in planting cotton on a large plantation owned by Hon. Oakes Ames, then a member of Congress. Mr. Lewis went to Sierra Leone, Africa, in August, 1878, being employed by a New York firm of merchants, and was appointed United States consul by President Hayes, May 26, 1879, holding that office continuously till March 19, 1880, when he resigned. Upon returning to his native land Mr. Lewis purchased a handsome residence in Saratoga Springs, where he resides a portion of the year, going south during the winters. Mr. Lewis is not engaged in any business, except lecturing. During about four months of the year he has lecture engagements, which are made by the “Star Lyceum Bureau,” of New York. He is a republican

in politics, and at the present time is editor on the *Saratogian*.

Mr. Lewis, on June 17, 1884, while on a visit to this country, was married to Miss Josephine L. Crans, of Brooklyn, New York. They have no children. In August of 1884, Mrs. Lewis accompanied her husband to Africa, and there she became very much interested in the place and people. During the five years Mrs. Lewis was in Africa she came to Brooklyn every summer. Thus she crossed the ocean ten times, traveling sixty thousand miles by sea in the five years. She was never sea sick, and enjoyed voyaging very much. Mrs. Lewis remained in Africa about seven months at a time, and had the most wonderful health record of any white woman who ever went to the "West Coast," in never having a fever in all the five years. Many contract a fever in one month even. Mr. Stanley said her case was unprecedented.

HON. JOHN FOLEY, an able lawyer and sound financier of Saratoga Springs, who has served as district attorney and State senator, and for several years has been president of the Citizens' National bank here, was born in County Waterford, Ireland, in 1848, and came to the United States when only four years of age. He grew to manhood in the village of Saratoga Springs, receiving his education in the common schools and at Professor Robb's academy. Although a poor boy he was animated by high ambition, and worked early and late to secure the best education within his reach. His mind was early attracted toward the law, and notwithstanding the fact that he was without means, and had no influential friends to aid his efforts, he boldly formed the resolution to prepare himself for that profession. As soon, therefore, as his academic studies were finished, he entered the law office of Hon. L. B. Pike, at Saratoga Springs, and under the competent instruction of that gentleman began his prepa-

ration for the duties of a profession which require a high order of intellect, and which has drawn the attention and received the best thought of many of the ablest men this world has ever produced. Mr. Foley completed his legal studies, and in 1869, shortly after attaining his majority, was duly admitted to the bar of this State. He was soon afterward elected a justice of the peace at Saratoga Springs, which office he filled acceptably for four years, and was also chosen a member of the board of education of this village, and by successive reëlections served for a period of nine years, during three of which he was president of the board. He also served for a time as tax collector. In 1883 he was nominated as the democratic candidate for district attorney, and after one of the most vigorous and exciting campaigns ever known in Saratoga county, was elected by about three hundred majority, running nearly two thousand votes ahead of his ticket.

The able manner in which Mr. Foley discharged his duties as district attorney seemed to increase his popularity with the people, and in the fall of 1887 he was elected State senator, to represent the eighteenth senatorial district in the senate at Albany. He participated actively in the proceedings of that honorable body, and although the position has been filled by some of the best and ablest men of Saratoga county, it was truthfully said by a biographer of Mr. Foley that his "career as senator from the eighteenth district does not suffer by comparison with that of any of his distinguished predecessors."

Ex-senator Foley has frequently represented his assembly district in the State, congressional and senatorial conventions of the Democratic party, and was one of the New York delegates to the last National convention at Chicago (1892) which nominated Cleveland for his second successful race for the presidency. He is regarded as a safe and capable leader in local politics, and his reputation as a speaker is deservedly high.

In 1888 Mr. Foley was elected president of the Citizens' National bank of Saratoga Springs, which position he has ever since occupied, displaying great care, sound judgment and marked ability in financial management. He also gives some attention to the law, being associated with his former preceptor, Hon. L. B. Pike, in that and other business. Mr. Foley is an affable gentleman, of pleasing appearance and marked personality, and ranks high in social as well as in business and political circles. His cheerfulness and good natured ways attract many friends, and his genuine worth of character makes permanent any friendship once formed. He is unmarried—which, if he will excuse the suggestion, seems to be the only flaw in a career otherwise fully rounded out and eminently successful.

ORVILLE D. VAUGHN, now retired and living a life of elegant leisure at Ballston Spa, has been one of the most enterprising and successful business men of the Empire State, and has probably traveled as extensively in this country, and seen as much of her vast domain, including the beauty and sublimity of its natural features and the wonderful progress of its material development, as any man now living. He is a worthy representative of an old English family, some of whose members have borne a conspicuous part in the history of New England, while others have enrolled their names in the local annals of their vicinage. Orville D. Vaughn is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Phetneplace) Vaughn, and was born in the town of Kingsbury, Washington county, New York, April 6, 1820. As has been intimated, the Vaughns are of English extraction, and the family was early settled in Rhode Island, where Robert Vaughn, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Washington county, New York, where he continued to reside until his death, at an advanced age. His

son, Robert Vaughn (father), was born in Rhode Island, in 1791, but while yet an infant was brought by his parents to Washington county, this State, where he grew up and received an ordinary English education. After attaining manhood he married Elizabeth Phetneplace, of that county, and engaged in farming in the town of Kingsbury, where he devoted all his active years to agricultural pursuits. In early life he was a staunch whig in politics, and in later years a republican. A few days after reaching his majority he enlisted in defense of his country, and faithfully served as a private soldier until the close of the war of 1812, when he returned to his home in Washington county. About ten years prior to his death he retired from active business, and thereafter made his home with his children. He died at the village of Stillwater, this county, in 1865, aged seventy-four years, his wife, who was of French descent, having preceded him to the grave in 1842, in the fiftieth year of her age. They were the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters.

Orville D. Vaughn remained on the old homestead in Washington county until he had attained his eighteenth year, receiving a good common school education, and assisting in the farm work during the summer season. He then engaged in cutting stone for the locks being built on the Champlain canal, and was thus employed for three years, after which he secured work in the marble quarries at Glens Falls, Warren county, where he remained until 1843. In that year Mr. Vaughn came to Saratoga Springs, this county, and embarked in the marble business on his own account. After one year at Saratoga Springs he transferred his operations to Charlton, where he successfully conducted the business for a period of four years. In 1847 he removed to Ballston Spa, and here operated on an extensive scale, shipping great quantities of marble to all parts of this country, China and other countries. In 1868 he retired from the marble business and removed to Washington, District of Col-

umbia, where he immediately began dealing in lumber and building material of all kinds. He soon had a prosperous trade, which he continued to enlarge until he controlled one of the finest supply depots in Washington, filling contracts and orders for building material for some of the largest and most important structures ever undertaken in the capital city. He successfully conducted that extensive enterprise until 1873, when he disposed of his interests in Washington and retired from active business. Since that time he has devoted his time principally to traveling in the United States. He has visited and spent considerable time in every one of the forty-four States of the Union, and has been in every territory except the Indian territory and Alaska. There is probably no man in this country who has traveled more extensively in his native land than has Mr. Vaughn, and he is rightly of opinion that the hosts of men and women who go to Europe every year without becoming acquainted with their own country, would do well to first visit and become familiar with the great wealth of natural scenery and the diversified objects of interest to be found in their own land.

In the spring of 1892 Mr. Vaughn purchased the handsome residence which is now his home at Ballston Spa. Politically he is a republican, having been a whig in his earlier years. In the fall of 1853 he was elected treasurer of Saratoga county, and reelected in 1856, serving in that important office until 1860. From 1861 to 1864 he was deputy sheriff of this county, under the late Henry H. Hathorn.

On September 9, 1851, Mr. Vaughn was married to Emily A. Tourtellott, youngest daughter of Robert Tourtellott, of Ballston Spa. Mr. Tourtellott, who was of French extraction, as the name would indicate, was born in the town of Greenfield, this county, where he grew to manhood and was educated. He learned the trades of shoemaker, tanner and currier, and located at Ballston Spa in 1845, where he remained until 1876, when he

moved to the town of Wilton, where he died in 1885, aged eighty-six years. It is related of him that he never wore glasses in his life, and could read without them up to within a short time of his death. His wife was Phoebe Swan, a daughter of Joshua and Mary Swan, whose parents were among the early settlers of Saratoga county, and came here from Horseback, Connecticut, following a bridle path marked by blazed trees. The elder Swan served as paymaster in the State militia in 1803.

REV. BERNARD J. McDONOUGH, the able and popular pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church at Ballston Spa, and an earnest and learned Christian gentleman, is a son of James and Catherine (Lynch) McDonough, and was born in the city of Albany, New York, July 6, 1840. His father was a native of the city of Dublin, Ireland, who came to the United States when only twelve years of age and located at Utica, New York. In 1826 he removed to Albany, the State capital, and resided in that city until his death, November 12, 1883, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a master painter by occupation and a large contractor in his line. As such he painted the Catholic cathedral at Albany when it was built, and executed many other contracts for the painting and decoration of large buildings. Politically he was a democrat and in religion a member of the Catholic church. In 1832 he married Catherine Lynch, a daughter of Thomas Lynch, of Albany, by whom he had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. Mrs. McDonough died at her home in Albany, August 7, 1892, aged seventy-five years. Her father, Thomas Lynch, was a native of Donegal, Ireland, and the family came to the United States by the way of Quebec, Canada. They first located at Fairhaven, Vermont, being among the first Irish settlers of that section, and after a few years removed to the city of Albany, New York.

Rev. Bernard J. McDonough was educated

at the Albany academy, St. Charles college, and Niagara seminary. He was ordained at St. Michael's seminary, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1870, by Bishop Tobias Mullen, of Erie, that State, his bishop, Rt. Rev. John J. Conroy, of Albany, being called to Rome on official business. His first active work was done as assistant to Father Howard, at Ilion, New York, where he remained for two years. Early in 1873 he went to Camillus, Onondaga county, this State, as pastor of St. Joseph's church, where he has also had charge of the Jordan mission, and enlarged the present handsome church. He remained at Camillus for three years and six months, engaged in earnest and active work in behalf of his people, with whom he became very popular, and in 1876 removed to Marcellus, same county, where he became pastor of St. Francis church, and also had charge of the Otisco mission. In that charge he labored successfully until October 6, 1878, when he came to Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, as pastor of St. Mary's church, where he has remained ever since. After coming here, in addition to his other pastoral duties, he had charge of the Charlton mission until it was attached to the mission of Galway in 1885, and also of the South Ballston mission, which is still under his care. When Father McDonough took charge of St. Mary's church he found the parish in debt for the old church property, and immediately began systematic efforts to pay off the debt and arrange for the erection of a larger and better church edifice. During the second year of his pastorate he purchased the present site of St. Mary's church at a cost of ten thousand five hundred dollars, and in the spring of 1893 began the erection of a handsome church building of modern design, which will cost not less than forty thousand dollars when completed and ready for church purposes. The spiritual necessities of his people have been carefully looked after, and the congregation of St. Mary's church has more than doubled since he took charge. He is a courteous and scholarly

gentleman, a fine theologian, and an active and energetic pastor, who has labored faithfully and with good success for the mental and moral advancement of his congregation. His popularity is not confined to the limits of his own church, but extends among all classes of people in Ballston Spa and the surrounding territory, where he has labored and is well known.

HON. ESEK COWEN, whose name is known in the old and the new world as a legal authority of ability, erudition and research, served with distinction as a judge of the supreme court of New York from 1835 until his death in 1844. He was a son of Joseph Cowen, and a grandson of John Cowen, who came from Scotland to Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1656. Judge Cowen was born in Rhode Island, February 24, 1784, and was brought in 1793 by his parents to New York. After reading law and being admitted to the bar in 1810, he entered upon active practice. In 1812 he came to Saratoga Springs, twelve years later he was appointed reporter in the supreme court, and in 1828 received the appointment of circuit judge, which he resigned in 1835 to take his seat on the supreme bench. While holding the latter office he died at Albany, this State, on February 11, 1844. While ranking high as a lawyer and a judge, his eminent distinction was as a jurist, whose opinions equaled those of any judge of this country or of England. He wrote nine volumes of supreme court reports, and was the author of the celebrated "Treatise on the Practice in Justices' Courts," and one of the authors of "Cowen's and Hill's Notes on Phillips' Evidence." Judge Cowen was one of the founders, in 1812, of the Northumberland Temperance society, the first temperance society of the world. He was a self-made man and is described as being over six feet in height, and of commanding presence and bearing, but withal simple and unassuming in manner.

CHARLES MASON DAVISON, a lawyer of ability, and a worthy descendant of two of the most honorable families of the Empire State, possesses many of the strong and sterling traits of character for which his family has been noted for over two centuries, is a son of John M. and Sarah (Walworth) Davison, and was born at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, July 27, 1853. The Davisons are of English descent, and the family has been resident of New England from a very early period in the history of its settlement. One of its members in Connecticut married a Miss Miner, and removed to Middlebury, Vermont, where their son, Gideon Miner Davison (grandfather), was born in 1791. Mrs. Davison was a member of the Miner family that traces its ancestry back five hundred years to the time when the name Miner had its origin. A man named Bulman, who was a miner by occupation, enlisted with a hundred of his workman, and did such good service for Edward III. of England, in his war with France, that that monarch rewarded him with a crest and coat of arms. From that time he was known—from his occupation—by the name of Miner. Some of his descendants came to Connecticut about 1680, and from one of them in lineal descent was Mrs. Davison, the mother of Gideon M. Davison, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Gideon M. Davison received a good common-school education, and learned the trade of printer. He was in the printing business for some time with a Mr. Fay, at Rutland, Vermont. In 1817 he came to Saratoga Springs, where he started, in April 18 of that year, *The Saratoga Sentinel*, which he disposed of in 1842 to Wilbur & Palmer. He had established in the meantime a book office, which he conducted for several years after selling his paper. He served one term as clerk of the court of chancery, was a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church for over forty years, and during his long and active life was known as a man of sterling integrity and spot-

less character. He never wearied in advocating public improvements, and one who knew him well, wrote of him that he "was one of the old line of men who early identified themselves with the growth and prosperity of the village of Saratoga Springs, and contributed by their great energy of character, versatility of resource, and active personal effort in securing the future welfare and position of the village." He died October 1, 1869, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. By his marriage to Sarah Mason, a direct descendant of John Mason of colonial fame, he had four children: John M., Clement M., a banker of Detroit, Michigan; Charles A., a lawyer of New York city; and Sarah M. John M. Davison (father) was born March 9, 1816, at Rutland, Vermont, and at an early age was brought by his parents to Saratoga Springs, where he remained until his appointment as register in chancery necessitated his removal to Albany, where he resided until the court of chancery was abolished in 1848, when he returned to Saratoga Springs, where he lived until the time of his death on March 8, 1890. He became president of the Saratoga & Whitehall, now Delaware & Hudson, railroad. He served as president of that road for fifteen years, and in 1865 retired from active life. In politics he was a democrat, and also was a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Sarah Walworth, a daughter of Chancellor Reuben Hyde and Maria Ketchum (Averill) Walworth, who died January 8, 1877. She was a native of Plattsburg, this State, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. Her father, Chancellor Reuben H. Walworth (maternal grandfather) was one of the most distinguished jurists New York ever produced.

Reuben H. Walworth, who served as chancellor of New York from 1828 to 1848, when the office was abolished, was born October 26, 1788, at Bozrah, Connecticut. He was a son of Benjamin Walworth, whose father, William Walworth, came to Connecticut in 1671, and was a lineal descendant of Lord Mayor Wal-



Charles M. Davisson

worth of London, who slew the rebel, Watt Tyler, in the reign of Richard II. Reuben H. Walworth became a lawyer, was appointed a county judge in 1811, served as an officer in the war of 1812, was a member of Congress from 1821 to 1823, and in 1828 was appointed chancellor of New York. As chancellor he greatly distinguished himself, and is justly regarded as "the great artisan of our equity laws." He renovated and simplified the equity laws of the United States, and made his court of chancery a tribunal of well defined powers and certain jurisdiction. He died at Saratoga Springs, on November 28, 1867, and his remains are entombed in Greenwich cemetery in that place. He was twice married. He married Maria K. Averill, a woman of gentleness and benevolence, and after her death in 1841, wedded Mrs. Sarah E. (Hardin) Smith. Chancellor Walworth was extensively known throughout the country, and his name became "like a household word on the lips of every lawyer in the land."

Charles M. Davison, the subject of this sketch, was reared at Saratoga, and received his education at Union university, from which he was graduated in 1874, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. While attending the university he read law with the Hon. John R. Putnam, and was admitted to the bar at the November term of court, in 1874. After admission to the bar he opened an office at Saratoga Springs, where he has been engaged in practice ever since.

On June 21, 1883, Mr. Davison was united in marriage with Jeannie McDougall, daughter of Col. A. L. McDougall, of Salem, Washington county, who commanded the 123d New York Infantry during the late civil war.

Mr. Davison is a democrat in politics and is affiliated with the leading fraternal organizations of the place. His political career commenced in 1877, when he was elected justice of the peace. He held that office for four years, and in 1887 was elected a member of the board of education, and was its presi-

dent in 1891. In 1884 he was appointed a commissioner of the United States circuit court in and for the northern district of New York. His first case of importance was that of Pomfrey against the village of Saratoga Springs (104 New York Reports, 459), which settled the duties of municipalities to the traveling public. Since then he has been connected with many important cases, and in his connection with them he has appeared to the best advantage and rendered efficient services. Mr. Davison is a courteous gentleman, and a popular citizen. As a lawyer he studies carefully his case, and when necessary to carry it to the bar, he there advocates or defends it with ability and zeal. He has attained, for one of his age, a high eminence in those qualities that confer dignity and honor on his profession.

HON. HARVEY J. DONALDSON, one of the most active public men of Saratoga county, and a successful and leading politician of his congressional district, is a son of Samuel and Jane (Barkley) Donaldson, and was born at the village of Argyle, in the town of Argyle, Washington county, New York, September 15, 1848. He was reared principally at Fultonville, Montgomery county, and received his education in the common schools, several select schools and a private boarding school of Albany, this State. Leaving school he was engaged in general contracting on the construction of canals, railroads and water-works until 1880. In that year he came to Ballston Spa, where he embarked in the manufacture of news paper with John McLean, under the firm name of McLean & Donaldson. This firm continued until January, 1882, when Mr. McLean died, and was succeeded by H. M. Geer, the firm title changing from McLean & Donaldson to that of Donaldson & Geer. The new firm existed until the spring of 1887, when Mr. Donaldson disposed of his interest in the business to his partner, in order to give

his time more fully to political affairs, in which he has been active and prominent ever since.

On November 17, 1874, Mr. Donaldson married Mary L. Zieley, who was a daughter of David Zieley, and died in June, 1883, when in the twenty-eighth year of her age. Six years after her death, on July 16, 1889, Mr. Donaldson wedded Martha V. Beatty, daughter of George Beatty, of the city of Albany.

In the business affairs of his village and county Mr. Donaldson has always taken an active interest, and his identification with any enterprise is accepted as an evidence of its successful prosecution. He is now a director of the First National bank of Ballston Spa, and also of the Citizens' National bank of Saratoga Springs. He is an unswerving republican in political faith, and has ever been active in the support of the fundamental principles of the Republican party. His political career commenced in the autumn of 1887, when he was elected upon the republican ticket by a majority of two hundred and eighty-six to represent the First assembly district of Saratoga county in the legislature of New York. His legislative services in 1888 were of such an efficient and satisfactory character that he was re-nominated by his party and re-elected in the First assembly district by a majority of over seven hundred votes. During his second term in the State legislature Mr. Donaldson served as a member of the committees of excise and claims, and was chairman of the committee of trades and manufactures. His faithful services in the house gave him additional popularity in his party, and led to his immediate nomination as the republican candidate for the State senate in the Eighteenth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga and Schenectady. At the ensuing election the democrats had no senatorial nominee in the field, and he was elected over the prohibition candidate by twelve thousand majority. His course of action in the senate

was as honest, disinterested and as fearless as it had been in the assembly, and gave him increased power, influence and following within the ranks of his own party, while it won him the respect of the opposing parties. At the close of his first senatorial term he was re-nominated, and the Democratic and Prohibition parties each placed a candidate in the field, but he was elected by a plurality of three hundred and nine votes. During the last session of the senate he served on the canal, miscellaneous, corporations and other important committees. Senator Donaldson, as a politician, has the manhood to sustain, amidst any or all opposition, those measures calculated for the best interests of all classes. When his judgment has discerned the justice or necessity of a measure he has the resolute will to carry out his conscientious convictions by supporting it, regardless of all consequences to himself. He is a man of strong intellect, of earnestness and force, and of sound, practical judgment.

Senator Donaldson is of Scotch and Scotch-Irish lineage, and has inherited many of the strong and estimable qualities of those two characteristic races. His paternal grandfather, James Donaldson, was a native of Scotland, and when a young man came to Washington county, where he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer. His son, Samuel Donaldson (father), was born in Washington county, and in 1854 removed to Fultonville, Montgomery county, where he died April 22, 1890, at seventy-eight years of age. He was a general contractor on the construction of canals and railroads. He was an active republican in politics, and ranked high in Montgomery county as a reliable and successful business man, having prospered in the various enterprises in which he has been engaged, in both his native and his adopted county. Mr. Donaldson married Jane Barkley, of Washington county, and to their union were born two sons. Mrs. Donaldson was born in April, 1814, and still resides at Fultonville.

She is of Scotch-Irish descent, and her family was noted for possessing most of the distinguishing traits for which their wonderful iron-willed, self-reliant race is celebrated.

CAPT. EDWARD PORTER HOWE, editor and proprietor of the *Saratoga Sun*, who for a number of years has been a prominent leader in the Democratic party of Saratoga county, is a veteran of the civil war and a gentleman of wide business experience who served for a number of years as assistant adjutant general of the State of Indiana. Captain Howe is a son of Elbridge H. and Laura (Porter) Howe, and was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, February 15, 1842. The Howe family, of which the subject of this sketch is a worthy representative, is descended directly from the old English family of that name, and was planted in the colony of Massachusetts as early as 1635. Between 1630 and 1640 four brothers of the name came over from England and settled in that colony, and from them came nearly all the now numerous and influential Howe family of the United States. Peter Howe, paternal grandfather of Captain Howe, was born and reared in New Hampshire, but removed to Massachusetts a few years after his marriage and became a manufacturer of whips at Westfield, that State. His son, Elbridge H. Howe (father), was born in New Hampshire in 1813, but while yet a boy was taken by his father to Westfield, Massachusetts, where he grew to manhood and was educated. In 1837 he married Laura Porter, a daughter of Hezekiah Porter, of Vermont, and in the summer of 1842 removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he at once engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, Edward Howe, who had preceded him to that State. Some years later he went to Wayne county, Indiana, where he continued general merchandising until 1853, when he removed to the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and embarked in the wholesale fancy dry goods business.

He was a man of excellent character and fine executive ability, and became very successful in business. He was a democrat in politics, liberal and broad in his views, and died in Louisiana in 1891, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Clarke, aged seventy-eight years. His wife passed away in 1875, in the fifty-ninth year of her age. Six children were born to them, four sons and two daughters, of whom three survive: Captain Edward P. Howe, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. J. H. Clarke and William D. Howe.

Edward Porter Howe was principally reared and educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from the Hughes high school of that city, in the spring of 1860. He spent a few months teaching in eastern Indiana, after which he entered the office of Hon. Jacob B. Julian, of Centreville, Indiana, then the county seat of Wayne county, and began the study of law. While still a law student he accepted the appointment of deputy clerk of the Wayne county courts, under Hon. Solomon Meredith, at that time clerk of the courts of Wayne county, and a noted politician of Indiana, who afterward became known to the country as the stalwart commander of the famous iron brigade of the army of the Potomac. Early in 1861, Mr. Howe resigned the position of deputy clerk to enlist as a private in Co. C, 57th Indiana infantry, and upon the organization of the regiment was promoted to be regimental quartermaster-sergeant. His regiment was attached to the army of the Ohio, then commanded by General Buell, which was afterward known as the army of the Cumberland, under command respectively of Major-General W. S. Rosecrans and Major-General George H. Thomas. In November, 1862, Sergeant Howe was made second lieutenant of Co. A, and in February following was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He seemed to have a natural aptitude for military tactics, and soon became one of the best and most efficient drill officers in the regiment. In April, 1863, he became captain

of the company, and served as such until December, 1864, when he resigned on account of disability and returned to Indiana. Having in a measure regained his health, he soon afterward accepted an appointment as assistant adjutant-general of the State of Indiana, and as such had charge of the compilation and publication of the war records of that State. After this work was completed, in 1867, Captain Howe accepted a position as secretary of the Franklin Life Insurance Company, whose headquarters were at Indianapolis, Indiana, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1873, when on account of his private business he declined a re-election, but served a year as vice president of the company and member of the executive committee. In 1872, at the earnest solicitation of the late Thomas A. Hendricks and other leading democrats and liberal republicans, he accepted the democratic nomination for State senator from Marion county, at that time entitled to two senators, but although running largely ahead of his ticket was defeated by a few hundred votes.

In April, 1876, Captain Howe came to Saratoga Springs for medical treatment, his health having again broken down under the strain of constant overwork, and took a course at the sanatorium now owned by Dr. S. E. Strong, who had married a sister to the wife of Mr. Howe. From 1877 to 1882, Captain Howe was connected in various editorial capacities with the *Daily Saratogian* of this city, and in December of the latter year he purchased the business and plant of the *Saratoga Sun*, of which he has been the owner and publisher ever since. It is a four page, nine column weekly newspaper, democratic in politics, and was for many years the only democratic paper printed in Saratoga Springs. It is ably edited, has a wide circulation, and is one of the best advertising mediums in this part of the State.

In 1867 Captain Howe united with the Presbyterian church, and soon became actively

engaged in the interests of his church as a member of the official board, and as a Sunday school teacher and superintendent. In 1872, in connection with Benjamin Harrison, since president of the United States, and other active Presbyterians, he organized a mission Sunday-school in the northeastern part of the city of Indianapolis, being elected its first superintendent. Out of that school has grown the Ninth Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, now one of the most successful and flourishing churches of that city. Captain Howe is now a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Saratoga Springs, and has lost none of his early enthusiasm and interest in the good cause.

On September 4, 1867, Captain Howe was wedded to Mrs. Eliza B. Sharpe, second daughter of Hon. John M. Ray, president of the bank of the State of Indiana. To the Captain and Mrs. Howe has been given one son, Louis McHenry, who was born January 14, 1871, and was educated at the Yates institute, Saratoga Springs. He is now a partner of his father in his extensive printing and publishing business, and is a young man of rare intellectual and artistic gifts.

AALEXANDER A. PATTERSON, of the Patterson mineral spring, is one of the most active and successful men of Saratoga Springs, always cheerful and good natured, and seems inclined to look on the world from the standpoint of the optimist. He is a worthy representative of an old Scotch-Irish family, and he has demonstrated that conspicuous success can be won in the new world by individual effort, well directed. He is a son of John L. and Mary (Austin) Patterson, and was born in the city of Belfast, Ireland, December 9, 1827. His education was received partly in Belfast and partly in New York city and Saratoga Springs, this State. In fact, it may be said that his education is not yet completed, for he has always

been, and still is, a deep student of human affairs, making a specialty of the allied arts of architecture and building. He engaged in the business of architect and builder at Saratoga Springs, and has designed and erected many houses in that village, among which are several of the handsomest structures to be seen on the broad streets of this "Queen of the Spas," notably the First Presbyterian church, some hotels and banking houses, a number of school houses, and the academic building for the board of education. He has also done considerable work in this line in northern and central New York, Connecticut and as far south as Florida. He was the designer of Glen Island, which owes its architectural features to his genius, and he served as general manager during its construction.

In 1888 Mr. Patterson and his son, A. A. Patterson, jr., conceived the idea of adding another to the numerous mineral wells of Saratoga Springs, and after considerable expense and scientific investigation succeeded in tapping an entirely new stream of mineral water, which, upon analysis, proves to contain several new medicinal qualities in addition to the saline and pungent combinations of water, gas and salts found in other famous springs of this world-renowned region. This is the popular mineral spring, now so widely known as the Patterson spring, and furnishes a mineral water of great merit, unsurpassed for its high medicinal qualities, its perfect purity and its natural carbonation. This water was found at a depth of two hundred and fifty feet, one hundred and ninety of which was drilled through solid rock, and the vein was so struck as to obtain its entire force, thus securing an uninterrupted flow and preventing the possibility of adulteration by other veins that might weaken or change the perfect combination of minerals now existing. The greatest care is taken in bottling this water to preserve all its natural gases and thus place it in the hands of consumers exactly as it comes from the great laboratory of nature. These ad-

vantages cannot be overestimated, and are so easily perceived that they must attract the attention of all consumers of mineral waters. Mr. Patterson has thoroughly developed this spring, and, under the style of the Patterson Mineral Spring Company, is now doing an immense business, both at his spring and in shipping the water to different points in this and other countries. During the last four years the development and management of this business has occupied most of his time and attention.

Mr. Patterson was married to Louisa A. Hobby, a granddaughter of Col. David Hobby, of North Castle, Westchester county, New York, who served in the revolutionary war, and her father, David R. Hobby, served with distinction as an officer in the war of 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Patterson was born a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: William, Alexander A., jr., David H., Louisa H. and Mary A., all of whom are still living.

In his political affiliations Mr. Patterson was first a whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party in New York he attached himself to that body, and has ever since adhered to its principles, taking an active part in local affairs and holding a number of official positions. He was the first republican to hold office in Saratoga Springs, being elected trustee of the village on the Republican ticket in 1862, which office he filled seven years. He held several other village offices and served as a member of the board of education for a number of years, having always taken a deep interest in the cause of education. In 1861 he took a prominent part in mustering men for service in the army, was commissioned captain of artillery in 1852, in the 29th regiment, by the State authorities of New York. At the breaking out of the rebellion he had charge of camp Schuyler, appointed by General Rathbone, in June, 1861, and in December of that year delivered a portion of the 77th regiment in Washington, where he was

at once commissioned general recruiting officer by the war department, the duties of which position he faithfully discharged for some time. Mr. Patterson has traveled extensively, both in Europe and this country. Indeed, there is hardly any European country which he has not visited, and he is familiar with all the chief capitals and art centers of the old world. He still preserves the Patterson coat-of-arms among the heirlooms of his family.

In religious faith Mr. Patterson is a Presbyterian, and for many years has been a member of the First Presbyterian church of Saratoga Springs. He has also served as superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school, and taken an active part in the Young Men's Christian association, of which he was secretary and a director. In his early days he was a leader in the dramatic line—during the life of the "Histrionic Association."

LEVERETT MOORE, M.D., now deceased, who ranked with the foremost physicians of Saratoga county, was a fine example of the self-made man, who, beginning with nothing but inherited ability and a willingness to work, toils upward on the path of life, until in middle age his feet touch heights made luminous by golden rays from the sun of unequivocal success. Dr. Moore was born at Palmer, Massachusetts, December 9, 1805, and was a son of John and Nancy (Gibson) Moore, both descended from fine old New England stock. When only seven years of age Leverett Moore had the misfortune to be left an orphan by the death of his father, and was soon afterward placed with a farmer in that vicinity to be reared and educated. There he worked on the farm during summer and attended school in the winter, until his fourteenth year. He was of an earnest and studious disposition, and made the best possible use of his limited opportunities. At the age of eighteen he began teaching, and with the means thus acquired paid his expenses while

taking a course of training in a classical school at Granville, Massachusetts. He continued teaching and studying until he had reached the age of twenty-one, when he turned his attention to a profession and began reading medicine. He completed his course at Pittsfield, in his native State, being graduated from the medical college of that city in December, 1829. After practicing a short time in Ulster county, New York, he removed to Albany, where he soon had a lucrative practice, and where he remained until September, 1834, when he removed his office to Greenbush, on the opposite side of the Hudson, and practiced there about six years with even greater success.

In 1840 Dr. Moore removed to Ballston Spa, succeeding to the practice of Dr. Samuel Freeman, who had practiced here for a quarter of a century. From 1840 to 1876, Dr. Moore was continuously engaged in the duties of his profession at Ballston Spa, becoming widely known and very popular on account of his great skill, professional integrity, and upright character as a man and citizen. In the latter year, at the age of seventy-one, he practically retired from practice, possessed of a handsome competence of this world's goods and the highest esteem of all who knew him. For many years Dr. Moore was a leading member of the Saratoga County Medical society, which he served as secretary for some time, and was also a member of the Union Medical association of Washington, Warren and Saratoga counties. He was a republican in politics, but on account of his professional duties always declined to permit the use of his name for any office.

About 1850 the Doctor became interested in the manufacture of oil cloth at Ballston Spa, as a member of the firm of Wakeman, Wait & Co., and was connected with that firm for a number of years. For more than twenty years he was a director in the National bank of Ballston Spa, and served as vice-president of that institution for one year. He was also

connected for a time with the gas works of this village. After giving up his practice he led a retired life, passing the evening of his days in quiet comfort, surrounded by everything that could add to his enjoyment. His final summons came July 13, 1892, and he passed from earth in the eighty-seventh year of his age, leaving behind him the record of an earnest, honest and successful life, in which he had well performed all the duties of a trusted physician, an upright citizen, a firm friend, devoted husband and affectionate father.

Dr. Moore was twice married, his first wife having been Elizabeth G. Allen, daughter of Horace Allen, of the city of Albany. After ten years of wedded life she died in 1843, leaving three children, two sons, of whom only one is living; the daughter, Mary R. In 1844 the Doctor married Mary L. Smith, a daughter of Samuel Smith, of Ballston Spa, and by his second marriage had no children. His daughter, Mary R. Moore, and her stepmother, Mrs. Mary L. Moore, now reside in their beautiful home on Milton avenue, in the village of Ballston Spa.

SAMUEL YOUNG, one of the prominent and leading public men of Saratoga county for over thirty years, and closely identified for the same length of time with the organization and history of the Democratic party of the State of New York, was born in the town of Lennox, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1779. He came about 1783 with his parents to what is now Clifton Park. He read law, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court, and in 1813 was elected to the assembly by the democrats. He was reelected in 1815, served as speaker of the house, and was afterward appointed by the governor as an aide on his staff with the rank of colonel.

In 1819 Colonel Young was elected to the State senate, and was afterward reelected to that body in 1834, 1837 and 1845. He also served a second term in assembly, serving in

1826, and being speaker of the house. Colonel Young served for twenty years as a canal commissioner, was a delegate to the State Constitutional convention of 1821, and in 1824 ran as the democratic candidate for governor against DeWitt Clinton, but was defeated. At the close of his official career in 1847, Colonel Young retired to his residence at Ballston Spa, where he died November 3, 1850. He married Mary Gibson, and in many of his views was in advance of the times, especially on the rights of women. He was fearless and bold, and was styled by General Jackson, as "the Cato of the New York senate."

GEORGE H. PATRICK, an intelligent citizen and active and successful farmer and dairyman of the town of Saratoga Springs, is a son of Henry and Mary Ann (Rouse) Patrick, and was born on the farm on which he now resides, in the town of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, July 12, 1840. He grew to manhood on the paternal acres, received his education in the common schools, and then engaged in farming, which he has followed successfully ever since. He now owns his father's homestead, to which he has added by successive purchases until he now owns a fine and well improved farm of two hundred acres of land, on which is a nice residence and commodious barn. In connection with farming Mr. Patrick operates a dairy. He is a republican in politics and a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons, and has always been known as a pleasant and agreeable man and good citizen.

On December 18, 1861, Mr. Patrick married Nancy M. Chase, daughter of John Chase, of the town of Malta. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick have two children: Anna and Gertrude. Anna married William Carrigan, of the town of Saratoga Springs.

George H. Patrick is of Irish descent, and

a grandson of Isaac Patrick, whose father, Isaac Patrick, was a native of Ireland, and came to America when a young man. Isaac Patrick was a farmer, and came from Stillwater to the town of Saratoga Springs, where he died in 1863, aged eighty-two years. Of his sons, one was Henry Patrick, the father of the subject of this sketch. Henry Patrick was a native of the town of Stillwater, and went at an early age to Oneida county, where he was engaged in the lumber business, which he followed until his death in 1885, at seventy-seven years of age. He was a large lumber dealer, a successful farmer, and a leading dairyman of the section in which he resided. Henry Patrick was a republican in politics, and wedded Mary Ann Rouse, who lived to be seventy-six years of age, dying on October 22, 1886. Mrs. Patrick was a daughter of David Rouse, of Northumberland.

WILLIAM J. CASE, a prominent citizen of Saratoga Springs, and a member of the well known firm of Case Brothers, contractors and builders, is a son of Mortimer and Martha (Henderson) Case, and was born at Fort Edward, Washington county, New York, August 16, 1844. The family is of remote French origin, and is among the oldest in the United States. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Sanford Case, was born in Connecticut, and passed most of his active life at Fort Edward, where he was engaged in lumbering and owned large tracts of timber land. He was an earnest patriot, served as an officer in the war of 1812, and being a man of considerable wealth and an active disposition, became quite prominent in that section. His death occurred October 30, 1829, when in about the sixtieth year of his age. He married Lovenia Scovell, and reared a large family, among his sons being Mortimer Case (father), who was born at Fort Edward in 1810, and passed his entire life there, dying in 1884, at the advanced age of seventy-four

years. After attaining manhood he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in 1839 married Martha Henderson, a daughter of James Henderson, of Fort Edward. She was of Scotch descent, a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in 1877, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Case was a member of the same church as his wife, and took an active interest in church affairs. Politically he was a whig and republican, and for many years a member of the old State militia, in which he served as lieutenant of his company. By his marriage with Martha Henderson he had a family of three children, two sons and one daughter: Julius F., William J. and Martha E. Case.

William J. Case was reared at Fort Edward, and received a superior English education at the Fort Edward institute. Soon after leaving school he learned the carpenter trade, and followed that occupation until 1874, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Julius F. Case, under the firm name of Case Brothers, and engaged in contracting and building at Saratoga Springs, this county. Being energetic and enterprising in disposition, and thorough masters of their business, they soon had plenty of work, and have successfully conducted a gradually increasing business ever since. A large number of substantial business houses and private residences in Saratoga Springs and elsewhere attest their skill as builders, and stand as monuments of their handiwork. They employ from thirty to sixty men, and do work all over the adjacent country. In addition to their business as contractors and builders, they deal to some extent in real estate, and have also been very successful in this line of enterprise.

On July 20, 1869, William J. Case was married to Frances A. Stead, youngest daughter of Henry and Harriet Stead, of Chagrin Falls, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Case have been born three children, two sons and a daughter: Frank W., Arthur J. and Bertha H., all living at home with their parents.

In politics Mr. Case is a staunch republican, but the demands of his growing business leave him little time to devote to political matters. He and all his family are members of the Episcopal church at Saratoga Springs. Mr. Case is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons; Rising Sun Chapter, No. 131, Royal Arch Masons; and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Cryptic Council of Saratoga Springs, and Oriental Temple of Troy.

GUSTAVUS W. EDWARDS, one of the public spirited business men of Saratoga Springs, and a substantial citizen of the county, who is favorably known for his energy and enterprise, is a son of Hon. Edward and Lodise (Martin) Edwards, and was born in the town of Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, March 14, 1836. The Edwards family is of English lineage, and Isaac Edwards, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Connecticut, which he left in the latter part of the seventeenth century to settle in the town of Corinth, where he purchased a large tract of land, on which he resided until his death in 1848, at eighty-three years of age. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and of the sons born to him in his Saratoga county home, one was Hon. Edward Edwards (father), who became very prominent in the political affairs of the county. Edward Edwards owned over one thousand acres of land, was a successful merchant and operated a large flouring mill. He was a faithful attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a well informed man on the current issues of his day, and died February 11, 1885, when in the eighty-second year of his age. In politics he was a whig and a republican, and represented his county in the assembly in 1844 and again in 1864 and in 1865. He married Lodise Martin, who was born in 1806, and died August 30, 1889. Mrs. Edwards was a daughter of Bosworth Martin,

who was a native of Rhode Island and settled in the town of Corinth, where he died in 1864 at eighty years of age.

Gustavus W. Edwards was reared on the farm, received his education at Castleton seminary, of Vermont, and then was a partner with his father in the mercantile and milling business in the town of Corinth until the death of the latter in 1885. He then succeeded to the entire business, and the next year came to Saratoga Springs, where he established his present large coal and wood yards and lime and cement storage houses at No. 82, on Congress street. He has two offices, the main one at the yards and the branch or Broadway office at 429, West side. Mr. Edwards still continues his mercantile and milling business in the town of Corinth, where he owns a thousand acres of land which he largely devotes to farming and grazing purposes.

In 1857 Mr. Edwards married Mary E. Rugg, who was a daughter of Sylvanus Rugg, a tanner of Corinth, and who died September 13, 1867, at thirty-two years of age, leaving three children: Kittie, now dead; and Fred M. and William R., who are in business in New York city. On July 26, 1870, Mr. Edwards wedded Mrs. Lavinia Latham, daughter of William A. Medbery, of the town of Greenfield, and by this second marriage he has one child, Edward M., who was born May 27, 1875.

In political opinion Mr. Edwards is a republican. He served for two terms as supervisor of the town of Corinth, where he was postmaster for twelve years at the village of Corinth. He is a faithful attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has achieved business success by energy, industry and honesty.

LEMUEL B. PIKE, a retired lawyer of Saratoga Springs, who won distinction in his profession, and while he remained at the bar was the acknowledged peer of any practitioner in eastern New York, is a son of Matthias A. and Sarah T. (Bush) Pike, and

was born April 7, 1830, at Fort Ann, Washington county, New York. He grew to manhood in his native county, and received a superior English education in the public and private schools of Fort Ann and Whitehall. Soon after leaving school he became a clerk in the office of the collector of canal tolls, then occupied by his father, and remained as his assistant until 1851, when he entered the office of Hon. E. D. Culver, in New York city, and began the study of law. Here he met and became intimately acquainted with Chester A. Arthur, afterward president of the United States, but at that time a law student in Judge Culver's office. Mr. Pike completed his law studies with Judge Hay and Judge A. Bockes, of Saratoga Springs, the latter of whom was subsequently justice of the supreme court of the State. In the spring of 1854 he was admitted to the bar of Saratoga county, and soon afterward formed a law partnership with Joseph A. Shondy, of Saratoga Springs, under the firm name of Pike & Shondy, and began the practice of his profession. This firm continued to do business in this county until 1856, when Mr. Shondy removed to New York and became a member of the firm of Hill, Wing & Shondy, of that city. After 1856 Mr. Pike conducted a general law business in his own name at Saratoga Springs until his retirement from active practice in 1888. Up to 1876 he was extensively engaged in criminal practice in the courts of this county, and during his extended career conducted thirteen murder trials, and had more important cases of robbery—bank, express and general—than any other lawyer in eastern New York, with the possible exception of Hon. Charles Hughes, of Sandy Hill, with whom Mr. Pike was frequently engaged in important trials. In 1876 he tried his last criminal case, which grew out of the forging of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars of Saratoga county war notes, by the then county treasurer, Henry A. Mann. Having defended him successfully, and finding that criminal practice paid more

in public clamor and denunciation than in cold cash, Mr. Pike abandoned that part of his profession, and devoted himself to civil practice thereafter. His talents were equally marked in this branch of legal science, and in it he met with such financial success that he soon accumulated a handsome fortune, and in 1888 retired from the practice of law and has since devoted his time chiefly to closing up his extensive business, turning over his practice to the law firm of Foley & Wing, two excellent young men who have been in Mr. Pike's office for many years. After arranging his business affairs, Mr. Pike traveled in this country and Europe, enjoying that relaxation and rest, the title to which had been so hardly won by a long, active and eminently successful career in his chosen profession of the law.

On January 29, 1859, Mr. Pike was married to Mary E. Bottum, a daughter of Bishop Bottum, of Orwell, Vermont. To Mr. and Mrs. Pike were born two children, one son and a daughter: William L. and Emma C., the latter now the wife of Henry M. Levengston, jr., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

The Pikes are of English lineage, and the earlier generations were seafaring men, owning and sailing their own vessels, and trading in every known port. A branch of the family was early planted in New Hampshire, and in that State John Pike, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and lived for a time. Later in life he removed to Vermont, where he died. He was a farmer by vocation, and reared a large family, one of whom was Matthias A. Pike (father), who was born in 1798, and was a native of Vermont, where he lived until 1823, when he removed to Washington county, New York. There he resided until 1852, at which time he came to Saratoga Springs, and made this village the place of his residence until his death, which occurred in 1874, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a man of more than

ordinary ability, a prominent member of the Baptist church, and an ardent whig and republican. From 1848 to the time of his death he continuously filled political offices in his adopted State, and was for many years collector of canal tolls at Whitehall, Washington county. He served as police justice of Saratoga Springs for sixteen years, and always took an active and important part in local politics. In 1824 he married Sarah T. Bush, a daughter of Lemuel T. Bush, and a native of Fort Ann, Washington county, this State. She was an excellent and capable woman, a member of the Baptist church, and died in 1878, aged eighty-one years. They were the parents of a family of three children, two sons and one daughter. The success and achievements of their son, Lemuel B. Pike, whose career has been outlined in this sketch, adds additional lustre to the name, and proves that later generations of the family are worthy successors of the earlier; in other words, that "blood will tell."

JAMES M. OSTRANDER, proprietor of the finest merchant tailoring house in the city of Saratoga Springs, or Saratoga county, is a gentleman who has occupied a number of official positions here, and is now serving his third term as supervisor of the town of Saratoga Springs. He is a son of John and Rebecca (Southward) Ostrander, was born February 29, 1832, in the town of Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, and is descended from an old German family that was planted in America during the colonial period. His paternal grandfather, John Ostrander, was a native of Dutchess county, this State, where he spent his boyhood and received the best education afforded by the schools of that early day. After attaining manhood he removed to Saratoga county, becoming one of the pioneers in the neighborhood where he settled; and taking up a large tract of land, spent the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits in

this county. He died about 1807, at the age of forty-four years. He had a family of ten children, one of his sons being John Ostrander (father), who was born on the old homestead in the town of Malta, this county, in 1788, and reared and educated there. After reaching man's estate he engaged in farming, and ultimately became very prosperous and well-to-do. He continued his agricultural operations with great success until 1853, when he sold his farm and removed to the village of Saratoga Springs, where he passed his declining years in quiet comfort, dying here in 1872, aged eighty-four years. He was a whig and republican in politics, and married Rebecca Southward, a daughter of Stephen Southward, of Massachusetts. She was born near Bedford, that State, in 1790, and died at her home in Saratoga Springs in 1881, in the ninety-second year of her age. Her father, Stephen Southward, maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Massachusetts, and one of the revolutionary patriots. He took part in the battle of Bemus Heights, this county, and was present on the historic occasion of Burgoyne's surrender. While serving as a soldier in the Continental army he was so favorably impressed by the natural advantages of this section that he never forgot the place, and after the war closed he returned to Saratoga county and purchased land in the town of Stillwater, in sight of the old battleground where he had fought some years before. There he passed the balance of his days, and reared a large family, to become useful and honored members of society.

James M. Ostrander was reared on his father's farm in the town of Stillwater, where he remained until he had reached his majority, and then came to Saratoga Springs in the summer of 1853. His primary education was received in the district schools of his vicinity, and later he entered the academy at Jonesville and afterward Fort Edward, and took a full course of training in those excellent institutions. After completing his studies he engaged in teaching

during the winter season for nine years, being otherwise employed during the summer. In 1860, he embarked in the merchant tailoring business at Saratoga Springs, and has ever since successfully conducted that enterprise, with a patronage that has increased until it is now conceded to be the largest and most prosperous business of the kind in this city if not in the entire county. His stock is at all times large and complete, consisting of the latest and best productions of this and foreign countries in the line of fabrics for men's clothing, and all kinds of gentlemen's furnishing goods. The style and fit of garments made in this establishment have long been proverbial, and have had not a little to do with creating its extensive business prosperity. Truly this substantial success has not been won by accident, but is the result of energy, enterprise and the strictest integrity in every transaction connected with an active business career now extending over the third of a century. Of all the men in business here when Mr. Ostrander began, only three or four remain as landmarks in the commercial history of the village.

In his political faith and affiliations Mr. Ostrander has always been a republican, and has frequently been called to serve in official positions of trust and responsibility. He has been town clerk and a member of the board of water commissioners, and is now serving his third term as supervisor of the town of Saratoga Springs. In all these stations he has discharged every official duty with the same conscientious ability that has marked the conduct of his private affairs. He is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons, and unmarried.

WILLIAM B. GAGE, one of the proprietors of the world-renowned United States hotel, belongs to that class of representative business men of Saratoga Springs who have largely made the "Queen of the Spas"

what she is to-day in wealth and prosperity. He is a son of William B., sr., and Amanda M. F. (Ackerman) Gage, and was born in the city of Schenectady, in Schenectady county, New York, May 24, 1842. William B. Gage, sr., was a native of Connecticut, and when an infant was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he was reared on a farm. When a boy he displayed great mechanical ability, and before he had reached his twentieth year he planned and erected a grist mill, which is still running. When he attained his majority he came to New York, where he worked for a short time with an uncle of his, who was an artesian well-borer, and then entered the employ of George Law, the celebrated boat and railroad contractor and builder. With Law he found sufficient opportunities and full scope to develop his unusually great mechanical ability. After working successfully for nearly twenty years upon Law's contracts in various parts of the State, he became master mechanic on the Saratoga & Whitehall (now Delaware & Hudson Canal Company) railroad at its opening in 1849. He held that position until his death in 1873. In 1850 he removed his family to Saratoga Springs, where he resided until his death, which occurred February 22, 1873, when he was in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was a whig in politics until the commencement of the late civil war, and after that great struggle supported the Democratic party. He was of English lineage, and married Amanda M. F. Ackerman, of New York city. To Mr. and Mrs. Gage were born four children, two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Gage was a member of the Episcopal church, and passed away August 29, 1882, when in the seventy-third year of her age.

William B. Gage was reared principally at Saratoga Springs, although passing a part of his boyhood days in Albany and New York cities, and received a good academic education. Leaving school he was employed during the summer seasons of 1862 and 1863 as a clerk in the office of the old United States

hotel, and then went to New York city, where he held the position of cashier in the New York hotel for three years. At the end of that time he became cashier at Willard's hotel, Washington city, where he remained from 1866 to 1869. In the last named year he returned to Saratoga Springs, and was cashier in Congress Hall hotel until the close of the summer season, when he accepted the cashier-ship of the Fifth Avenue hotel of New York city, which position he held up to 1873. He then resigned to become a member of the firm of Tompkins, Gage & Perry, who purchased, in 1874, their present United States hotel, at a cost of over one million dollars. The old United States hotel was built in 1824, and was burned in 1865. The present United States hotel, which is almost as famous as the great watering place itself, was completed and opened to the public in 1874. This grand and imposing building, six stories high, covers and encloses seven acres of ground. It is in the form of an irregular pentagon, fronting two hundred and thirty-two feet on Broadway and six hundred and fifty-six feet on Division street, with "Cottage Wing" on the south side of the plaza, extending west from the Broadway front for five hundred and sixty-six feet. It is Norman in style of architecture, and ranks as one of the most elegant and beautiful hotels in the world. This magnificent building contains over one thousand rooms, which are superbly furnished, from the great dining hall, elegant drawing room, beautiful parlors and grand ball room, to the hundreds of sleeping apartments. This great Hudson valley resort hotel contains all the modern conveniences, is now open from June to October of each year, and has always been patronized by the best families of the land.

On September 29, 1875, Mr. Gage was united in marriage with Caroline B. Marvin, the third daughter of Hon. James M. Marvin, of this county. To their union have been born four children, two sons and two daugh-

ters: William Marvin, Augusta W., Rhoby Marvin, and James Marvin.

William B. Gage is a republican in politics, and has been for several years a vestryman of Bethesda Episcopal church. He has always taken interest in the financial affairs of the village, and is now serving as a director of the First National bank of Saratoga Springs. In 1881 Mr. Gage erected a very handsome residence in this village, so noted for beautiful residences. His residence is on North Broadway. Early in life Mr. Gage exhibited a special fitness for the present line of business in which he is so successfully engaged, and by energy and ability has won his way, step by step, from the humble position of a clerk to the proprietorship of a great hotel. He is a courteous and affable gentleman. He has witnessed the growth of Saratoga Springs with a watchful eye for the last twenty years, and has always been found identified with the best interests of the place.

ELI M. POWELL, of Waterford, who has a record of honorable effort in various lines of business extending through nearly a quarter of a century, and in that time has been unusually successful in every enterprise in which he has been engaged, is a son of Morton C. and Mary (Hall) Powell, and was born at Waterford, in Saratoga county, New York, April 19, 1847. He was reared at his native village and received his education in the public schools and Jonesville academy, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1863. After graduation he became a clerk in the general mercantile store of E. G. Munson, where he remained for several years. Leaving Mr. Munson he became a partner with his father in tanning and in dealing in hides and skins, under the present firm name of M. C. Powell & Son. In a few years they dropped tanning, and in 1880, in addition to dealing in hides and skins, they engaged in the general

insurance business, which they have conducted successfully ever since. They also are agents at Waterford for the Troy Gas Company. Their principal business at the present time is insurance. In the insurance field they have had an honorable and useful career of twelve years, and have so well conducted their operations as to win abundant success. They represent able and safe fire insurance companies that are well known on account of their enterprising, yet conservative policy. Mr. Powell and his father transact an insurance business that is widely extended in its field of operations, and bring to bear on their work a wide range of practical experience. Mr. Powell, by his wise and honorable management, has made his firm highly popular and very successful. His office is at 47 Broad street. He ranks high as an active and enterprising business man of sound judgment and excellent administrative capacity. In politics Mr. Powell is a staunch republican. He has served two terms as trustee and four terms as president of his village, and in March, 1892, was elected as supervisor of the town of Waterford, which office he has filled up to the present time, and is president of the board of health. He is a member of the Waterford Presbyterian church, of whose Sunday school he has been librarian for the last twenty years. Affable and pleasant he stands well in his community and has a wide circle of friends.

Eli M. Powell is a descendant in the fourth generation from Elisha Powell, of Welsh descent, who, in 1790, came from his native State of Vermont, and settled in the town of Milton, where he resided until his death. His son, William Harry Powell (grandfather), was born in 1792, and was in the general mercantile business at Milton Hill at the time of his death, in July, 1836. Of his sons, one was Morton C. Powell (father), who removed in 1831 to Waterford, where he has resided ever since, and has been successively engaged in the tanning and in the general insurance business. He is now the senior member of the

well known insurance firm of M. C. Powell & Son, and although in the seventy-ninth year of his age still gives considerable attention to his various business enterprises. Mr. Powell wedded Mary Hall, who is a daughter of Benjamin Hall, of the town of Half Moon, and was born September 29, 1820. They have four children living: Mary C., Edward H., Frank A., and Eli M., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

DANIEL EDDY, a descendant of the old and substantial Eddy family of Saratoga county, and one of the reliable and enterprising business men of Saratoga Springs, is a son of Daniel D. and Mary Ann (Collamer) Eddy, and was born in the town of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, April 23, 1840. He traces the ancestry of his family back to two brothers, Samuel and John Eddy, who came from Cranbrook, England, in the year 1630, on the ship Handmaid, and landed at Plymouth, then but a hamlet of a few scattering houses. From one of these brothers was descended John Eddy (grandfather), who came from Dutchess county in 1807, and settled at what is now known as Eddy's Corners, in the town of Saratoga Springs. He kept there the Half-Way tavern, which was so named on account of the place being half way from Saratoga Springs to Saratoga lake. He owned nearly a thousand acres of land, a part of which laid near Saratoga Springs, and on which was laid out the present Saratoga race track. He was an active business man and a useful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died in the spring of 1858, at seventy-eight years of age. He was a democrat until 1856, and after that supported the Republican party. He married Margaret Miller, and their son, Daniel D. Eddy (father), was born in Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1813. Daniel D. Eddy was reared in his native town, in which he resided until 1863, when he removed to Jackson county, Michigan,

where he died September 1, 1882, aged seventy years. Mr. Eddy was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in political affairs always supported the Democratic party. He was a farmer, and at one time owned the old homestead, which he sold to his brother, John W. Eddy, before removing to Michigan. He married Mary Ann Collamer, who was a native of this county, and died in October, 1889, at seventy years of age. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and her father, Hiram Collamer, passed his life as a farmer in his native town of Malta, where his father, Warren Collamer, had settled at an early day and lived to be ninety-six years of age. The Collamer family is of Scotch descent and has been long resident of New York.

Daniel Eddy was reared in his native town, and received his education in the public schools. Leaving school he taught one year and then learned the trade of miller, at which he worked for twelve years. At the end of that time, in 1873, he came to Saratoga Springs, and engaged in his present prosperous flour, grain and feed business. He commenced on a small scale and steadily built up his business to its present large proportions. His well equipped business establishment is at No. 9, on Caroline street. He has lately erected, on Spring avenue, a grain elevator, with a storage capacity of ten thousand bushels of grain and two hundred tons of hay and straw. Mr. Eddy handles a large amount of grain, keeps the finest brands of flour, and has constantly on hand a heavy stock of the different kinds of feed. His large patronage is not confined to his native village, as he constantly receives orders from other villages and the surrounding country. He is a man of ability and energy, has had many years of valuable practical experience in his line of business, and is prompt and reliable in all of his commercial transactions. In addition to his regular business Mr. Eddy gives some attention to fancy poultry and improved and

blooded stock. He is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons; and Bethesda Episcopal church, of which he is a vestryman and of whose choir his three sons are members. He is a democrat in political opinion, and was town clerk for eight years, besides serving seven years as a member of the board of education. He has acquired some valuable village property, and is deservedly held in esteem alike as a business man and a useful citizen.

On April 7, 1864, Mr. Eddy married Harriet P. Ramsdale, of the town of Malta, and their union has been blessed with three children: William Daniel, born May 6, 1867; John Crawford, born November 16, 1869; and Harry Augustus, born August 19, 1881. Mrs. Eddy, who has been a member for many years of Bethesda Episcopal church, is a daughter of William Ramsdale, who has resided for the last twenty-five years in Orleans county, and is a member of the old Ramsdale family of this county. William Ramsdale is of Irish-German descent, and was born in 1811. His grandfather, Kimball Ramsdale, served in the Revolutionary war, and his wife, Mrs. Ramsdale, walked from Connecticut to Saratoga county and brought her three small children with her. One of these children was William Ramsdale, sr., who was the grandfather of Mrs. Eddy, and enlisted in a company in 1815, which reached a dangerous portion of the northern frontier in time to learn that the war of 1812 had closed.

CAPT. LOUIS O. GOETCHIUS, M. D., a prominent member of the medical profession in northern New York, who has been in successful practice at Saratoga Springs since 1881, is a son of James and Camilla Hyatt (Lent) Goetchius, and was born at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson May 1, 1840. The family is of German origin, and was planted in America by Peter Goetchius, (paternal grandfather) who was born and educated in Germany, where he studied

medicine, and was graduated from the leading medical college at Heidelberg. Soon after graduation he went to France, and through prominent friends of his family in that country secured an introduction to the Marquis de LaFayette, and was engaged as surgeon in one of the regiments then preparing to come to America to assist the colonies in their struggle for independence. In that capacity he came over with LaFayette, and as such rendered valuable aid to the American cause. After the war closed and independence was secured Dr. Goetchius remained in America, and received a large land grant in Westchester county, New York, in recognition of the services he had rendered his adopted country. In that county he passed the remainder of his life, engaged in the practice of his profession, until weight of years interfered with his natural activity. He died about 1830, at a good old age. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church, which he served as an elder for the third of a century. His pocket-book, still containing some of the old Continental money, and one of his chairs have descended as heirlooms in the family, and are now in possession of his grandson, the subject of this sketch. He married in Westchester county, and reared a large family, one of his sons being Dr. James Goetchius (father), who was born and reared in that county, and after receiving a good education studied medicine with his father, and later went to Germany, where he completed his medical studies, and was graduated from the same college in Heidelberg that had furnished his father's diploma a generation before. Returning to New York he engaged in practice at Peekskill, and for many years was one of the most successful physicians of that part of the State. He remained in active practice until a short time previous to his death, when he retired and removed to Oswego, where he owned some property, and where he died on March 14, 1857, aged sixty-one years. Politically he was an ardent whig, and in religion was a member

and elder of the Dutch Reformed church. In 1823 he married Eliza Lent, and had a family of four children: John H., Samuel, Mary A. and James W. In 1836 he married Camilla Hyatt Lent, a daughter of Capt. John A. Lent, of Peekskill, by whom he had a family of four children, three sons and a daughter: David R., Louis O., George A. and Martha E. Of these children by both marriages: David R. enlisted as a private at the beginning of the civil war, and was discharged at its close as colonel of his regiment, and now resides at Peekskill; John H. also served with distinction in the civil war, and died in 1877; James W. is a practicing physician and druggist at Poughkeepsie, this State; George A., a mechanic and cabinet maker, resides in Michigan; Louis O., is the subject of this sketch; Mary A. married David Barton, and died in Peekskill in 1891; and Martha, is now the wife of Henry S. Purdy, a teacher at Brewster, this State. Mrs. Goetchius was of Holland extraction, a native of Peekskill, and a life-long member of the Dutch Reformed church. She died in the fall of 1882, when she had almost reached the close of her seventy-second year. Her father, Capt. John A. Lent, served as an officer in the Revolutionary war, and was also in the war of 1812. He lived to be nearly a centenarian, and for a number of years prior to his death was in receipt of a pension for his military services.

Louis O. Goetchius was reared at Peekskill-on-the-Hudson, receiving his education at the public schools and from a private tutor. At the age of twenty-two he enlisted, August 9, 1862, as a private, in Co. H., 110th New York infantry, but upon the organization of the company was elected corporal, and later was brevetted captain, and placed in command of a company of foragers. He was wounded during the siege of Fort Hudson, Louisiana, and on June 14, 1863, while leading an advance, was captured by the Confederates, and held a prisoner of war for twenty-five days.

He participated in a number of general engagements and many skirmishes, and was finally discharged at Baton Rouge hospital in February, 1864. He had early determined on the profession of medicine as his life work, and returning to New York, began preparing himself for its duties. He read medicine for a time with Drs. Westbrook and Gillett, and later matriculated in the medical department of the American university of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and after an extended course of study was duly graduated from that institution in 1875, with the degree of M. D. Dr. Goetchius soon afterward located at Oswego, this State, where he practiced for a time with good success, but in the spring of 1881 he removed to Saratoga Springs, this county, and has ever since been continuously engaged here in the general practice of his profession, which he adorns by his learning, skill and manly character. Inheriting from his father and grandfather many of the natural qualifications of the true physician, he has cultivated his ability and trained his powers by close study and large practice until he now ranks with the best qualified and most successful physicians of northern New York. He has served as president and is now secretary of the Saratoga District Medical society, and is a member of the New York State Eclectic Medical society and the National Eclectic Medical association. He is also serving as a member of the State board for the examination of medical students.

On April 4, 1865, Dr. Goetchius was married to Esther C. Post, a daughter of Abraham Post, of Oswego, New York. She comes of an old family, whose members have taken part in all the wars of this country, from the Revolution to the late civil war. To the Doctor and Mrs. Goetchius have been born four children, one son and three daughters: Charles L., a printer, is married and living at Ballston Spa; and Carrie E., Mary C. and Millie L. are living at home with their parents.

Dr. Goetchius is a member of Frontier City

Lodge, No. 422, Free and Accepted Masons, of Oswego, and Saratoga Lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Saratoga Springs. He is also a member of Morning Star Encampment, No. 64, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 85, of this village; and of Luther M. Wheeler Post, No. 92, Grand Army of the Republic, also of Saratoga Springs.

GEORGE M. CRIPPEN, head of the large dry goods and carpet establishment of George M. Crippen & Co., at Saratoga Springs, and a distinguished example of the self-made men of this country, is a son of Thomas M. and Alvira (Eastwood) Crippen, and was born November 1, 1854, at Glens Falls, Warren county, New York. The Crippens are of Scotch extraction, but the family has been resident in this State for several generations. Thomas M. Crippen (father) was a native of Glens Falls, born in 1815, and died April 11, 1885, aged seventy years. In 1837 he married Alvira Eastwood, daughter of Martin Eastwood, of Warren county, and to their union has been born a family of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest. Mrs. Alvira E. Crippen died in 1867, in the forty-seventh year of her age.

George M. Crippen was reared at Glens Falls, and obtained his education in the public schools and in the academy of his native village. After the death of his mother he became a member of the family of his aunt, Mrs. Olivia M. Morgan, his mother's sister, and at an early age entered the large general store of Coolidge, Lee & Co., of Glens Falls, as errand boy. He remained with that firm for a period of seven years, during which his brightness, ability and promptness in the discharge of every duty caused him to be promoted from place to place until he was made chief clerk in their dry goods department. Resigning that position in the fall of 1874, the year following he came to Saratoga Springs,

this county, and although only twenty years of age, embarked at once in the dry goods and carpet business in this city. Being of an energetic and enterprising disposition, and having been brought up in the mercantile business so that he understood it in all its details, it was not long until his enterprise swept out into the broad sea of popular success, and he now carries at his elegant store, No. 456 Broadway, the largest stock of dry goods and carpets to be found in Saratoga county, occupying four floors of space, comprising eight thousand feet of salesroom, and employing ten clerks the year round, and as many as twenty-five at certain seasons of the year. Thus, ere reaching middle life, Mr. Crippen has by his own remarkable business ability and indefatigable energy succeeded in placing himself at the head of one of the most prosperous mercantile establishments of Saratoga county, although he began life a poor boy, and at first worked for a salary of fifteen dollars a month and boarded himself. What inspiration this successful career furnishes for the earnest youth who finds himself without means, but with a clear head and strong hands, together with an honorable ambition to achieve success in life, and make himself useful in his day and generation.

In connection with his mercantile business Mr. Crippen has dealt for some years in real estate, and now owns considerable valuable property of that kind in this city, as well as valuable property in Duluth, Minnesota. He takes an active interest in every enterprise calculated to advance the material prosperity of Saratoga Springs, and has served as treasurer of the village board of trade.

In October, 1879, Mr. Crippen was united in marriage with Kate M. Baker, a daughter of Benjamin Baker, of Greenwood, McHenry county, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Crippen have been born five children. Two sons and a daughter are now living. The first two died in infancy, and Laurence A. and Mildred are now in school.

Ever since locating at Saratoga Springs Mr. Crippen has been a member of the First Baptist church here, in which he is serving as trustee and treasurer, beside being the superintendent of the large and interesting Sunday school connected with this church. Politically he is a staunch republican, but too thoroughly devoted to business pursuits to take much active part in politics. He has always manifested a deep interest in popular education, and has served for four years as a member of the board of education, and has been chairman of the educational board of finance for three years. During that time the board has erected three large, handsome and commodious school houses in the village, at a cost of over seventy-five thousand dollars. Alike in every relation of life, whether in the successful management of his own private business or the punctilious discharge of every duty in official station, Mr. Crippen has demonstrated the possession of extraordinary business ability, and a capacity for managing details which is little less than marvelous.

ELIAS H. PETERS, the present popular and efficient surrogate of Saratoga county, is a gentleman of fine legal attainments and much general knowledge, who has been a member of the bar for thirty years, and is widely known throughout eastern New York. He is a son of Thomas M. and Julia A. (Haight) Peters, and was born November 22, 1841, in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga county, New York. The Peters family is of English lineage, and trace their American ancestry back to Hugh Peters, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who was a native of England, but came to this country and settled in New York in colonial times. He died in the town of Clifton Park, this county, where his son, the great-grandfather of Elias H. Peters, also passed his life and died. Samuel Peters (grandfather) was born in this county about 1740, and was

a farmer by vocation, as his ancestors had been. He was an active man in his day, and died at his home at Clifton Park, about 1825, at an advanced age. Among his sons was Thomas M. Peters (father), who was born in the town of Clifton Park, January 25, 1813, and died there in 1852, at the early age of thirty-nine years. He was a prosperous farmer, and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he was an old-line whig, and stood so high in his community that he was elected a justice of the peace soon after his twenty-first birthday, and held that important office continuously until the time of his death. In 1834 he married Julia A. Haight, a daughter of Elias Haight, by whom he had a family of three children, two sons and one daughter, Thomas D., Elias H. and Margaret A.

Mrs. Peters was a native of Columbia county, this State, a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died September 25, 1890, in the eighty-second year of her age.

Elias H. Peters was reared on the old homestead, in the town of Clifton Park, this county, attended the schools of his neighborhood, and completed his academic education by courses of study in the academies of Jonesville, this county, and Poultney, Vermont. Leaving school at the age of eighteen, he entered the law office of J. A. Shondy, then of Saratoga Springs, but now a practicing lawyer in New York city, and was regularly admitted to the bar of this county in the spring of 1863. He at once opened an office in this village, and has been successfully engaged in conducting a large law business here ever since. In 1877 he was elected surrogate, of Saratoga county, and has acceptably filled that important position to the present time. Politically Mr. Peters is a staunch republican, and an active worker in behalf of his party's interests. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Saratoga Springs, and a liberal supporter of its various interests.

On December 10, 1868, Mr. Peters was united by marriage to Abba J. Carpenter, a daughter of John A. Carpenter, of this city, and to them have been born two children, both daughters: Julia A. and Jane B., both living at home with their parents.

FRANK A. PALMER, M. D., the leading surgeon of Mechanicville, and already a prominent physician of western New York, is a gentleman who numbers among his ancestors several men who distinguished themselves in various lines of endeavor. Dr. Palmer is a son of Arnold and Amanda (Read) Palmer, and a native of Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he was born November 27, 1858, and in which State he remained until his fifteenth year. His education was obtained in the common schools of Massachusetts, and at the Ilion Academy, Ilion, Herkimer county, New York. After finishing his studies in the latter institution, he began reading medicine with Dr. Eugene Draper, of the same place, and later became a student in the offices of Drs. Hailes & Swinburne, of Albany, New York. In 1879 he matriculated at the Albany medical college, and was graduated from that excellent institution in March, 1882, with the degree of M. D. For a short time he practiced in the city of Albany, but in the spring of 1883 he located at Mechanicville, this county, and here opened an office for the practice of his profession. Dr. Palmer for more than ten years has conducted a large general practice at Mechanicville. It is in the line of surgery, however, that the doctor has won his greatest reputation. His reputation as a skillful surgeon extends over most of western New York. He is now the official surgeon of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's railroad, also of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, and of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, brotherhood of locomotive firemen, and brotherhood of trainmen.

Dr. Palmer is a member of the Union Medical association, the State Medical association, and the National Medical association, and takes an active interest in the proceedings of these organizations. He frequently contributes to the various medical journals of the country. The doctor is a Royal Arch Mason, and past chancellor of Garfield Lodge, No. 216, Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of Half Moon Lodge, No. 492, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In January, 1881, Dr. Palmer was united in marriage to Nellie J. Like, eldest daughter of Peter J. Like, of the city of Albany. Their union has been blessed by the birth of two children, one son and a daughter: William H. and Edna.

The father of Dr. Palmer, Arnold Palmer, is a representative of an old Massachusetts family, and was born at North Adams, that State, in 1838. He was reared and educated in the old Bay State, and after leaving school learned the machinist trade. Possessing great mechanical ingenuity, he was soon distinguished for his skill in working out new combinations in machinery, and his ready power of devising new methods for producing required mechanical results. In 1874, he moved to Ilion, Herkimer county, New York, and entered the employ of the Remingtons, with whom he remained for a number of years, engaged in perfecting their inventions. In 1882 Mr. Palmer retired from active business, and has since been living quietly in his home at Ilion. He is a democrat in politics, and in 1856 married Amanda Read, who was born in the State of Connecticut in 1836. Their union was blessed by a family of two children, one son and one daughter. Mrs. Amanda Palmer is still living and in good health, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. Her father, Garner Read, was a native of Connecticut, and a prosperous farmer of Stafford Springs, that State, and died about 1876, aged eighty-seven years. He was a member of the first Chapter of Royal Arch Masons or-

ganized in Ohio, in which State he resided for some years. Mr. Read's father was born in England, and became a wealthy merchant, ship owner and sea captain. He and his sons owned several vessels, with which they traded between this country and foreign ports, their crews being principally composed of slaves from the New England colonies. From one of these trading expeditions Captain Read never returned, and as nothing was ever learned of his fate, it is presumed that he was either wrecked and lost on some foreign coast, or fell into the hands of pirates who infested the high seas in those early days. Dr. Palmer's maternal great-grandfather, Heath, was of Scotch descent, and rendered distinguished service to the American cause during the Revolutionary war, as a major general in the Continental army.

MALLORY D. SCHOONMAKER,

one of the founders and proprietors of the great Ludlow Valve works at Troy, New York, is the architect of his own fortunes, and has always been active in the development and prosperity of his village and county. Descended from a sturdy stock, and inheriting the enduring qualities of honor, honesty and energy, he has pursued a career of unusual usefulness and material success. Mallory D. Schoonmaker is a son of Peter and Sally M. (Dunning) Schoonmaker, and was born in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, August 16, 1828. Among the old and highly respected Dutch families of Dutchess county was the Schoonmaker family. One of its members was Jacob Schoonmaker, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Jacob Schoonmaker was a prosperous farmer, and came to Saratoga county before the commencement of the present century. He married Katrina Fero, and their son, Peter Schoonmaker (father), was born in Greenfield, September 22, 1801, and died in the city of Troy, November 21, 1870. In early life Peter Schoon-

maker settled at Stillwater, where he was engaged successfully as a furniture dealer until 1850, when he embarked in the general mercantile business, which he followed up to 1857, at which time he retired from active business life. He wedded Sally M. Dunning, who was born in Greenfield, May 7, 1801, and passed away in Stillwater, September 13, 1869, when in her sixty-ninth year. Mrs. Schoonmaker was a daughter of James Dunning, a well-to-do farmer of the town of Greenfield. Peter Schoonmaker and Sallie M., his wife, were both faithful and devoted members of Stillwater Presbyterian church for over forty years, Mr. Schoonmaker serving as ruling elder for thirty years. They were church members whose memory any society might be proud to honor, as they were Christians who adorned the religion they professed.

Mallory D. Schoonmaker was reared at Stillwater, and after fitting himself for college was compelled to give up a collegiate course on account of ill health. He afterward turned his attention to the general mercantile business, which he followed until 1861, when from overwork and a severe bronchial trouble he was obliged to retire from business until 1866. In that year Mr. Schoonmaker and H. G. Ludlow organized the Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company, with the latter as president and the former as treasurer. The company has been very successful from the start, when it opened with but two lathes, until its present business is now the largest of its kind in the world. Mr. Schoonmaker was largely instrumental in securing the wonderful success of the company, and in March, 1892, severed his active connection with the management, although he still retains a financial interest in the corporation. He is also interested in several other important business enterprises. He was a director for a time of the Manufacturers' National bank of Troy, but the duties of his large and constantly increasing business requiring his entire time, he resigned his directorship, after several years of service. Mr.

Schoonmaker has for many years been a member of and a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church of Waterford, New York. He has a beautiful home at Waterford, where he is honored and respected by all who know him, on account of his sterling qualities as a man and his honorable business career.

On July 10, 1856, Mr. Schoonmaker was most happily united in marriage with Matilda Platt, of Waterford, who died November 6, 1888, at fifty-nine years of age.

In politics Mr. Schoonmaker is a republican, but, while always interested in the success of his party, his business interests have been such as to demand his entire time, and thus prevent his taking any active part in political affairs. He is a man of fine personal appearance and pleasing manners, easily approachable and ever hospitable and charitable. He is a good citizen as well as a successful business man, and has faithfully discharged all the duties of the various stations in life which he has been called to fill. Mr. Schoonmaker has ever been generous in aiding charitable and philanthropic objects, and one of the grandest works of his life was the erection, in 1892, of the handsome Presbyterian church edifice in Stillwater as a memorial to his parents.

This beautiful memorial church was dedicated with appropriate and impressive ceremonies on October 13, 1892. Delegations were present from Troy, Waterford, Lansingburg, Cohoes, New York and Buffalo, and after the delivery of the fine dedication sermon by Dr. Johnson, the formal presentation of the deed was made by Mr. Schoonmaker. He spoke feelingly of the old church and its departed members, and concluded by saying: "And now, friends, with hearts warmed by recollections of the past, and of all the way in which our Lord has led us, permit me to call your attention to a sentence on the tablet at your left, 'This church is erected to the glory of God,' and while as indicated in the following sentence, it is in sacred and loving mem-

ory of my father and mother, it will fall far short of the object for which it has been erected if, while it adds to your comfort and convenience, it fails to call out that sincere love and gratitude to Him to whose worship it is dedicated to-day, which will find expression through all the days to come in your renewed, sincere and unreserved dedication of your hearts to Him who alone can make this house a blessing to you and to your children after you. As I now hand to your representative a deed of this property I will ask you to consider the gift as from Him who is the giver of all our good, and that I am only acting as His steward. Accepting it, you assume all the responsibility which stewardship implies. Ever bear in mind that you are compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses, among them our sainted ones, who to-day may be nearer to us than we think, and who, rejoicing with us, beckon us on to higher and holier living. May our remembrance of them to-day, and above all, the gracious fulfillment of God's promises to them and a grateful sense of His bountiful goodness to us, prompt to that faithful consecration to Him of all that we have and all that we are, and to that holy living in the days to come which will insure His gracious presence with you and yours, and will make this house glorious because of his abiding presence with you, His people."

Monuments of granite and iron are raised in honor of men who have been conspicuous or have wrought for good in the world, but they are those who, in life, build their own monuments of ability and worth, and Schoonmaker Memorial Presbyterian church will be an enduring monument to the noble philanthropy and Christian charity of Mallory D. Schoonmaker.

DAVID H. NOONAN, proprietor of the Noonan hotel at Saratoga Springs, and a well known contractor and builder of that village, is a son of Daniel and Catharine (Kain)

Noonan, and a native of Troy, New York, where he was born May 18, 1854. He was reared and educated at Troy, and resided in that city until 1876, when he came to Saratoga county, arriving at Saratoga Springs on the day of A. T. Stewart's death—April 11th. After leaving school he learned the trades of bricklayer and plasterer in Troy, and spent the year 1875 working at his trade in various parts of Canada. Some two months after coming to Saratoga Springs, he formed a partnership, June 12, 1876, with John T. Sweeney of this village, and engaged in the saloon business. They continued in this line together for seven years, and in 1878 Mr. Noonan withdrew from the saloon and embarked in the hotel business at No. 12 Lake avenue, which he has successfully conducted ever since. For the past five years he has also been engaged in contracting and building. He was one of the contractors who erected the fine armory building at Saratoga Springs—one of the handsomest structures in the village—and also No. 1 school building.

On New Year day, 1878, Mr. Noonan was married to Annie Casey, a daughter of Martin Casey, of Saratoga Springs, and to their union have been born seven children, four sons and three daughters. The four who are living are Mamie, David, Joseph Anglum and Ama Regina.

Politically Mr. Noonan is a democrat, and has always been active in support of his party. He served from 1884 to 1887 on the board of excise, is now a commissioner of Village hall, and has three times been a delegate to the State conventions of his party. He is a member of the Catholic church and president of the State liquor dealer's association, beside being president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at Saratoga Springs, and a member of the Jeffersonian club. He has the agency for the celebrated pure cream rye whisky. He was elected as a member of the board of water commissioners to serve for a term of five years, commencing May 1, 1893.

The Noonans are of direct Irish lineage, both the father and mother of David H. Noonan being natives of County Cork, Ireland. While yet a young man the father, Daniel Noonan, left the Emerald Isle and made his way to America. After arriving in this country he traveled through the west, being employed for a time as a conductor on various railroads in that section. Later he located in Chicago and became a contractor and builder. At the close of the civil war he removed to New York and settled at Troy, where he was engaged in railroading, serving there as night switchman for the Hudson River Railroad Company for a period of nine years. He died while still in their employ, in 1881, aged fifty-six years. In religion he was a Catholic and in politics a staunch democrat. His widow died at Troy, July 19, 1890, in her sixty-third year. She also was a member of the Catholic church. They had a family of three children: Mary, David H. and Mrs. F. F. Anglum.

HENRY A. WERNER, a member of the Werner Brewing and H. H. Werner Malt Medicine companies, whose products are sold extensively in the New England States and along the New York and Canadian line, is a son of Reinhold and Mary (Kaesinger) Werner, and was born in the city of Albany, Albany county, New York, October 12, 1854. His paternal grandfather, Melchoir Werner, was a native of Bavaria, Germany. His son, Reinhold Werner (father), was born in Bavaria, and came to Albany in 1847, and remained at Albany until 1855, when he removed to near Clifton Park, where he started the Half Moon brewery. He conducted the brewing business up to 1880, when he admitted his son, Henry A. Werner, the subject of this sketch, to partnership with him. The firm then continued as R. Werner & Son for nearly eight years, until the death of Mr. R. Werner, on December 28, 1887, when he admitted his brother, Harold J., the firm name

being changed to R. Werner's Sons. The new firm ran two years, and on January 1, 1890, sold their plant to a joint stock company that was incorporated October 23, 1890, under the present name of the Werner Brewing Company. Mr. Werner removed in 1890, from Clifton Park to Mechanicville, where he built the present large ale brewery of the Werner Brewing Company, which attached a lager brewery to it in 1892. Mr. R. Werner died at sixty years of age. He was a man of good business ability and tact, was a republican in politics during the latter part of his life, and married Mary Kaesinger, by whom he had three children, two sons and one daughter: Amelie, wife of Lewis F. Smith, who was formerly engaged in the hotel business at Clifton Park; Henry A. (subject), and Harold J., now treasurer and secretary of the Werner Malt Medicine Company. Mrs. Werner is a native of Hessian, and resides in Mechanicville.

Henry A. Werner was reared principally in Saratoga county, received a good English education, and at an early age engaged in the brewing business with his father. He was successively a member of the brewing firms of R. Werner & Son and R. Werner's Sons, and then became a large stockholder in and treasurer and manager of the present Werner Brewing Company, whose lager beer and ale plant is one of the largest brewing plants in the United States outside of the great cities. This plant is situated on Viall avenue, at Mechanicville, and the main building, a four and three story structure, is seventy-two by eighty-five feet in dimensions, in which are two breweries—the one for lager beer and the other for ale. All necessary out-buildings are provided, and the breweries are both equipped with the latest and most improved machinery. Their products of beer and ale are much sought for in nearly all the villages of New England and throughout the northern part of the State on account of their purity, strength and superiority. The entire plant has a capacity of

sixty thousand barrels per year, and from the present increasing trade of the company will have to be enlarged before many years, to meet the future demand. In addition to this great brewing business, Mr. Werner is a member of the Werner Malt Medicine Company, which has an organized capital of twenty-five thousand dollars and operates a large manufacturing establishment at Clifton Park. Their medicines are extensively sold in the United States and Europe, and have ready sale at home in nearly all the cities and villages of the State.

Mr. Werner is neither a politician nor an aspirant for office. He served three successive terms as excise commissioner of the town of Half Moon, serving from 1880 to 1889, and then declined to be a candidate for that or any other position, in order to give the time that was required of him for his various business enterprises. He is a man of good business qualifications and has had the practical experience necessary to make each of his two great enterprises an assured success in the future.

JOHN H. MORRIS, a young and promising lawyer of Saratoga Springs, and a member of the bar of this county since 1891, is a son of Daniel and Bridget (Foley) Morris, and was born in the village of Saratoga Springs, this county, May 31, 1865. His father and mother are both natives of Waterford, Ireland, where they were reared and lived until 1859, when they left the Emerald Isle to seek a new home on this side of the Atlantic. Landing at New York city in the autumn of that year, they soon made their way to Saratoga county and settled at Saratoga Springs, where they have ever since resided. In politics Daniel Morris is a democrat, in religion a member of St. Peter's Catholic church, and has been employed most of the time as a laborer since coming to this village. For twelve years he worked on the Adirondack railroad, and has been a member of several Catholic societies

connected with his church. He is now in the sixty-sixth year of his age, while his wife is in her fifty-eighth year, and is also a member of St. Peter's Catholic church. They have had a family of four children, three sons and one daughter.

John H. Morris grew to manhood in his native village of Saratoga Springs, received a superior English education in her public schools, and has always resided within her corporate limits. After leaving school he became a newspaper reporter and spent several seasons in that position, studying human nature in all its phases and acquiring much valuable information on general and special topics. On September 12, 1884, he accepted a position as clerk or assistant secretary of the board of education of the village of Saratoga Springs, and rendered such efficient service that he was retained in that office for a period of five years. October 1, 1889, he entered the law office of Hon. T. F. Hamilton, of Saratoga Springs, and ex-district attorney of Saratoga county, as clerk and law student, and for nearly two years applied himself unceasingly to the acquisition of legal knowledge, being admitted to the bar of Saratoga county May 8, 1891, at the May general term in Albany. Since that time he has filled the position of managing clerk in Mr. Hamilton's office, in addition to attending to some law practice on his own account. While assistant secretary of the board of education Mr. Morris was also assistant librarian in the Union Free School library here, and then as now was an earnest student, endeavoring to make himself master of every form of knowledge that came within his reach. Beginning with a stern determination to prepare himself for usefulness in the world, and backed by integrity of character and wonderful steadfastness of purpose, he has already won a goodly measure of success, and his career promises to be one of usefulness and honorable distinction.

In religion Mr. Morris adheres to the faith of his father, and is a member of St. Peter's

Catholic church, and has been a teacher for several years past in the Sunday school connected with that church. He is also a member and an officer of several social and religious organizations. Politically he is a democrat, but takes no active interest in politics, and although young in years, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and has a host of friends who confidently predict for him a brilliant future in his chosen profession.

GEORGE H. REEVES, practical painter and decorator, and dealer in artists' material and painters' supplies of all kinds, at Nos. 13 and 15 Philadelphia street, Saratoga Springs, is a son of George and Mariah (Worsley) Reeves, and was born August 29, 1829, at Sandhurst, county of Kent, England. He was reared in his native town, received a good practical education in the common schools, and after leaving school learned the business of a painter, which he followed in England until 1848. In the spring of that year he came to the United States for the purpose of building up his shattered health, which had been declining for some years, and was so pleased with the country that within a few months of his arrival he had decided to locate at Saratoga Springs, where he has resided ever since, with the exception of about five years spent in New York city. After coming here he engaged in contracting in the line of his business, and at one time or another during the years from 1848 to 1863, most of the large residences and public buildings of Saratoga Springs were painted under his superintendence. In 1863 he started a paint store here in connection with his painting business, and it has prospered to such an extent as to require nearly all his attention at the present time. Mr. Reeves has a long lease of the large double store at Nos. 13 and 15 Philadelphia street, this city, where he carries a large and

complete stock of all kinds of art goods and house painters' supplies, including English and American pure leads, linseed oil, varnishes, French window plate glass, ground and figured glass, and a full supply of artists' materials. For a time he kept wall papers of every grade, but no longer deals in paper. His career has been characterized by energy and enterprise, and he now finds himself in comfortable circumstances and at the head of an important and flourishing business, built up by careful attention to the needs of customers and considerable hard work.

On December 5, 1851, Mr. Reeves was married to Matilda Hall, daughter of George Hall, formerly of England, but at that time a resident of Saratoga Springs. They had one daughter, Elizabeth Mariah, who died August 4, 1863, aged ten years and six months, and have reared and educated an adopted daughter, Bertha Eugenia. Mr. Reeves is a member and trustee of the Second Presbyterian church, and a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Young Men's Christian association of Saratoga Springs. In his political affiliations he is a republican.

The parents of Mr. Reeves were both natives of Kent county, England, and members of the Baptist church. The father was a general merchant at Sandhurst, and died in England in 1844, aged forty-five years. A few years later his widow married Thomas Reeves, and they came to the United States in 1853, locating in New York city, where they resided for several years, and then removed to Detroit, Michigan. There Mrs. Reeves died in 1871, and in that city her second husband, Thomas Reeves, is still living.

JUDGE WILLIAM HAY, who is entitled to a prominent place in the history of Saratoga Springs, was a son of James and Katy (McVicker) Hay, and was born in Cambridge, Washington county, September 10,

1793. He read law, was admitted to the bar, served as a lieutenant in the war of 1812, edited the *Warren Patriot* in 1819, and in 1823 represented Warren county in the assembly. In 1840 he removed to Saratoga Springs, where he resided until his death, which occurred February 12, 1870. Judge Hay was a man of remarkable memory, extensive reading and extraordinary research. He had collected and classified a large amount of historical matter with a view to publishing a history of Saratoga county, but his labors in that direction were brought to a sudden close by the hand of death.

WILLIAM S. BALCH, for two decades proprietor of the Columbian hotel at Saratoga Springs, and later one of the most successful conductors on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company railroad and Rensselaer & Saratoga railway, but who is now conducting a popular and fashionable boarding house in this city, is the "youngest" son of Timothy and Annie (Whitman) Balch, and was born at Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York, October 22, 1813. He traces his ancestry back to John Balch, who came over from England in 1623, and upon the formation of the Massachusetts Bay colony, 1630, became a member of that colony and settled in Massachusetts. John Balch was a sea captain, and lived a seafaring life for many years previous to settling in this country. Ebenezer Balch, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a goldsmith by trade, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and died in that State in 1844, aged eighty-four years. His son, Timothy Balch (father), was born at Weathersfield, Connecticut, in 1794, where he grew to manhood and lived until after his marriage. He then removed to Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York, where he continued to reside until his death in 1868, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. He was a carpenter by

vocation, and in politics a whig and republican. In later life he abandoned his trade for the more congenial pursuit of farming, and owned and operated an excellent farm near Plattsburg. At the age of nineteen he married Annie Whitman, a daughter of John Whitman, of West Hartford, Connecticut. She died at her home in New York in 1845, at the age of seventy-one years, leaving a family of eight children. The Whitmans are also of English descent, and are an old and prominent family. A genealogy of the family has been compiled and published, tracing the line back for many generations. The American branch was founded by John Whitman, who came from England in 1638, and was among the earliest settlers in Massachusetts. From him have descended the now numerous family of Whitmans, scattered in various parts of the United States.

William S. Balch remained in his native village of Plattsburg until his thirteenth year, attending the common schools, and making good progress in his studies. He then went to Williamstown, Massachusetts, to live with his uncles, Dr. John and Timothy Whitman, and became a clerk in their store at that place. For a period of five years he remained with them, and then went into the dry goods business on his own account until his removal to Saratoga Springs, during which time he pursued a wide course of reading, and embraced every opportunity to increase his stock of knowledge and perfect his education. In 1842 he removed to Saratoga Springs, New York, where he has resided ever since. Soon after coming here he took charge of the Columbian hotel of this city, and successfully conducted the hostelry for a period of nearly twenty years, and until it was destroyed by fire in 1860.

In 1861 Mr. Balch entered the employ of the Delaware & Hudson River Railroad Company, and for twenty years was a conductor on their road, running an average of forty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty miles every

year, which makes a grand total of nine hundred and thirty-nine thousand miles, equal to nearly thirty-eight trips around the entire globe. In all this distance he never met with an accident or received an injury. He resigned his position in 1881, after twenty years' consecutive service, and since that time has been engaged in running a select family boarding house at Saratoga Springs, known as the Balch house. It is situated on Broadway, and deservedly ranks as one of the finest boarding houses in the city, being first-class in all its appointments and abreast of the times in every particular. Here Mr. Balch has won a reputation as a pleasant and accomodating host which is as high, if not so extended, as that he acquired by his urbanity and watchfulness as a railway conductor.

On September 24, 1834, Mr. Balch was first wedded to Caroline Brown, adopted daughter of Manning Brown, of Williamstown, Massachusetts. She died in January, 1858, leaving two sons: Manning B., now a presiding elder in the West Wisconsin conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, with residence at Madison, Wisconsin; and Edward N., who enlisted in the 22d Wisconsin infantry during the civil war, and died January 1, 1863, at the hospital at Lexington, Kentucky, aged twenty-one years. In 1859 Mr. Balch was again married, wedding for his second wife Vesta Childs, of Saratoga Springs. By this union he had two daughters: Carrie V., now the wife of George D. Harvey, a dry goods merchant of Boston, Massachusetts; and Helen W., living at home with her parents.

Since 1827 Mr. Balch has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belongs, and has served as an officer in his church for forty-four years. Politically he was for many years a staunch republican, but has latterly become a prohibitionist, having always entertained strong temperance ideas. He was elected and served five years as town clerk, and has also been a trustee of the village for five years. Socially

he is a very genial and affable gentleman, and holds the highest esteem of all who know him. He has been honored as an official member in the Methodist Episcopal church for over sixty-two years, and was the leader of the first class ever organized in the Methodist Episcopal church in Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1828.

JOHN PERSON, district attorney of Saratoga county, and who ranks as one of the ablest criminal lawyers of the Upper Hudson valley, is a son of Hiram and Emily J. (Noyes) Person, and was born at Batchellerville, in the town of Edinburg, Saratoga county, New York, July 16, 1862. He was reared on the farm, and after completing his academic course in 1882, at Troy Conference academy, of Poultney, Vermont, he entered Williams college, of Williamstown, Massachusetts, from which excellent institution of learning he was graduated in the class of 1886. Immediately after graduation he became a law student in the office of Judge L'Amoureux, of Ballston Spa, and at the close of his required course of reading was admitted to the bar at the general term, in Albany, in May, 1888. After his admission to the bar he remained in Judge L'Amoureux's office until January, 1891, when he became a member of the present prosperous law firm of Burke & Person. His partner is John H. Burke, a former college friend, and a fellow law student in Judge L'Amoureux's office. This firm owns a very fine law library, has built up an extensive and lucrative practice and is favorably known throughout the county. Mr. Person while giving attention to the general practice of his firm, yet has made a specialty of criminal law, and has been unusually successful in a large number of criminal cases in which he has been engaged during the last three years. Besides his home practice he is often employed as counsel in cases in other counties and at a distance. He was one of the counsel for

Hon. C. R. Sheffer before the assembly when Mr. Sheffer's seat was contested by Robert O. Davis, and served as associate counsel for Hon. H. J. Donaldson when his seat was contested in the State senate by Hoyt. Mr. Person is a stanch republican in politics. He was twice chosen as clerk of the board of supervisors, and in 1889 was elected as a justice of the peace in the town of Milton, by the largest majority given any candidate upon the ticket at that election. He served as justice of the peace until 1892, when he was nominated by the republicans for district attorney. He was elected by a good majority, and on January 1, 1893, entered upon the duties of that office, which he has discharged very satisfactorily ever since. He is a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church, and a member and senior warden of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Warren Chapter, No. 23, Royal Arch Masons. He is a self-made man, working his way through college and supporting himself while studying law.

On September 4, 1888, Mr. Person was united in marriage with Kate Wells, daughter of George Wells, of the town of Edinburg, and their union has been blessed with one child, a son, named Hiram Wells, who was born November 18, 1891.

The Person family is one of the many Vermont families of Puritan stock that settled in New York, and Benjamin Person, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an early settler in the town of Edinburg, where he followed farming and lumber dealing. He married Theoda Wight, and his son, Hiram Person (father), was born and reared in Edinburg, where he has always been engaged in farming. He has also been in the lumber business for some years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and an active worker in the Republican party, and married Emily J. Noyes, a daughter of Isaac Noyes, whose immigrant ancestor was one of the Puritan Fathers of New England.

ELISHA ISBELL, who served as deputy sheriff of Saratoga county from 1865 to 1874, and who has been successfully engaged in the livery business at Saratoga Springs for over twenty-five years, is a son of Hiram and Maria (Smith) Isbell, and was born in the town of Milton, Saratoga county, New York, January 28, 1831. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the public schools. At thirteen years of age he went to work on a neighboring farm, and in a few years became a hand in a paper mill, which he left in 1848 to learn the trades of stonemason and bricklayer, at Ballston Spa. After completing his trades he came in 1850 to Saratoga Springs, where he worked for Isaac L. Smith until 1865. In that year he was appointed deputy sheriff, under Sheriff Joseph Baucus, and served as such for nine years under him and his successors, Dr. Tabor B. Reynolds and Thomas Noxon. During a part of the time that he was deputy sheriff, he was also serving as constable and superintendent of village. Since 1868 Mr. Isbell has given his entire attention to his present livery stable, which he established in 1865. He has a carefully selected assortment of carriages and buggies and a large stock of harness horses. He gives careful attention to his livery business and enjoys a large patronage.

On September 13, 1854, Mr. Isbell married Mary Jane Whitman, daughter of Henry Whitman, of Rock City Falls, Saratoga county. They had two children: Minnie M. and Sarah H.

In politics Mr. Isbell was formerly a democrat, but since the beginning of the late war has supported the Republican party. He is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons; and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar. Mr. Isbell owns valuable property at Saratoga Springs, and during the exposition year he and his wife spent several months in Europe.

Elisha Isbell is of Scotch descent, and his paternal grandfather settled in the town of Charlton, where he died. His son, Hiram

Isbell (father), was born in Charlton in 1806, and died in the town of Galway in 1860. He was a farmer, a Baptist and a whig. He married Maria Smith, who died August 6, 1884, aged seventy-four years. Mrs. Isbell was of German descent, and her father, Levi Smith (maternal grandfather), was a native of Rhode Island, and settled on a farm in the town of Milton, where he died in 1848, at seventy-five years of age. He was a deacon in the Baptist church for over fifty years, and carried on farming and tanning for many years.

HOOVER C. HEDDEN, who has been actively and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for several years, and who owns a good farm in the southern part of the town of Charlton, is a son of George W. and Elsie (Ward) Hedden, and was born in the town of Glenville, Schenectady county, New York, January 12, 1835. His paternal grandfather, Job Hedden, was a native of New Jersey, and in early life came to New York city, where he was residing when the momentous struggle began for colonial rights that soon became a supreme effort for National liberty and independence. A patriot, he espoused the American cause, and was enrolled in the Continental army, but being an excellent shoemaker, he was employed at making shoes for the army instead of carrying a musket. After the Revolutionary war he came to what is now known as Jersey Hill, in the town of Galway, which he left in 1803, to settle in the town of Glenville, Schenectady county, where he died. He married Phoebe Ogden, of New Jersey, and their children were: Samuel O., Fanny, Archibald, Betsey, Phoebe, Joseph, Ann, Letitia, Samantha, and George W., the father of the subject of this sketch. George W. Hedden was born on May 3, 1800, in the town of Galway, this county, received a common school education, and was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred March 6, 1844. A democrat in politics and a

Presbyterian in religion, he was alike prominent and useful in his party and his church, serving as a school commissioner of his town and as a trustee of his congregation. On February 5, 1829, Mr. Hedden married Elsie Ward, who was a daughter of Jonathan Ward, of the town of Charlton, and who died July 4, 1877, at seventy-five years of age. To their union were born five sons and two daughters: Phoebe M., wife of Aaron R. Stevens, of the town of Rotterdam, Schenectady county; Jonathan W., now dead; Job, deceased; Hooper C. (subject); Joseph, dead; David, dead, and Georgiana.

Hooper C. Hedden was reared in his native town, where he received excellent training in everything relating to the cultivation and management of a farm. He received a good English education in the common schools, and in 1861 came to his present farm in the southern part of the town of Charlton, where he has been active and successful in farming and stock raising ever since. His farm of seventy-five acres of good farming land is situated in a fine community, and about one and one-half miles from Charlton village.

In politics Mr. Hedden is a democrat, like his worthy fathers before him, and has never failed to support his party, which can ever claim unquestioned allegiance from him. He has never aspired to office or sought political preferment, being always too busy with his farming operations to concern himself about holding any position in civil affairs. He is a steady and industrious man, a successful and prosperous farmer, and a reliable and well-respected citizen.

GEORGE E. SETTLE, whose residence is at Ballston Spa, but who is proprietor of the celebrated Geysér spring at Saratoga Springs, is another gentleman whose successful career illustrates what may be accomplished in this country by well directed efforts of hand and head. He is a son of Eli and

Harriet E. (Benedict) Settle, and was born January 17, 1843, in Albany county, New York. When thirteen years of age he came to Ballston Spa with his parents, and remained here until he had attained his majority. He received an academic education and learned the milling business with his father. At the age of twenty-one he went to Albany, becoming a book-keeper and salesman in large wholesale mercantile houses in that city. He remained in Albany for a period of eight years. In the spring of 1873 he went to Watertown, Jefferson county, and in partnership with his father was engaged for three years in running a merchant flouring mill at that place. At the end of that time, in 1876, Mr. Settle returned to Ballston Spa and embarked in the manufacture of paper, continuing to run his paper mill here until 1881. In the meantime, in 1879, he had purchased the famous Geyser spring at Saratoga Springs, and in 1881 he abandoned the manufacture of paper to devote his entire time to the management of the rapidly increasing business of his celebrated spouting spring.

On August 29, 1871, Mr. Settle was married to Anna M. Jones, a daughter of Hiro Jones, of Ballston Spa, and to them were born two children: Grace S. and Hiro J. Mrs. Settle died April 18, 1882.

Politically Mr. Settle is an ardent republican, having been treasurer of the republican county committee for several years, and takes an active part in local politics. It has been remarked that "his party and his spring" can at all times command his best efforts for their success. He served as a member of the school board for a number of years, and has also held the position of village trustee. In Masonic circles Mr. Settle is also quite prominent, being a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons; Warren Chapter, No. 23, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, at Saratoga Springs; and the Oriental Temple at Troy. He resides at his beautiful home on

Pleasant street, in the village of Ballston Spa where he has lived since 1876, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of life.

The family to which Mr. Settle belongs is of German extraction. His paternal grandfather, Paul Settle, was a native of Albany county, this State, and died at Ballston Spa in 1873, aged eighty years. He was a farmer and miller by occupation, but accumulated a competency and retired many years previous to his death. In religion he was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics a whig and republican. He was elected to the State assembly from Albany county, and acceptably served one term in that honorable body. His son, Eli Settle (father), was born in Albany county in 1816, and lived in that county until 1856, when he came to Saratoga county and settled at Ballston Spa. He is a miller by occupation, and for a number of years ran the flouring mill in this village known as the "Blue mill." He now resides at Shirley, Massachusetts, being well advanced in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Politically he is a republican, and has for many years been an active member of the Presbyterian church. In 1841 he married Harriet E. Benedict, a daughter of Zadock Benedict, of the county of Albany, and they were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. Harriet E. Settle was born in Albany county, this State, in 1824, was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church nearly all her life, and died in the spring of 1892, aged sixty-eight years. Her remains rest in Watertown cemetery, New York.

JOHN H. B. MASSEY, proprietor of the Herbert house, at Ballston Spa, and a descendant of an old English family, is a son of Samuel and Harriet (Hodges) Massey, and was born at Mechanicville, Saratoga county, New York, June 11, 1858. His grandfather, John Massey, was a native of Worcestershire, England, and came to the United States in

1856, locating at Mechanicville, this county, where he remained until 1858, when he removed to Ballston Spa, and resided here until his death in 1880, at the advanced age of sixty-nine years. He was a merchant tailor, and a member of the Episcopal church. One of his sons was Samuel Massey (father), who was born in Worcestershire, England, and reared and educated in that country. In 1856 he came to America with his father, and having learned the trade of tailor, worked at that business in Mechanicville, this county, for nearly three years, and then in 1859, removed to Fish House, Fulton county, where he successfully conducted the merchant tailoring business until 1862. In that year he enlisted in Co. D, 4th New York heavy artillery, and served with that military organization until March, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. He then located in the village of Ballston Spa, and engaged in the hotel business, which he has successfully conducted ever since. He married Harriet Hodges, and to them was born a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest.

John H. B. Massey was reared principally in the village of Ballston Spa, and received his education in the public schools here. He remained with his father, as an assistant in the latter's hotel business, until he had attained his twenty-third year, and in November, 1880, purchased the large brick hotel known as the Herbert house, and engaged in the hotel business on his own account. He has been very successful, and in addition to his fine hotel, owns other valuable property in the village of Ballston Spa.

Politically Mr. Massey is a republican, but inclined toward independence in local politics, voting for such men and measures as in his opinion are best calculated to advance the public welfare. He is what might be justly termed a self-made man, having commenced life as a poor boy and succeeded in accumulating a handsome competency.

JUDGE WILLIAM A. PIERSON,

lawyer, police justice, educator and politician, is a gentleman of fine mental qualities and many diversified acquirements. He has been a member of the bar since 1883, has held a number of important positions, and acquitted himself with honor in every relation of life. He is a son of Thomas and Amanda (Ainsworth) Pierson, and was born July 20, 1859, in the village of Saratoga Springs, New York. The Piersons are of English extraction, and trace their American ancestry back to Stephen Pierson, who came over with the pilgrims in 1620 and settled in Connecticut. From that State the family spread into various parts of New England, and in later years its members may be found in several of the middle and western States. Jeremiah Pierson, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the earliest settlers of Saratoga county, taking up a farm on the court house hill at Ballston Spa long before that village became the county seat. His son, Jeremiah Pierson (grandfather), inherited the old homestead on court house hill, and passed his life there, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Elizabeth Gilbert and reared a large family, one of his sons being Thomas Pierson (father), who was born in this county in 1823, and resides at Saratoga Springs, having retired from active business several years ago and being now well advanced in his seventieth year. He was reared and educated in the town of Ballston, this county, and after attaining manhood engaged in contracting and building, which business he successfully conducted until his retirement about 1883. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically a staunch republican. In 1854 he married Amanda Ainsworth, a daughter of Samuel Ainsworth, of Vermont, by whom he had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters: William A., Laura E. Camp, Geanie L. Thayer, Elmer E. Pierson, Pearl L. Pierson, Ella M. Barrett and Lulu Groff. Mrs. Pierson is a member of the Methodist

Episcopal church, and was born in Vermont in 1833. She is one of twelve children, all of whom were living up to 1889, when one of the brothers, Seymour Ainsworth, died in this city, where he had settled when Saratoga Springs was yet a small village. Of the others, ten are still living.

William A. Pierson was reared in his native village, but educated principally in Vermont. He first attended a preparatory school at Morrisville, that State, and then entered N. V. M. college at Burlington. Immediately after graduation he was tendered the principalship of the school at Elmore, Vermont, and taught in that State for two years. In the spring of 1879 he returned to Saratoga Springs, and entering the office of Pond, French & Brackett, began the study of law, which he afterward continued in the office of John R. Putnam, since an associate justice on the supreme bench of New York. He passed the usual examination and was duly admitted to the bar of Saratoga county on May 4, 1883, and since then has been continuously engaged in the active practice of his profession, in which he met with most gratifying success from the very beginning of his legal career. About the time of his admission to the bar, Mr. Pierson was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for a period of four years, when he was elected peace justice of Saratoga Springs and discharged the responsible duties of that position one term. He owns considerable real estate in the village, and ranks with the most substantial citizens of the county.

On September 17, 1889, Judge Pierson was united in marriage to Nellie Folwell, daughter of George Folwell, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. She is a cultured lady of refined taste, and is very popular in social circles. Politically the Judge is an ardent republican, and one of the most prominent local leaders in his party. He has served as a member of the board of education, is president of the Saratoga Republican club, and chairman of the village Republican committee. For a number of

years Judge Pierson has also been prominent in secret society circles, being a member and for several years secretary of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Rising Sun Chapter, No. 131, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar; the Oriental Temple at Troy; Hathorn Lodge, No. 241, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of High Rock Council, No. 652, Royal Arcanum. In religious faith and church membership Judge Pierson is a Presbyterian. A biographical writer thus speaks of him in the *Saratoga Union*: "Since his advent into public life, Judge Pierson has been one of the foremost in the work of the Republican party, in whose interest his voice is often heard. He is an active and loyal member of the Lincoln club, and has been since its organization in November, 1883. The office of secretary of the club was given to him in 1887, which he held until he was elected president November 19, 1889. Judge Pierson's active work in the Republican party so attracted the attention of the State league that he was elected, September 24, 1889, as secretary of that body, which position he now holds. His law practice is also quite extensive, and it is plain that he is fast making for himself a distinguished record in our nineteenth century life."

GEORGE F. COMSTOCK, M. D., a graduate of the well-known college of physicians and surgeons of New York city, and a member and the secretary of the pension examining board of this district, is a physician who has rapidly attained distinction within the sphere of his chosen profession. He is a son of George W. and Harriet O. (Carr) Comstock, and was born in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, January 1, 1861. The Comstock family is one of the old families of Rhode Island, and its trans-Atlantic ancestor was a native of England. Of the numerous members of this family that were in



Rhode Island in a century after its founder had settled there, one was Nathaniel Comstock, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Comstock. Nathaniel Comstock became one of the early settlers of the town of Greenfield, this county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1846, at the age of sixty-four years. His son, George W. Comstock (father), was born June 17, 1815, and resided in his native town of Greenfield until 1886, when he came to Saratoga Springs, where he died December 30, 1889, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was a prosperous farmer and a useful citizen. In religious faith he was a Quaker, while in political matters he affiliated with no party, but cast his ballot for the men whom he considered the best qualified to make honest and efficient public officials. He married Harriet O. Carr, who was a native of this county, and died June 23, 1886, aged fifty-eight years. Mrs. Comstock was a daughter of Capt. William Carr, who was a life-long resident of the town of Moreau, and died March 21st, 1877, at seventy-seven years of age. Captain Carr was a successful farmer, and had been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years before his death. He was of English descent, and served for several years as a captain in the New York militia.

George F. Comstock was reared in his native town, and received an academical education. He read medicine with Dr. James Tomlinson, a prominent physician and surgeon of New York city, and then entered the celebrated college of Physicians and Surgeons of the new world's metropolis, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883. Immediately after graduation he came to Saratoga Springs, where he has been engaged ever since in the active and successful practice of his profession.

On December 12, 1883, Dr. Comstock was united in marriage with Ella H. Andrews, daughter of Rev. R. D. Andrews, a minister of the Baptist church, who formerly resided

in Washington county. Their union has been blessed with one child, a son, named Carl R., who was born June 29, 1886.

Dr. Comstock is a republican in politics, and a member of First Baptist church of Saratoga Springs. He takes considerable interest in Odd Fellowship and Pythian Knighthood, and is a member of Hathorn Lodge, No. 241, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Crystal Lodge, No. 183, Knights of Pythias. In his profession he has labored arduously and successfully, and has built up a very fine and extensive practice. Dr. Comstock is a member of the New York State Medical association, and has served since 1889 as a member of the pension examining board of this district. He is an intelligent and public spirited citizen, and ranks high as a skilled and successful physician and surgeon.

JOHN HIGGINS, proprietor of one of the oldest and best equipped drug houses of eastern New York, and a member of the Pharmaceutical association of Great Britain and New York State Pharmaceutical association, is one of the leading business men and public-spirited citizens of Waterford, which owes much of its progress and prosperity to his energetic and unselfish efforts. He is a son of William T. and Jane (Poiser) Higgins, and was born in the city of Litchfield, England, August 5, 1819. William T. Higgins was high sheriff of the city of Litchfield, and also served fifteen years as an alderman of the city of Litchfield, noted all over the world for its famous cathedral. Sheriff Higgins was a man of force and influence, and died in January, 1860, when in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He married Jane Poiser, who was a daughter of Dr. Poiser, and died at seventy-nine years of age. They reared a family of five children, four sons and one daughter.

John Higgins was reared in his native city, and received his education in the Latin gram-

mar school of Litchfield, where he sat at the same desk with the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson. Leaving school, he spent three years in learning the apothecary business at Wolverhampton, England, with the late Charles Jackson, and then, in 1837, came to New York city, where he took charge of the prescription department in the drug store of Dr. William H. Milnor. At the end of seven years he resigned his position with Dr. Milnor to establish his present drug house at Waterford.

In 1839 Mr. Higgins married Julia E. Hough, of New York city, who died April 22, 1875. After her death he wedded, on September 26, 1877, Elizabeth Holroyd, eldest daughter of the late James Holroyd, of Waterford. By his first marriage Mr. Higgins had four children, one son and three daughters: John W., Anna J., Jane E. and Isabella. John W. Higgins was a fine business man, and was president of the Commercial Travelers' association in the State of Michigan, when he was killed in a railroad collision at Charlotte, on April 27, 1883. Anna J. Higgins married Prof. Orin Root, a member of the faculty of Hamilton college, of New York, and died in 1865, leaving one son, Edwin B. Root, who is a member of the law firm of Root & Love, of the new world's metropolis. Jane E. Higgins married Reginald Clickner, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who is now dead. Isabella Higgins married George H. Cole, and died in 1880, leaving two sons: Charles H., now attending Albany Medical college, and John G., who is a graduate of Waterford High school.

John Higgins is recognized as one of the leading pharmacists of the Empire State, and owns one of the most completely equipped drug houses of eastern New York. His establishment is on Broad street, and has been admirably arranged and provided with every facility and convenience for the transaction of the large volume of business which Mr. Higgins enjoys. His stock is large and complete, embracing a full line of fresh and pure drugs,

together with a choice assortment of chemicals, patent medicines and toilet articles. Special attention is given to the accurate compounding of physicians' prescriptions, and a fine trade in this important branch has been built up by Mr. Higgins, who is widely known and highly esteemed in pharmaceutical circles. He served as vice-president of the Rensselaer Pharmaceutical society, and is a member of the New York State Pharmaceutical society and the Pharmaceutical association of Great Britain.

In political opinion Mr. Higgins has been a republican since the organization of that party. He has served as a trustee and was a member for several terms of the board of education, of which he was clerk for four years and a half and president for two years and a half. He also held the office of notary public for twenty years. He wrote and secured the passage in the assembly of a charter for Waterford, extending its boundaries to the cemetery, including King's canal, north to Ten Brook creek. This charter failed in the State senate, but afterward passed both houses, with its old boundaries restored since adding the Seventh ward. In religious and financial matters Mr. Higgins has been equally as prominent and useful as he has been in educational and political affairs. He served for one year as a director of the Saratoga bank before it went out of existence. He is an active and influential member of Grace Episcopal church, in which he served as warden for thirty years and has been a vestryman for eighteen years, and in connection with J. B. Enos he remodeled and enlarged the church edifice in which Grace congregation now worships. He was a delegate to the diocesan convention at Albany, where he cast the deciding vote that elected William Crosswell Deane as bishop of New York. Ever active and useful in the interests of his village, he is now treasurer of the Waterford Manufacturing Company, was a member of the Knickerbocker Fire Company, and has served for several years as a trustee of the

Young Men's Christian association. Mr. Higgins was a member and trustee of Waverly Odd Fellows Lodge while it was in existence. He is a charter member and past master of Clinton Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons; was instrumental in organizing Waterford Chapter, No. 169, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was treasurer for twenty-eight years, and was a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar, of Troy.

The life record of John Higgins is one of which his friends may well be proud, and his course in life has been straightforward, honorable and successful. He has ever studied the true interests of his town and village, and has always served his fellow-citizens with promptitude and efficiency when called upon to act in any public or official capacity.

COL. GEORGE HENRY GILLIS, a descendant of the noble house of Argyle, Scotland, who achieved distinction on the field of battle, and after the close of the war became prominent in civil life, was a son of Robert and Annie E. (Shoemaker) Gillis, and was born at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, July 14, 1842. His great-grandfather, Archibald Gillis, was a member of the family or clan of the Duke of Argyle, Scotland, with whom he traced a common ancestry to the founder of that mighty family, so prominent in Scottish history. Archibald Gillis and Capt. Laughlin Campbell, together with several families came in 1764 from the Highlands of Scotland to Washington county, where a large grant of land was given to them. They settled on the land, and founded there the present town of Argyle, which they named in honor of the Duke of Argyle. Archibald Gillis lived to an advanced age, and one of his grandsons is Robert Gillis (father), who came in 1837 to Saratoga Springs, where he still resides, being now in the eighty-second year of his age. He is a tanner by trade, a

republican in politics, and has been a member for half a century of the Presbyterian church.

George H. Gillis was reared at Saratoga Springs, and received a good English education. When the late war commenced he enlisted in Co. C, 77th regiment New York infantry, and was mustered into the United States service as sergeant, November 23, 1861, at Saratoga Springs. He served through the Peninsular campaign, and was promoted to sergeant-major, December 22, 1862, and subsequently to second lieutenant. He was wounded at Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 1864, in the campaign of the Shenandoah under Sheridan, and mustered out of service at Saratoga Springs, December 14, 1864. Subsequently he was promoted to brevet captain, United States volunteers. He received the rank of lieutenant colonel through his service in the National Guard of the State since the war. He was first elected second lieutenant of the Saratoga Howitzer battery, November 17, 1866, but the battery failed to complete its organization; when the twenty-second Separate company of Saratoga citizens corps was organized, he was elected first lieutenant. This was March 12, 1878. He was made an aide-de-camp on Gen. Joseph B. Carr's staff, with the rank of captain, dating July 12, 1881. He was further promoted as lieutenant colonel and chief of artillery of the 3d division, August 24, 1883, and on August 5, 1886, he was rendered supernumerary. During all this time he retained his membership in the 22d Separate company of Saratoga Springs, and before he retired from General Carr's staff he was made a member of the corps honorary staff, serving as its colonel until illness prevented him from serving. He was still a member of the staff at the time of his death. After returning from the army, Colonel Gillis was successively engaged in the wooden-ware trade, and the hotel business, pursuing the latter at Utica, New York city and Troy. Leaving Troy in 1874, he became the confidential book-keeper of Messrs. Tomp-

kins, Gage & Perry, of the United States hotel at Saratoga Springs, which position he held up to his death, a period of seventeen years.

Colonel Gillis was a Sir Knight of Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, and a member of L. M. Wheeler Post, No. 92, Grand Army of the Republic, and of New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

On September 11, 1866, Colonel Gillis married Susan A. Thomas, a daughter of D. R. Thomas, of Rome, New York, and their union was blessed with four children: Mary A., George M., Susie, deceased, and James Henry. Mrs. Gillis now resides at her beautiful home on Union avenue, in a pleasant part of the lovely village of Saratoga Springs.

Colonel Gillis was genial and social and no one at Saratoga Springs was more highly respected as a citizen and a gentleman than he by all who knew him. He died of cirrhosis of the liver on April 7, 1892, when in the fiftieth year of his age. His funeral was conducted under the impressive burial ceremonies of Washington Commandery, and his remains were laid to rest in a quiet and beautiful part of Greenridge cemetery. Dr. Carey in his elegiac address at the funeral of Col. George H. Gillis, said:

"Although to-day we mingle our tears with his sorrowing friends, though we weep with those that weep, though we are bowed with a common grief, yet it is not as those who have no hope, since Christ is the resurrection and the life. It may comfort you to know that our dear brother died in the faith of Christ, and crossed the dark river leaning on the arm of his redeemer. Almost his last words as his feet were touching the dark waters was an avowal of the sureness of his faith. So he went forth fearing naught as he walked through the valley of the shadow of death. He would be the last one to have any word of praise said to-day. But you will agree with me that he was a good citizen of this country, a loyal

member of this community, a faithful friend, beloved in the societies of which he was a member. He was a true soldier—his record is woven into the history of his country. I honor the brave men who went forth for the nation's sake. Our brother was one of the first to buckle on his armor, a young man, for his country's sake, and after years of service he returned, bearing in his body the honorable mark of a wound received in his country's defense. To-day he takes his stand in the ranks of those departed heroes to whom we owe our national life and prosperity. As a citizen, as a friend, as a soldier, as a beloved husband and father—and what is the crown, as one launching on the sea of eternity with a certain faith in Jesus Christ, we can bear his remains to the tomb, though through the mist of tears. Yet with the hope that maketh not ashamed, knowing that he is safe, in the arms of the Lord, the great captain of our salvation. He will not have lived and died in vain if we go from this house of God thinking more seriously of present duty and the future life. So we shall lie down in peace and wake up in the joy of the risen Lord to abide with him forever in glory."

HON. THOMAS J. MARVIN, who served with ability and honor as a legislator and a judge, was a son of William Marvin and a brother of Hon. James M. Marvin. He was born in Malta, Saratoga county, New York, June 26, 1803. He was a graduate of Union College, read law with Judge Warren, and in 1828 was admitted to the bar, where he soon rose to prominence. He served in the assembly in 1834, was a county judge from 1836 to 1846, and acted as postmaster of Saratoga Springs. Judge Marvin was public spirited, generous and energetic. He did much for the early development of Saratoga Springs, and died December 29, 1852, at Havana, Cuba, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

FLETCHER A. SMITH, M.D., of Corinth, a graduate of Dartmouth Medical college and a physician of ability and skill, is a son of Luther and Zilpah (Young) Smith, and was born in the town of Schroon, Essex county, New York, May 4, 1856. He was reared at his native village, and after receiving his elementary education in the common schools, he took an academical course at Warrensburg academy. At the close of his school days he made choice of the medicine as a life vocation, and became a medical student in the office of Dr. E. J. Dunn, a prominent physician of Schroon, this State. After completing the required course of reading, he took one course of lectures at the New York university, and then entered Dartmouth Medical college, of Hanover, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in the class of 1888. The same year he opened an office at Conklinville, this county, at which place he remained until 1890, when he came to Corinth, where he has been in active, continuous and successful practice ever since. He is a member of the New Hampshire State Medical society, and has always taken an interest in the different medical associations of his own State. Extensive and onerous as his professional duties are, yet he has always been found ready and willing to assist, or work in any enterprise that has for its object the advancement of his village or county. He is a member of Schroon Lake Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has served as health officer of Corinth ever since becoming a resident of that thriving and prosperous village. Dr. Smith is a republican, who has ever steadfastly supported his party, and has served for some time as secretary of Corinth Republican club, whose effective work was especially felt in this part of the county during the last great presidential contest.

On December 31, 1882, Dr. Smith was united in marriage with Mary J. Hall, daughter of Jacob Hall, of Schroon, Essex county. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have two children: Gertrude

and Edith Dora. Mrs. Smith is an active and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Of the many settlers in northeastern New York who came from the Green Mountain State, one was Reuben Smith, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Reuben Smith was of English descent and spent the greater part of his life as a farmer in Essex county, where he died, February 5, 1877, at seventy-six years of age. He married Harriet Gray, and reared a family. His son, Luther Smith (father), was born in 1838, in Essex county, where he remained until 1892, when he came to Corinth. He is a contractor and builder by occupation, and has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, and in politics has always supported the Republican party. He wedded Zilpah Young, who is a daughter of Charles Young, of Essex county, and was born in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, of whom the youngest is Dr. Fletcher A., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

CAPT. NELSON SHONTS, who has been proprietor of the well known Mechanicville mills for half a century, and is an old and highly respected citizen of Mechanicville, is a son of Stephen Van Rensselaer and Sarah (Pinney) Shonts, and was born at Scho-dack, Rensselaer county, New York, December 26, 1826. He never enjoyed the privileges of the schools of his day, and learned to read and write after he attained to manhood's years by the aid of a hand on the canal and the instructions of his wife. Having mastered reading he has continued ever since his self-education until he is now a well informed man. At nine years of age he went as a tow boy on the canal, where he was successively promoted until he became captain of a passenger boat before he was nineteen years of age. He commanded the boat that carried the first ties used in the construction of the present

Delaware & Hudson Canal Company railroad. Leaving the canal he learned the trade of miller, and worked successively in the Patton, Watertown and Glens Falls flouring mills of this State. On March 28, 1844, he came to Mechanicville, where he succeeded William Lawrence as proprietor of the Mechanicville Mills, which he has successfully operated ever since. These mills, built in 1812, are among the oldest mills on the Hudson river. Mr. Shonts does a large merchant and custom business, handles considerable grain, and is agent for Pratt's and Dr. Thorley's health foods. He is known as the "Honest Miller," a title that has been worthily won by fifty years of honorable business life at his present mills. He is a republican in politics, and has been for forty years a class leader in the Methodist Episcopal church of Mechanicville. An honorable and respected citizen, he has frequently served his village in an official capacity, being a member of the school board at one time for eight years in succession, and again serving as a trustee for several consecutive terms.

On December 23, 1840, Mr. Shonts married Elizabeth Burnham, a daughter of William Burnham, who married Lorinda Potter, and lived to be ninety one years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Shonts have been born five children: Almira, Orville, and Helen, who all died in infancy; William B., who married Ella Gibbs, and is night superintendent of the Hudson River Water-power & Paper Company; and Sarah Lorinda, wife of Charles D. Skeen, a pattern maker of Philadelphia.

Nelson Shonts is a great-grandson of John Shonts, who was of German descent, although a native of Holland, from which country he came to Rensselaer county, where he was killed by Moskegan Indians during Queen Anne's war. He had taken up a tract of six hundred acres of land, which his widow and children abandoned and removed to Greenbush, in the same county, for better protection against the Indians. One of these children,

Jeremiah Shonts (grandfather), was born in Rensselaer county, and passed the greater part of his life near Schodack, where he died at eighty-two years of age. He was a farmer, and during the last two inter-colonial wars served as a teamster with the New York troops in several campaigns. He married Louisa Adams, who was a native of the north of Ireland, and died in 1822 at seventy-four years of age. Of their fourteen children were: Christian, Henry, James, John, Stephen V. R., Polly and Hannah. Stephen V. R. Shonts (father), who was born in 1795, removed, in 1819, from Schodack to Glens Falls, Warren county, where he died. He was originally a democrat and afterward a republican, and held the office of inspector of lime one term by appointment of the governor of New York. He married Sarah Pinney, who is a daughter of Ambrose Pinney. To them were born seven sons and seven daughters: Almira Wicks, Nelson (subject), Thomas, Louisa, Zilla, Orville, Joseph, Jay, Fannie, Jeremy, and a son and a daughter who both died in infancy.

HARRY M. LEVENGSTON, a successful young business man of the Empire State, and the founder of the celebrated "Saratoga Baths," in a magnificent bath house, equal in elegance and comfort to any in the world, is a son of Henry M. and Mary E. (Pratt) Levingston, and was born at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, August 26, 1863. He was reared at Saratoga Springs and in New York city, and received his education in the excellent public and select schools of those two places. Leaving school, he was engaged in different enterprises until 1891, when he built his present magnificent bath house over the famous "Old Putnam Spring," at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and opened his Saratoga baths, that have already become National in reputation. In the same year he built his handsome residence on Circular street, and

since then has been actively engaged in promoting the business interests of his native village. In politics Mr. Levingston supports the principles of the Republican party, but in local elections votes for the candidate whom he considers best qualified to discharge the duties of the position in contest. He is an attendant of and contributor to Bethesda Episcopal church, and has served for some time as president of the Saratoga law students society. He believes in relieving the business cares of life with out-door exercise and sport. He is a very fine shot with a shotgun, and has been for the last fifteen years a member and officer of the Saratoga Gun club. He is also a member and the president of the Saratoga Bicycle club, and has served for several years as manager of the annual sporting tournaments held at the Springs.

On December 2, 1885, Mr. Levingston married Emma C. Pike, daughter of Hon. L. B. Pike, of Saratoga Springs. To their union have been born two children: Thomas Pike and Harry H.

Genial, generous and energetic, Harry M. Levingston has been remarkably successful in business, and is very popular in the community where he resides. The Saratoga baths—Turkish, Russian, Roman, needle, mineral and plain—are situated in the most magnificent bath house to be found on the North American continent, if not in the world. The building, with its simple, yet elegant front of massive carved bluestone and Roman brick, relieved by graceful terra cotta frieze and imposing arched entrance, would look by no means out of place amid the millionaire palaces of Fifth avenue, in the new world's metropolis. One hundred and seventy-five feet in length by seventy-five feet in width, this great bath house, with its immense floor space of nearly fourteen thousand square feet, divided by a central wall into two completely separated departments, for ladies and gentlemen respectively, affords a splendid opportunity to Americans to enjoy a bath far superior to the finest baths of Pompei

in its palmy days. Lighted by electricity, supplied with electric bells, speaking tubes, and perfect water filters, the Saratoga baths are clean, well ventilated and elegantly fitted up for the accommodation and convenience of the thousands of guests that yearly throng the many hotels and numerous boarding houses scarcely a block away. The wonderful curative properties of the mineral baths have brought hundreds of patients from all parts of the Union to test and be benefited by their virtues. The Levingstons came originally from Prussia, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, where Henry M. Levingston, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. Henry M. Levingston left New England in 1840 and became a resident of Saratoga Springs. He soon engaged in business here and also in New York city, where he now spends the greater part of his time. He owns considerable real estate at Saratoga Springs, and some very valuable property in New York city. Mr. Levingston wedded Mary E. Pratt, who died in 1870.

J. JUDD DAYTON, a prominent and influential citizen, and one of the young and progressive business men of Corinth, is a son of the late Rev. James and Laura (Barton) Dayton, and was born at Stony Creek, Warren county, New York, January 21, 1863. He was reared principally at Corinth, and after attending Greenwich High school and Middlebury academy entered Troy Conference academy, at Poultney, Vermont, from which excellent educational institution he was graduated in the class of 1881. Leaving the academy he was engaged successively as a clerk in his father's store and in a dry goods house at Saratoga Springs until 1885. In that year he embarked at Corinth in the mercantile business, in which he has been successfully engaged there ever since. His present business establishment is on Maple street. Two large rooms, fifty-two by twenty-four and

twenty-six feet in dimensions, are stocked by one of the largest and best assortments of dry goods, groceries, provisions, hardware, clothing and footwear to be found in the State, outside of the cities. He carries full lines of men and boy's furnishing goods of all styles and prices, and makes a specialty of rubber coats and mackintoshes, while his footwear, for men, women and children, is all that can be desired. The steady growth and prosperity of his establishment has been in keeping with the energy and enterprise that he has displayed in its management.

On January 12, 1888, Mr. Dayton married Mary L. Leavens, daughter of Darius Leavens, of Hadley, and to their union have been born two children: Judd Kenyon and James Barton.

In politics Mr. Dayton has always given the Republican party an active support. He was town clerk for four years, acted as village treasurer for two years, and in 1889 was appointed postmaster at Corinth, which position he has held up to the present time. He is a member of Corinth Lodge, No. 174, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Tallahatchie Lodge, No. 229, Improved Order of Red Men.

The Dayton family is of Scotch lineage, and Joel Dayton, the paternal grandfather of J. Judd Dayton, was a farmer and life-long resident of the town of Hadley, this county. He married Jane Cameron, and of their sons, one was Rev. James Dayton, the father of the subject of this sketch.

Rev. James Dayton was born in the town of Hadley, September 1, 1820. He assisted his father in farming until he attained his majority. He was studious when a boy, and under the influence of a Christian mother, at sixteen years of age united with the Methodist Episcopal church. He pursued a theological course at Poultney seminary, of Vermont, was licensed to preach, and in 1843 left the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal to unite with the Wesleyan Methodist church, because the latter

adjoined all connection with slavery and slave holders. He continued in the ministry until his death, doing circuit and evangelical work and holding regular pastorates. For several years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Corinth, yet he never allowed his store to take any necessary time from his ministerial labors, and his dealings with his patrons were such as to win their respect and confidence. He was a man in whom the people at large had confidence, and hence his great power to advise, counsel, console and comfort all who came to him in hours of trouble and affliction. Mr. Dayton married Laura Barton, who was a daughter of William C. Barton, of DeKalb, St. Lawrence county, and died February 22, 1882, at fifty-six years of age. During the fifty years of his ministry he married many couples, was instrumental in the conversion of a great number, and attended upward of twenty-five hundred funerals. He rested from his labors on October 15, 1892, when in the seventy-second year of his age, and his remains are entombed in Corinth cemetery.

In speaking of the life, character and work of Rev. James Dayton, his friend, Rev. S. H. Foster, says: "Rev. James Dayton was one of those men. He studied not only to preach well, but to live well. By a good example, kindness of heart and pleasant words he drew men to himself and was thus enabled to exert an influence over them always for their good. Perhaps there was no man in this community who was more universally beloved and respected than he. There was something magical in his example, for men always spoke well of him, and what he said and did most men thought was right. Mr. Dayton attended the first Wesleyan Methodist camp meeting which was held in Vermont. Here he was called upon to preach, and being still young and very diffident, and having never preached before a body of this character, he hesitated, but finally consented and retired to the woods near by for prayer. While there in prayer he had what he denominated a heavenly vision. The

Savior appeared to him, showed him His wounded brow, side, hands and feet, and bade him go preach My gospel, promising His presence and blessing upon his ministry. He described the vision as being similar to that of the Savior's transfiguration. He was not disobedient to the heavenly vision, but went immediately to the camp ground where they had been waiting long for him and preached one of the most affecting, spiritual and powerful sermons that I ever heard. He seemed imbued with the spirit, and a Pentacostal blessing fell upon the people during his discourse. Mr. Dayton, for a number of years before his death, had been vice-president of the Saratoga Bible society. He was a member of the Champlain Wesleyan Methodist conference; and in 1891 was a delegate to the general conference which met at Grand Rapids, Michigan. His wife, who shared with him the burdens of his active life, passed on before him to the heavenly city, where with her daughter Lillie, who died in infancy, and her daughter Helen, a young woman who died in 1888, they have waited with beckoning hands his coming. His death was peaceful, and his five children who survive him are comforted in their bereavement in the thought that father heard his Master, whom he had served so long and faithfully, say: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'" At his funeral a sheaf of wheat, presented by Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Parmenter, represented his ripeness in age and fitness for the future life. The tea roses and carnations, sent by his sister-in-law and niece, Mrs. L. M. Glasgow and Mrs. C. C. Sackett, of Canandaigua; and the laurel wreath, palms and white roses, presented by his loved ones here, were emblems of the affection which they cherish for him. In closing this sketch we may say in the words of Fuller: "Lying on his death bed, he bequeaths to each of his parishioners his precepts and example for a legacy. And they in requital erect every one a monument for him in their hearts."

FARRINGTON L. MEAD, Ph. D., a graduate of Syracuse university, and the popular editor of the Mechanicville *Mercury*, one of the interesting and progressive weekly papers of the State, is a son of Lewis and Almeda H. (Farrington) Mead, and was born at Burnt Hills, Saratoga county, New York, November 11, 1850. He attended Fairfield and Falley seminaries, and spent one year at Cazenova seminary, from which he was graduated in 1874. The same year he entered Syracuse university and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1878, receiving from his *alma mater* the degree of Ph. D. While attending the university he was editor of the *University Herald*, and served for four years on the staff of the *Syracuse Standard*. Leaving Syracuse, he was editor for two years of the *Citizen*, at Ilion, this State, then owned by E. Remington & Sons, the celebrated manufacturers. At the end of that time he formed a partnership with G. W. Weaver, a former classmate, and purchased the *Citizen*, of which he was managing editor until 1883, when he disposed of his interest in the paper to Mr. Weaver, in order to purchase his present paper, the Mechanicville *Mercury*, which was then known as the Mechanicville *Era*. Mr. Mead owns the fine Mercury business block, and several valuable lots at Mechanicville, besides some other desirable property. He was a republican in politics until 1888, when he changed his political views on the tariff, and has since supported the Democratic party. In 1885, he was appointed postmaster at Mechanicville, by President Arthur, and after serving through Cleveland's first term, he resigned three months before the expiration of his time. He is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity; Ilion Lodge, No. 591, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Mechanicville Methodist Episcopal church, of whose Sunday school he was superintendent for some time.

January 30, 1879, Mr. Mead was united in marriage with Lillian C. Clark, a daughter of

Dr. Orlando C. and Mary B. (Bell) Clark, and a granddaughter of Gen. Isaac Bell, of Weedsport, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Mead have been born three children: Lillian M., Farrington C., deceased, and Lewis C.

April 1, 1883, Farrington L. Mead issued the first number of the *Mechanicville Mercury*, which has continued to grow in public favor until it now circulates throughout Saratoga county, and to some extent in adjoining counties. Mr. Mead has sought to make a lively and interesting local newspaper, and has succeeded. In connection with his paper he has established a first-class job office.

Farrington L. Mead is of Dutch-English descent, and his paternal grandfather, Lewis Mead, sr., was a native of Connecticut, and became an early settler in the section of Saratoga county of which he was a resident from his early manhood until his death in 1852. Lewis Mead, sr., married Esther Husted, who was a member of the same family of which the Husteds of Waterford and Stillwater are descendants. She died and left five children: Jesse, Reuben, Lewis (father), Betsey, dead, and Mary Ann June. After her death Mr. Mead wedded her sister, Sarah Husted, by whom he had two children: Edwin and Anson A. Lewis Mead (father), was born May 14, 1826, at Burnt Hills, and received a good English education. Some years after his marriage he removed to near the village of Herkimer, in Herkimer county, where he now owns two farms of three hundred acres each, and is extensively engaged in farming and dairying. On one farm the milk from his dairy is sent to market, while on the other the milk is used for making cheese. Mr. Mead is one of the largest land owners of Herkimer county, and has acquired his means by his own industry and judicious management. He is a republican in politics and has been for many years an official in the Herkimer Methodist Episcopal church, of which ex-United States Senator Warner Miller, is a member. He married Almeda Farrington, and to their union

have been born two sons and four daughters: Farrington L., Helen A., dead, Adella Kay, Gertrude, dead, Florence and Grant H. Mrs. Mead, who was born April 27, 1825, is a daughter of John Farrington, who was of English lineage, and whose father, it is claimed, brought the first two-wheeled vehicle—a cart—into Herkimer county. John Farrington had a brother who went to Canada, where he operated the first cheese factory of that province, and served as president of the Canadian Dairymen's association. John Farrington owned one thousand acres of land and a large portion of the village of Middleville, in Herkimer county, where he had an extensive cotton mill. He married Sophronia Johnson, and their children were: Cephas, Betsey, Parmelia, Wesley, Horace G., Mrs. Almeda Mead, Frances and Varnum.

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CAPT. CHARLES H. HOLDEN, proprietor of the Holden house of Saratoga Springs, and who, as a steamboat captain and a railroad conductor for ten years, carried thousands of passengers, without ever having an accident by which a life was lost or any one seriously injured, is a son of Cyrus A. and Lavinia (Hard) Holden, and was born at Arlington, Bennington county, Vermont, January 28, 1825. He was reared on the farm, received his education at Ball's seminary of Hoosic Falls, Rensselaer county, this State, and in 1845 became a clerk on a steamboat plying between Troy and New York city, on the Hudson river. After serving as a clerk for four years he was made captain of the steamboat *Troy*, which he commanded for one year. He was then, in 1856, appointed as agent for the Troy line of steamboats, and had his office at Troy until 1860, when he resigned to become a passenger conductor on the Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad, which position he held up to 1866. In that year he became station and freight agent of the Rensselaer & Saratoga road at Saratoga Springs, and served in

that capacity until 1875, when he resigned to assume charge of his present hotel, the Holden house, which he had purchased in 1869. The Holden house is a large four-story brick building, on Broadway street, with accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five guests. The interior of the house more than fulfills the expectation awakened by its many external attractions. It is furnished in good style and taste throughout. It is kept in every respect up to the metropolitan standard, and for the last few years has only been open to the public from May to October, yet during that time it is crowded with guests from nearly every State in the Union.

On December 24, 1863, Mr. Holden married Mary C. Young, daughter of Nicholas E. Young, of Saratoga Springs. They have four children, three sons and one daughter: Charles H., George D., Rockwell P. and Tillie Y.

Captain Holden is a member of Bethesda Episcopal church, and has always been a republican in politics. He has served as a member of the boards of education, health and village trustees, sewer, and was chairman of the building committee of the present water works. In Masonry he has passed through lodge, chapter, council, commandery, temple and consistory, and is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He is a noble of Mecca Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine of New York city, and in 1879 was grand commander of the Grand Commandery of the State of New York. He is a pleasant, courteous gentleman, and has been remarkably successful during his many years of active life.

The Holden family is one of the early settled English families of Massachusetts. After the Revolutionary struggle, among those who went from the Bay State to the lands west of the Green mountains in Vermont, was John S. Holden (grandfather), of Barre, Massachusetts. He settled at the village of Arlington, on the Batten Kill, in Bennington county, southwestern Vermont, where he died on his

farm at eighty-eight years of age. He served in the war of 1812, and married Abbie Chippman, of Sunderland, Vermont. One of their sons, Cyrus A. Holden (father), was born in Barre, Massachusetts, in 1793, and died at Arlington, Vermont, December 25, 1891, at the wonderfully advanced age of ninety-seven years and four months. He was a prosperous farmer, and an active member of the Episcopal church, and in politics supported the whig party until its dissolution, when he became a republican. He married Lavinia Hard, of Arlington, who died in December, 1884, when in the eighty-seventh year of her age. She was a daughter of Belus Hard, of Arlington, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Holden had four children: Charles H. (subject), Cyrus D., George B., and Willard.

DR. P. W. WEED, now the oldest practicing dentist at Saratoga Springs, and one of the organizers of the first State Dental society, is a gentleman widely known in his profession, and universally esteemed as a citizen. He is a son of Seneca and Catharine P. (Drake) Weed, and was born in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, December 22, 1833. The Weeds are of English-French extraction, and the family was planted in America about the close of the seventeenth century. Noah Weed, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, but removed to Saratoga county, New York, in 1758, and located in the town of Greenfield, becoming one of the earliest settlers in his section. Here he resided until his death in 1840, and reared a large family. He had a fair education and was one of the first to become interested in the science of electricity. He constructed a number of electrical machines, and experimented with the subtle fluid in many ways, coming near its practical application to telegraphy about the time Morse was engaged in perfecting his first crude apparatus. His machines were turned

by hand, and people came hundreds of miles to witness their operations and have the current applied to themselves. A number of remarkable cures were effected, and Mr. Weed won quite a reputation as an electrician, having his name coupled with Morse's for a time. If his attention had been earlier called to the subject, and he had then had the means to prosecute his researches and experiments, he might have been the inventor of the modern telegraph, that miracle of the nineteenth century. One of his sons was Seneca Weed (father), who was born on the old homestead in the town of Greenfield, July 20, 1797, and was a resident of that town all his life. He died December 6, 1887, at the remarkable age of ninety-one years, and his remains rest in the Union cemetery, in the town of Milton. He was a farmer by vocation, and also engaged for a time in manufacturing lime and cement. Being a man of excellent judgment, industrious and energetic, he eventually became quite prosperous and accumulated a handsome competency. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and took an active part in support of the various interests of his denomination. During his earlier years he was a whig in politics, but became a republican upon the formation of that political party in New York, and adhered to that organization until his death. In 1817 he married Catharine P. Drake, of Saratoga county. She was born in the town of Milton in 1795, was a life long member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died at her home there in 1874, in the seventy-ninth year of her age. They had a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters: William W., Jared, Albert E., P. W., C. W., Amanda, Electa, Aurelia, Dorcas and Mary. Dr. P. W. Weed was reared on the old homestead until he was seventeen, attending the schools of his neighborhood and acquiring a good practical education. When seventeen years of age he went to Glens Falls, where his brother, William W. Weed, was engaged in

merchandising, and entering the store was engaged for two years as a clerk and salesman. He then taught school one winter and afterward began the study of dentistry with Dr. Charles E. Carpenter, of Saratoga Springs. Later he studied under Dr. Charles H. Payn. In December, 1859, Dr. Weed opened a dental office in Saratoga Springs, and began a practice which has been continuous and successful ever since. He is now the oldest practicing dentist in the city, and has a fine reputation in his profession, which extends over a wide territory. His office is at No. 390½ Broadway, and his residence No. 60 Phila street.

On May 24, 1860, Dr. Weed was married to Emma J. Ford, a daughter of Samuel A. Ford, of Saratoga Springs. To the Doctor and Mrs. Weed were born two children, one son and a daughter: Ernest F., who studied dentistry with his father, graduated in 1888 from the New York college of dentistry, and is now practicing in New York city; and Sarah K., living at home with her parents.

Dr. Weed was a member of the first State Dental society formed in New York, in 1869, and as such took part in its organization and subsequent proceedings. He has at all times been interested in everything pertaining to his profession, and has endeavored to keep up with the march of progress in dental science. Politically he is a firm adherent of the Republican party, and in religion is a member of the First Baptist church of Saratoga Springs, taking an active interest in all the various enterprises of his church and every movement calculated to benefit humanity. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is deservedly popular as a gentleman and a citizen.

R. NEWTON BREZEE, who has won considerable distinction as an architect, and has been a resident of Saratoga Springs for a number of years, was born September 26, 1851, in Schoharie county, New York.

R. Newton Brezee received a good practical education, and later learned the trade of carpenter, to which he gave seven years of careful attention and then abandoned it to devote himself to the more congenial employment of architectural drawing and designing, which has been his principal business for many years, and in which he has been very successful. For a considerable period he was located in New York city, and later on Long Island, but in 1883, returned to Saratoga Springs, and permanently settled here. A large number of substantial buildings in this village illustrate the fertility of his mind in architectural designing, and stand as monuments of his handiwork. He has made himself master of his profession, having thoroughly studied the principles of ancient and modern architecture, and acquired great skill in the combination of desirable results in the plans for either private residences or public buildings. He has an office at No. 432½ Broadway, where he is at all times pleased to see any one interested in building or in building plans.

On July 25, 1882, Mr. Brezee was married to Jennie M. Carr, daughter of the late John Carr, of this county, and to them have been born three daughters: Edna W., Claire M. and Bessie L.

JAMES T. SWEETMAN, M. D., a descendant of the old and honored pioneer Sweetman family of Saratoga county, and whose life as a public official at Washington city during an important era in the political and financial history of the country was such as to do credit to the worthy name he bears, is a son of John A. and Ann (De Remen) Sweetman, and was born at Charlton, in the town of Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, January 4, 1834. He was reared at his native village, where he attended the common schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered his father's store as a clerk, where he remained for some time. He then attended

Charlton academy for two terms, and after taking a course at Carlysle academy of Schoharie county, took charge of the home farm, which he managed for two years. He then, in 1861, went to Manchester, Vermont, and was engaged in the marble business for one year. From there he went to Jefferson county, and after spending two years as a farmer, was appointed by the governor as a member of the New York State military agency at Washington city. After serving in that capacity for some time he was appointed as a clerk in the treasury department, and was promoted from position to position until he was put in charge of the office that had charge of all the business pertaining to lost and stolen bonds and the ownership of the same when recovered. He served for twenty years in the treasury department, and resigned in 1886 to care for his parents, who were in failing health. When Senator Sherman was secretary of the treasury he sent Mr. Sweetman as chairman of the committee that took thirteen million dollars worth of four per cent. United States coupon bonds to England and exchanged them for the same amount of six per cent. bonds in that country, that their owners had to exchange for four per cents or accept cash payment. During his stay in Washington, Dr. Sweetman read medicine with Drs. Johnson, Elliott and Thompson, and attended lectures at the medical department of the Georgetown university, from which he was graduated in the class of 1870. Returning home from Washington city, Dr. Sweetman has resided ever since on the old homestead farm of his grandfather. He only practices in emergency cases, and when he can not well avoid it. Most of his practice was at Washington city, and it was largely charitable.

Dr. Sweetman, on October 5, 1858, married Susan M. Curtis, of Ballston Spa. They have two children: Dr. James T., jr., a very successful physician of Ballston Spa; and Sarah R., wife of T. B. Martin, a large coal dealer of Washington city.

Politically Dr. Sweetman was a republican until the formation of the Prohibition party, since which time he has been a prohibitionist. In 1892 he was honored by his party with the nomination for assembly, and ran in advance of the prohibition ticket. Dr. Sweetman is an elder in the Presbyterian church, of which he has been an active and useful member since early life. He is a true and firm friend, a courteous and pleasant gentleman, and a worthy and public-spirited citizen.

The Sweetman family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was founded in the State of New Jersey about the commencement of the eighteenth century by Michael Sweetman, who came from the north of Ireland to Freehold, Monmouth county, that State, where he died, August 28, 1766. He had three sons: Michael, jr., Thomas (great-grandfather), and Henderson. Thomas Sweetman was born at Freehold, June 28, 1740, married Sarah Kerr, April 25, 1765, and became first of the pioneer settlers, in 1774, of the town of Charlton, where he died May 9, 1822. He purchased a tract of one hundred and forty-five acres of land for £145, and his deed for the same was the first deed recorded in the county clerk's office when Saratoga county was organized. This farm, now owned by the subject of this sketch, has never passed out of the possession of the Sweetman family. Thomas Sweetman was a pillar in the early Presbyterian church of Charlton, and his wife, likewise a member, was a daughter of Walter Kerr, a Scotch-Covenanter, banished in 1685 from his native land, who established the famous old Tennent church, the first Presbyterian church organized in New Jersey. Thomas and Sarah Sweetman were the parents of ten children: John, Margaret, Michael; Rev. Joseph, one of the first three graduates of Union college, and was actively engaged in the Presbyterian ministry for over twenty years; David, Sarah, Thomas, jr.; Ursula, wife of David Seeley; Mary; and Anna, who married Peret Hayes. Thomas Sweetman, jr. (grandfather), was

born in Charlton, June 10, 1781, and died on the home farm February 24, 1862. He was a Presbyterian and a democrat, and married Elizabeth Angle, daughter of John Angle, of Charlton. They had one child, John A. Sweetman, the father of Dr. Sweetman. John A. Sweetman was born October 23, 1807, and after a long and useful life passed away July 18, 1890. A Presbyterian and a democrat, he served his church faithfully and efficiently as an elder during his active years of life, and in political affairs was quite prominent, having served three terms as supervisor, six years as commissioner of deeds, two terms as postmaster of Charlton, several years as adjutant of a militia regiment, and in 1858 as the democratic candidate for assembly, was only defeated by a combination of the republicans and the know-nothings. Mr. Sweetman carried on a large mercantile business at Charlton for many years. On February 23, 1832, he wedded Ann De Remen, who was a daughter of James De Remen, of Charlton, and who died January 10, 1888, at eighty-two years of age. To them were born three sons and two daughters: Dr. James T., Elizabeth J., Joseph, Catherine A. and George K. Of these children, only one is living, Dr. James T., whose name heads this sketch.

REV. JOHN V. QUINN, a classical scholar and a courteous gentleman, and the popular pastor of Galway Catholic parish, is a son of Capt. Michael and Delilah (Lyon) Quinn, and was born in the city of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, New York, June 26, 1856. Capt. Michael Quinn is a native of County Sligo, province of Connaught, Ireland. He was born March 18, 1832, and in 1843 was taken to Canada, where he received the principal part of his education in the schools of that country. Leaving school, he learned the trade of cooper, and then came to New York city, where he was actively engaged in the coopering business for five years. At the

end of that time he went to Poughkeepsie and conducted a very successful business until 1872, when he sold out his shops and removed to Deposit, Broome county, where he established his present large coopering establishment. He is a democrat in politics, and has always supported the nominees of his party. He has served as village trustee, and as a member of the school board of his town several terms, and was captain of the famous "Jackson Guards," of Poughkeepsie, for several years previous to the late civil war, but subsequently resigned on account of impaired health. Captain Quinn is a faithful and energetic member of the Catholic church, and in 1854 married Delilah Lyon, a daughter of Jno. Lyon, of England. Their children are: Rev. John V., Mary, Lizzie, Edward, Ella, Anna and Katie.

John V. Quinn received his elementary education in the public schools of Poughkeepsie and Deposit, and at eighteen years of age entered Niagara university, from which institution he was graduated with high standing in the class of 1879. To the five years spent at Niagara university, he added a four years course in the grand seminary at Montreal, Canada, and thus thoroughly equipped with a fine classical and theological education he entered upon the high and holy calling of the ministry of the Catholic church, and was ordained to the priesthood in the cathedral at Albany, on November 1, 1883, by Rt. Rev. Francis J. McNeirny. Immediately after ordination he was sent as assistant pastor to Amsterdam, in Montgomery county, where he was actively engaged for five years and where he achieved good success. He was then transferred to Galway parish, becoming its first resident pastor. Entering upon his field of religious duty as spiritual director of the parish of Galway in 1888, Father Quinn has labored earnestly and zealously ever since in upbuilding the churches of his charge.

Rev. John V. Quinn as pastor of Galway parish has charge of a mission that begins at

the suburbs of Saratoga Springs and extends to Hope Falls, Hamilton county, embracing a wide area of territory and including great toil. But Father Quinn has been equal to every duty that has thus devolved upon him, and has wrought out his work with highly gratifying results. With the advent of the new pastor there was not a dollar in the treasury. On September 3, 1888, land was bought in Galway, and on the following day ground was broken thereon for the new parochial residence, which is the most stately in these parts. As local Catholics flocked in increased numbers around the energetic pastor, it became necessary to enlarge their little chapel. A new site having been chosen, and a substantial wall laid, the church edifice was moved thereon, and then enlarged by having a large sanctuary and sacristy added to the old part. New pews and altars were new features. There is a fine expanse of generous lawn, whilst in the background may be seen a line of sheds and barn, which he subsequently built. There was no Catholic cemetery for miles. Father Quinn overcame the difficulty of procuring suitable ground with limited means. Desirable land adjoining the village was obtained. Galway was always without a town hall until Father Quinn, feeling the great need of such for temporal projects, selected a site and erected a first-class opera house, he having directed the work in person. His work was not confined to Galway alone. On his coming, he found the church at Broadalbin bare of interior finish. The interior was then cemented and finely frescoed, eight stained glass added, pews remodeled, and the sanctuary embellished. The interior of the church at Rock City Falls was in a deplorable condition. Obstacles were overcome by ceiling the interior, and giving it a hard oil finish, sacristy and pews being remodeled. With meagre means and few people, Father Quinn has built up, in the space of three years, property valued at \$10,000, which to day is free of debt. He is energetic, cheerful and courteous as a man,

while as a minister he is strong, clear and impressive. He is a man of high character and influence and enjoys the confidence of his people and the entire community in which he resides. In addition to caring for the spiritual interests of his people, the cause of education and temperance receive active encouragement and warm support from him.

WILLIAM EDWARD SWAN, one of the young medical practitioners of Saratoga Springs, and a graduate of the well-known college of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, is a son of S. P. Vedder and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Swan, and was born at Albion, Orleans county, New York, September 13, 1866. S. P. Vedder Swan (father) is a native of Galway, Saratoga county, New York, but soon after his marriage he removed to Albion, where for a number of years he was engaged in the boot and shoe business. In 1878 he disposed of his business and, with his family, removed to Silver Creek, Chautauqua county, where he now resides, having retired from active life. Dr. Swan's paternal grandfather, Capt. Steven Swan, was born in England, but when a young man came to the United States and settled in Saratoga county, taking up a large tract of land in the town of Galway. He was one of the early settlers of the county, and a prominent figure in its history. During the war of 1812 he organized a company in his county and was made captain of it. Mrs. Elizabeth (Tompkins) Swan, wife of Vedder Swan, was a native of the town of Galway, and a sister of Hiram Tompkins, of Saratoga Springs. She died August 22, 1876, at the early age of forty-seven years.

At the age of fourteen years William E. Swan came to Saratoga Springs, which has been his residence ever since. He received his education in the public schools of that village, and read medicine in the office of Dr. Charles S. Grant. He then attended the college of Physicians and Surgeons of New York

city, from which excellent medical institution he was graduated in the class of 1890. Leaving college he became associated in practice with Dr. Grant, continuing with him for two years, at the expiration of which period he opened an office of his own on Woodlawn avenue. He has an enviable reputation as a physician and is rapidly building up a large practice. Dr. Swan is a skilled practitioner and a close student. He is a member of the State Medical association, and carefully watches the progress of his chosen profession in this wonderful age of the world's advancement. He is a pleasant, affable gentleman, and is unmarried. In politics he is a democrat, but never has been an extremist in political affairs. His practice demands his time, and the advancement of his profession is the great aim and object of his life.

DEYOE LOHNAS, ex-president of the village of Saratoga Springs, and one of the county's most substantial and reliable business men, is a son of Jacob and Charity (Deyoe) Lohnas, and was born at the village of Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, December 15, 1837. His early education was received in the common schools of Schuylerville, and has been largely supplemented by observation and reading, and by many valuable lessons of experience in the great school of business life, in which he has been an active and successful actor for over a quarter of a century. At ten years of age he went to Schuylerville, where he grew to manhood, and then was engaged in the grocery and meat business until 1867. In that year he came to Saratoga Springs, and embarked in the meat and market business, in which he met with such encouraging success that in a few years he branched out into his present numerous commercial enterprises. He was the first man in the State to take an agency for the sale of Chicago dressed beef, and since 1882 has sold large quantities of it at Saratoga Springs and



Deyoe Lohmeyer

at Glens Falls, where he has a branch house. In connection with his meat and market lines of business he is a wholesale grain and flour dealer, and handles all the different grades of salt for which there is any demand in Saratoga and adjoining counties. His place of business is on Church street, and his various establishments and warehouses are kept fully stocked with every article which he handles. Nothing that the people need and that the accumulated experience of twenty-five years can devise has been omitted to render every one of his business establishments complete.

In November, 1860, Mr. Lohnas was united in marriage with Huldah L. Farr, daughter of Leonard Farr, of Schuylerville. Mr. and Mrs. Lohnas have two children: Hattie M., who married A. E. Carroll; and Nellie F., wife of A. C. Hayden.

Politically Mr. Lohnas is a republican, yet has no time to spare from a large and increasing business to give much attention to politics or allow his name to be used in connection with the candidacy for any office. In 1887, when not so heavily burdened with business cares as at the present time, he allowed the republicans to nominate him for village president. He was elected and served for four years, and gave his village an eminently clean and thoroughly business administration. Mr. Lohnas has always taken interest in the educational as well as the business affairs of his village, and served from 1876 to 1879 as a member of the board of education. He has a pleasant home, and owns some very valuable property at Saratoga Springs. He has been prominent in Free Masonry for several years, and is a member of Home Lodge, No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons; Rising Sun Chapter, No. 131, Royal Arch Masons; and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar. In business life Mr. Lohnas is prominent because he is energetic, useful and reliable. He has ever given a hearty support to all measures best calculated to advance the permanent welfare and prosperity of Saratoga

Springs, and is widely known and highly respected as a representative business man.

Deyoe Lohnas is of German descent, and his paternal grandfather, Jacob Lohnas, came from Germany to Rensselaer county, where he settled and lived until his death. His son, Jacob Lohnas (father), was born and reared in Rensselaer county, where he died in 1841, at forty years of age. He married Charity Deyoe, and to them were born four children: Phoebe E., Edwin J., Charity M. and Deyoe. Mrs. Lohnas is a daughter of Zachariah Deyoe, of Pittstown, and she now resides at Schuylerville, where she has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years.

MELANCTON B. CALLAGHAN, one of the leading merchants of Charlton and the southeastern part of Saratoga county, is a man of excellent character and high standing in his community, where he has been unusually successful in the various business enterprises in which he has been engaged. He is a son of Lieut. John and Mariah (Bostwick) Callaghan, and was born in the town of Charlton, March 4, 1822. He received his education in the district schools and Galway academy, and then, at seventeen years of age, launched out in the great business world for himself. He did not essay to seek for any prominent place in line of business or rush to overcrowded cities of the country, but cheerfully accepted the first work that came to his hand and in his own county. He became a clerk in the general mercantile store of Hiram Foster, of Galway, with whom he remained from 1839 to 1843, and during that time laid the foundations of his future successful business career. In the last named year he came to Charlton, where he opened a store for Mr. Foster, which he conducted successfully for three years. At the end of that time he had so carefully saved his earnings that he was enabled to purchase

the store from Mr. Foster, and engage in business for himself. Commencing on a small scale he gradually increased his stock from year to year until he has now a large and well filled establishment. He carries full lines of all kinds of general merchandise, and enjoys an excellent and extensive trade. By strict business methods and honorable dealing he has secured his numerous patrons and won the confidence of the public.

In October, 1849, Mr. Callaghan married Ruth A. Crosby, daughter of Henry Crosby, of Putnam county. Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan have four children: Elma, wife of Rev. J. R. Sansom, of Florida, this State; Mary E., principal of Charlton academy; Augusta, and Anna C.

In politics Mr. Callaghan is a democrat. He has served as clerk and inspector of elections, and in various ways has been useful in the local political and municipal affairs of his village and town. He and his family attend the Presbyterian church, to which he contributes liberally. Mr. Callaghan owns a good farm adjoining the village, beside his mercantile establishment, and has paying investments in several reliable business enterprises. In business he is conservative; far-seeing and energetic to grasp and improve present opportunities, while avoiding every enterprise of an unsafe and unreliable character, notwithstanding how many apparently brilliant advantages may be connected with it.

In the New Jersey emigration from Freehold, that State, to the town of Charlton, made previous to the Revolutionary war, was Patrick Callaghan, a native of Ireland, and a resident for several preceding years of New Jersey. He was a weaver by trade, and after becoming a pioneer settler of Charlton, purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, which he cleared and cultivated in connection with working at weaving. He was one of the founders and an early vestryman of Charlton Episcopal church, and married Ann Bradshaw, a daughter of James Bradshaw, an early

settler. Their children were: Lieut. John, James, Anna, wife of William Trimble; Hannah, who married William Levalley; Margaret, Nellie, and Katie, wife of Rev. David Huntingdon. Lieut. John Callaghan (father), was born in Charlton, where he died in June, 1856, at forty-seven years of age. He was a prosperous farmer, owning one hundred acres of land, and gave his time principally to farming, although he was active in political, military and religious affairs. He was a federalist in politics, served twenty-two years as constable and collector of his town, and held the rank of lieutenant in the State militia. He attended the Episcopal church, to which he was a liberal contributor, and wedded Mariah Bostwick, who was a daughter of William Bostwick, and passed away in July, 1836, at the age of forty-five years. To their union were born five children: Sarah, A. Melancton B., the subject of this sketch; Catherine E., Caroline, wife of Leven Jerme, and Patrick Fitz William, deceased.

CAPT. JOHN D. ROGERS, a battle-scarred veteran of the late civil war, who commanded Co. B of Baker's famous California regiment during that great struggle for National unity, and is now the superintendent and financial secretary of the celebrated Round Lake Camp Meeting association, is a son of Darius and Lana (Shaver) Rogers, and was born in the town of Grafton, Rensselaer county, New York, March 4, 1841. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Rogers, was brought when a child by his parents from England to Rensselaer county, where he died in 1864, at eighty-six years of age. He was a shoemaker by trade, served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and married Magdelene Wager by whom he had six children. His son, Darius Rogers, the father of Captain Rogers, was a native and life-long resident of Rensselaer county, where he was engaged in farming in the town of Grafton, until his

death, which occurred in 1870, when he was in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was a prosperous farmer and a strong democrat. His wife, whose maiden name was Lana Shaver, was a daughter of Jno. Shaver, of Rensselaer county, born in 1810, and died August, 1888, at seventy-six years of age. To their union were born eleven children, five sons and six daughters. Malinda C., Eliza J., Titus E., James S., Jno. B., deceased, Joseph A., Mary A., Martha A., Nana J., Alvina F., and Albert F.

John D. Rogers was reared on the farm and received his education in the common schools of his native town, and a night school in New York city. At nineteen years of age he went to the metropolis of the State, where he was engaged as a clerk in a tea store until April 15, 1861, when he responded to his country's call for help to suppress a great rebellion, whose fast rising tide was then beating against the walls of Fort Sumter. He enlisted in Co. G of the 71st Pennsylvania infantry, generally known as Baker's famous California regiment. He served as a private for some time, and was successively promoted until July 3, 1863, when he was commissioned as captain and placed in command of Co. B of the same regiment, which he commanded until the expiration of his term of service, April 15, 1864, when he was honorably mustered out of the Federal service at Stephensburg, Virginia. He participated in all the great battles of the army of the Potomac from 1861 to 1864, and at Gettysburg he was severely wounded in the left thigh and sustained a compound fracture of the skull from a piece of an exploding shell. Returning from the army, Captain Rogers became sergeant of the police force of the city of Troy, of which he was elected captain. After six years' efficient service as a police officer he resigned his position to become timekeeper of the Rensselaer iron works, where he remained up to April, 1874. He then accepted his present position as superintendent of Round Lake Camp

Meeting association, of which he was some time later elected as financial and recording secretary. He has also held the latter positions up to the present time, and has rendered efficient service in both of them.

Captain Rogers, on December 31, 1863, married Mary L. Russell, daughter of Charles Russell, of Rensselaer county. They have one child, a son, Dr. Charles D., who is now serving as surgeon of the Marine hospital at Alaska, this State.

In religious faith and church membership Captain Rogers is a Methodist, and has served for several years as class leader of Round Lake Methodist church, in whose Sunday school he is now acting as "Bible Class" leader. He is a republican in politics, and a member of Willard Post, No. 34, Grand Army of the Republic, of Troy, in which he has served five years as chaplain. He has been prominent in Masonry for several years, and is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons; Warren Chapter, No. 23, Royal Arch Masons, of Ballston Spa, and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, of Saratoga Springs.

When Captain Rogers became superintendent of the Round Lake Camp Meeting association it was in its infancy, and he has largely aided in its development from a mere experiment on a small scale to a great enterprise of magnificent proportions. Round Lake, which is now of National reputation as a summer resort and camp meeting ground, is twelve miles by rail from Saratoga Springs, and only twenty-four from Albany. The grounds of the association contain over two hundred acres, on which, in the heart of a fine grove, is the beautiful village of Round Lake, whose three hundred cottages are built on regularly laid out streets and avenues round the great preaching stand with its thousands of seats. Elegant hotels with all modern equipments, fountains of pure water and fine mineral springs are among the attractions of the place. The lake is a mile in diameter, (and a fine

Palestine park showing the topography of the Holy Land has been laid out near its shore). Extremely beautiful and very healthful, the association has made it one of the most attractive and instructive Christian resorts in the United States, and all of its improvements since 1874 have been made under the personal supervision of Capt. John D. Rogers, whose interest and zeal in the progress of his church and Christianity has fitting expression in his earnest, active labors and great accomplishments at Round Lake.

WILLIAM CHALMERS, a careful and prosperous farmer of the town of Galway, and a useful citizen and prominent member of the United Presbyterian church in the community where he resides, is a son of Matthew and Agnes (Clark) Chalmers, and was born in the town of Galway, Saratoga county, New York, November 24, 1824. He was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools of that day and Galway academy, and then engaged in farming, which he has followed uninterruptedly ever since. He owns the home farm, which contains one hundred and fifty acres of productive land. He is a careful and successful farmer, who studies closely and practically the principles of agriculture as applied to farming, and while making no rash or hasty experiments, yet keeps close watch of every new process introduced to increase the productiveness or to retain the fertility of the soil. Mr. Chalmers is a republican in politics. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, in which he has served faithfully and efficiently as an elder for the last decade. While active in local politics and a willing and earnest worker in his church, yet he never seeks to push himself forward in either political or religious affairs, but when there is work for his hand to do, does it with the sincerity and energy so characteristic of the self-reliant, moral and God-fearing Scotch race from which he is descended.

In 1862 Mr. Chalmers was united in marriage with Maria Smith, daughter of Archibald Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers have two children: Agnes and Cornelia H.

William Chalmers is of Scotch descent, and his father, Matthew Chalmers, was born March 3, 1778, in Ayrshire, an agricultural, mining, manufacturing and maritime county in the west of Scotland that borders on the Firth of Clyde. Matthew Chalmers left his native land in 1803, and came to America, where he spent the next five years visiting various portions of the country, with a view of finding a place to suit him for his future home. Coming to this county in 1808, he was favorably impressed with the country in the town of Galway, and purchased the farm there now owned by his son, the subject of this sketch. He was a man of prudence and sincerity, was distinguished by amiability, simplicity and firmness of character, and honored by his membership the United Presbyterian church, of which he served as a trustee for many years. He died December 10, 1863, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Chalmers, on April 3, 1809, married Agnes Clark, who was a daughter of Thomas Clark, of the town of Charlton, and who lived to reach her seventy-eighth year, dying December 29, 1868. Their children are: Thomas C.; Jane T., wife of John Bunyan; Mary M., married to William Alexander; Julia A., wife of Theodore Smith, of Charlton; and William, whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

TIMOTHY T. SMITH, the popular agent of the National Express Company at Ballston Spa, who has been connected with the express business for nearly fifteen years, is a son of Charles W. and Mary (Tripp) Smith, and was born in the town of Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, January 12, 1856. The family to which he belongs is of Holland descent, but its members have been citizens of this State since early times. Tunis N.

Smith, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Columbia county, this State, where he grew to manhood and spent a long and active life, engaged in agricultural pursuits, dying at his home in that county about 1864, aged nearly eighty-four years. He married Mary VanNess, and reared a family of eight children, among whom was Charles W. Smith (father), who was born on the old homestead in Columbia county in 1824, and was reared and educated there. In 1851 he married Mary Tripp, a daughter of Timothy Tripp, of Saratoga county, and about 1848 removed to this county, and settled in the town of Stillwater. There he remained, engaged in farming, until 1864, when he came to the town of Ballston, where he purchased the farm on which he still resides, being now (1893) in his sixty-ninth year. In politics he is a stanch republican, but has never taken any very active part in public affairs. By his marriage to Mary Tripp he had a family of four children.

Mrs. Smith (mother) is now in her sixty-third year, and still very active for a woman of her age.

Timothy T. Smith was reared on his father's farm, and received his education in the public schools and at a private school in Ballston. After completing his studies he accepted a position as clerk in a general mercantile house in the village of Ballston Spa, with which he remained until 1874, when he entered the employ of the National Express Company as a messenger, running between New York city and Montreal, Canada. This position he held for a period of fourteen years, traveling on an average fifteen hundred miles every week. In February, 1892, Mr. Smith was made agent for the National Express Company at Ballston Spa, and has acceptably occupied that responsible position ever since. He is prompt and efficient in his business methods, genial and obliging in disposition, and has become very popular with the general public.

On the 8th of June, 1887, Mr. Smith was

married to Minnie Esmond, eldest daughter of M. J. Esmond, of Ballston Spa. In his political affiliations he has always been republican, and though never taking an active part in politics, keeps well posted on public affairs, and loyally supports the party of his choice on all general issues. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Ballston Spa, and takes an active part in supporting its various interests.

NEWTON C. HARRIS, M. D., an active and successful physician and surgeon of thirty years' experience, is one who receives the respect of his professional brethren and the confidence of the community in which he resides at Schuylerville. He is a son of William N. and Lydia (Livermore) Harris, and was born at Townsend, Windham county, Vermont, May 12, 1833. He received his education in the public and high schools of Townsend, and took his professional course at Albany Medical college, from which he was graduated on December 22, 1857. Immediately after graduation he came to New York and settled at Lake, in Washington county, where he practiced until 1861. In that year he came to Schuylerville, where he soon built up a good general and surgical practice that has grown in size and importance ever since. He is a member of Washington County Medical society, and watches carefully the progress of his profession. During the early part of the late war Dr. Harris was appointed as surgeon of a New York volunteer regiment, but did not accept, and two years later, in 1864, his affairs were such as to allow him to receive the appointment of assistant surgeon of the 155th regiment of New York volunteers, with which he remained until discharged at Hart's island, New York, July, 1865. Dr. Harris makes a specialty of surgery, and his thirty years' successful practice in that field is an enviable record of which he may be justly proud. In treating dislocations and fractures he has

always secured such favorable results (with the exception of two cases) as to give him almost a State reputation. In politics Dr. Harris is a Lincoln republican, and an out and out Samuel J. Tilden democrat. He is a member of the Congregational church of Townsend, Vermont, and Stephen S. Onley Post, No. 253, Grand Army of the Republic.

On November 12, 1861, Dr. Harris married Nancy G. Chase, daughter of Charles and Mary Chase, of Bellows Falls, Vermont. Dr. and Mrs. Harris have three children: Charles N., commercial traveler; Edwin S., who was graduated from Union college in the class of 1886, and is now superintendent of the public schools of Catskill, this State; and Mabel L., a teacher in the public schools of Saratoga Springs. Dr. Harris is a zealous worker in all local matters that tend to the advancement and interest of his locality. He also manifested a great interest in the early history of his own village and locality, and took a leading part in erecting permanent monuments of iron and stone to mark the many spots in and near the village of Schuylerville, which have been made wet by the blood of the early settlers of that locality in the three early wars with Canada and England.

Of the few Scotch families that settled in Massachusetts prior to the present century, one was the Harris family. Many of its descendants scattered westward through the Bay State, and one was Ebenezer Harris (grandfather), of the town of Gill, Franklin county, of that State, who afterward removed to Townsend, in the Green Mountain State, where he followed milling. He married Lucy Wilder, and his children were: Ebenezer, Lucinda Flint, Sally Harris, Mitty Ann Holland, Lucy Kimball, Oliver, William N., Chester, the youngest son; Keziah Kimball, Phillis Kimball, Persis Biglow. William N. (father) was born in 1793, in Massachusetts, and died in Vermont, December 29, 1868. He was a farmer and carpenter, was intelligent and energetic, possessed good mechanical power, and

was a fine musician, always serving as leader of his church choir. He was a whig and a Congregationalist, and married Lydia Livermore, who passed away March 9, 1854, at fifty-nine years of age. They had a family of five sons and six daughters: Harriet, Maria S. Church, William M., Norman W., Fanny L., Clarissa M. Ware, Edwin D., Ellen L. Wood, Dr. Newton C. (subject), Emily V., and George W.

ISAAC BEDELL, one of the well known and wealthy farmers of Waterford township, who for many years has been identified with the progressive agriculture of the county, is a son of Moses and Jane Ann (Frost) Bedell, and was born November 29, 1832, in the town of Waterford, Saratoga county. The family has since early colonial days been resident in the State of New York, where a number of its members have risen to local prominence. Joseph Bedell, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Dutchess county, this State, but shortly after attaining manhood he removed to Rensselaer county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and spent the remainder of a long and active life, dying at his home there in 1844, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. He married Phebe Morhouse and reared a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters. One of his sons was Moses Bedell (father), who was born in 1807, in the town of Schodac, Rensselaer county, and was reared and educated there, but while yet a young man came to Saratoga county and settled in the town of Waterford. In the town and village of Waterford he spent nearly all his life, dying in the latter place August 1, 1874, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. For a number of years he was engaged in the hotel, coal and mercantile business in that village, and owned several fine farms in the town of Waterford, buying and selling farms for a number of years. Politically he was a democrat, and it was during

his service as president of the village of Waterford that the corner stone of the present commodious town hall was laid. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and regularly attended and contributed to the support of that church. In 1830 he married Jane Ann Frost, a daughter of Tastles Frost, of the town of Half Moon, this county, and to them were born children. She died in 1837, at the early age of twenty-seven years, having been born October 3, 1811.

Isaac Bedell was principally reared on his father's farm in the town of Waterford, and obtained his education in the public schools of his neighborhood. He assisted his father on the farm and in the coal and mercantile business until 1862, when he engaged in farming on his own account, and has devoted his time mainly to agricultural pursuits ever since. His home farm contains one hundred and seventy-eight acres, located two and a half miles from the village of Waterford, and is in a fine state of cultivation and excellently improved.

On February 23, 1862, Mr. Bedell was married to Jane VanVeighton, daughter of John VanVeighton, of the town of Half Moon, this county. Politically he is independent, and has never sought office nor engaged actively in politics, being contented to perform the ordinary duties of good citizenship, and leave to others the vexations which grow alike from the pursuit or possession of public position. He is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, and being in independent circumstances, is inclined to take life easy and thus escape many of the troubles which some men appear always ready to meet half way.

IRVING W. WISWALL, now resident of Ballston Spa, and a young and promising lawyer of Saratoga county, is a son of Capt. Henry and Eunice A. (Rymph) Wiswall, and was born at Fort Miller, Washington county, New York, January 26, 1859. Capt.

Henry Wiswall was a native of Herkimer county, New York, who for thirty years lived the life of a sailor in various capacities, the last twenty years of which time he was captain of a steamer running between Liverpool and New York. Leaving the ocean he retired to a farm in Washington county, where he resided until 1864, when he removed to the town of Milton, Saratoga county. There he purchased a large farm, on which he resided until his death, July 27, 1882, when he was in the seventy-third year of his age. He was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics was a republican. His second wife, Eunice (Rymph) Wiswall, is a native of Herkimer county, New York, and now resides in the town of Milton, this county. She is of Welsh extraction and was born in 1824. An account of Captain Wiswall's life and ancestry can be seen also in the biography of Eugene Wiswall, another son, and half-brother to the subject of this sketch, which appears in this volume. The Wiswalls are of Welsh extraction, the family emigrating from Wales to this country in 1760.

Irving W. Wiswall grew to years of manhood on his father's farm, and after completing his academic course entered Union college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881. After graduation he took a course of lectures at the Albany Law school, then read law with James W. Verbeck, of Ballston Spa, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1883. He then went west and remained until January, 1885, when he returned and opened a law office at Ballston Spa, where he has continued successfully ever since in the general practice of his chosen profession.

On July 21, 1886, Mr. Wiswall married Libby Rowley, who was a daughter of Seymour Rowley, and died in one month after their marriage. On September 21, 1892, he wedded Effie B. Winne, daughter of David H. Winne, of Ballston Spa.

Irving W. Wiswall is a vestryman and the treasurer of Christ's Episcopal church, and a

charter member and the vice-president of the Utopian club, a well known social organization of Ballston Spa. Politically, he is a republican. Personally, Mr. Wiswall is very popular, and ranks as one of the representative young professional men of his county.

JOHN A. MOORE, M. D., a popular successful physician of Saratoga Springs, and a second cousin of Thomas Moore, Ireland's world-renowned poet, is a son of John and Margaret (Clare) Moore, and was born at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, October 4, 1854. John Moore is a native of Queens county, province of Leinster, Ireland, and in 1849 came to Saratoga county. He now resides at Bacon Hill and has retired from active business life. He is a carriage builder by trade, a democrat in politics, and a Catholic in religion. He served three years during the late civil war as a private in the 77th New York infantry. Descended from the old Moore family of Ireland, he is a cousin of Thomas Moore, the great Irish poet. John Moore wedded Margaret Clare, who was born in Queens county, and died in Saratoga county, May, 1862, at twenty-eight years of age.

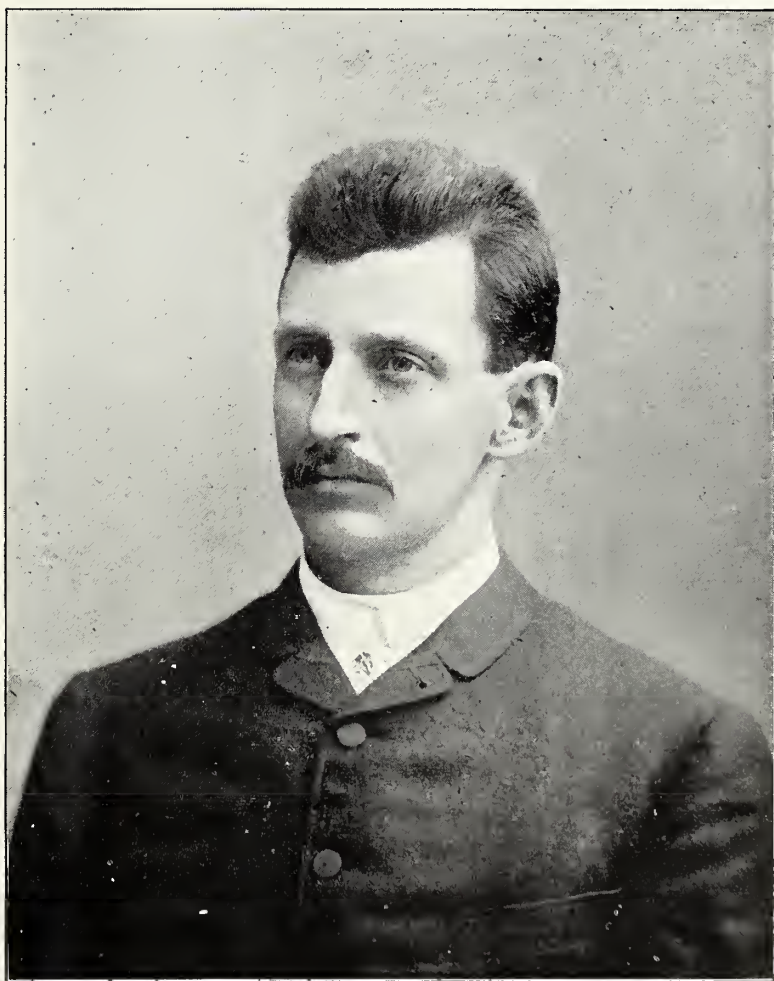
John A. Moore was reared principally at Bacon Hill, and received his education in the common schools and Ft. Edward institute of Washington county, then a famous educational school. At the end of his school days he made choice of medicine as a life pursuit, and became a medical student in the office of Dr. C. J. Peets, of Granville, Washington county, with whom he read for three years. He then entered the office of Prof. A. Vanderveer, M.D., and later the Albany Medical college, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1880. After graduation he returned to Bacon Hill, and practiced until 1885, in which year he went to Europe, where he spent two years in the leading hospitals of Germany, Austria and Bohemia. By this

course he secured a practical knowledge of the treatment of diseases by the most eminent physicians of the old world, and specially fitted himself for the successful treatment of complicated cases. Returning from Europe to Bacon Hill, Dr. Moore continued there until 1889, when he came to Saratoga Springs, as a wider field for the practice of his chosen profession. He has secured a fine and remunerative practice. He is assistant surgeon and first lieutenant of the 22d separate company, New York State National Guard, Saratoga citizens' corps, and has become justly popular both as a physician and a citizen.

On November 1, 1876, Dr. Moore was united in marriage with Rose E. Rourke, daughter of Richard Rourke, of Washington county. Dr. and Mrs. Moore have three children, one son and two daughters: Margaret, Mollie and Daniel Webster.

Dr. Moore is a republican in politics, and has always been a member of the Catholic church. As a physician he commands the respect of his professional brethren as well by his skill as his uniform courtesy; but more than all he enjoys the entire confidence of his patients, who always receive constant, kind and devoted attention at his hands. In social life he is always genial and open. Interesting and pleasing in conversation and warm and sincere in his friendships, he enjoys the respect and good will of all who know him.

C. W. MAYHEW, a cousin of David R. Locke, or "Petroleum V. Nasby," and the president of Victory Manufacturing Company, is a descendant of two of the old and distinguished families of England. He is the son of Abiah and Joanna (Locke) Mayhew, and was born at Austerlitz, Columbia county, New York, December 7, 1812. Among those Indian missionaries who came from England in a few years after the Mayflower was moored in Plymouth Bay, was Thomas Mayhew, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this



John A. Moore, M.D.

sketch. Thomas Mayhew came to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1642, and in that year became the patentee and governor of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and Elizabeth islands. He founded Edgartown, on Martha's Vineyard, in 1642, and assisted his son, Thomas, in converting the Indians until the death of the latter, when he took up the entire work, although seventy years of age, and carried it forward successfully for twenty-three years. He died at the ripe old age of ninety-three years. His son, Thomas (2), was the father of Thomas (3), whose son, Zephaniah Mayhew (grandfather), was born at Martha's Vineyard, now Cottage City, Massachusetts, where he passed his life. He married Polite Wadsworth, and his children were: Abiah, Lucinda and Jerusha. Abiah Mayhew (father), was born at Martha's Vineyard, September 14, 1774, and removed to Columbia county, where he died May 1, 1850, aged seventy-six years. He was a builder and contractor by occupation and a member and deacon of the Presbyterian church, in which he took an active part. He was a whig in politics, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Mayhew married Joanna Locke, and their children were: George, C. W., Emily Osborne, David P., Caroline Dickerman, and Elizabeth Higgins. Mrs. Mayhew, who died July 16, 1864, aged eighty-six years, was a daughter of John Locke and an aunt to the celebrated David R. Locke or "Petroleum V. Nasby." One acquainted with the history of the Locke family, of which Mrs. Mayhew was a member, says: "The name of Locke was known in England as early as 880, during the time of King Alfred the Great, and it is probable, judging from the prominence of the name at that time, as greatness could not be achieved in a single day, that the name was distinguished in English history earlier than this. Sir William Locke was knighted and granted large estates by King Henry VII. Sir William Locke had charge of the King's commercial affairs at home and abroad, and was

employed afterward by Queen Anne Bolyn to privately gather the epistles, gospels and psalms from beyond the sea. From the earliest history the name has been prominently identified with all the great events and personages of the time and country. At a less remote time and crossing the ocean, we find the Lockes filling high and honored positions in the colonies. A notable figure of special prominence being Samuel Locke, D. D., president of Harvard college. Coming further down the line, Joshua Locke took a prominent part in the French and Indian war, serving with General Braddock."

C. W. Mayhew received his education in the schools of his native village, and afterwards became a clerk in a store, where he remained for six years. At the end of that time, in 1838, he opened a store in Troy, which he left one year later to engage in the general mercantile business at Schuylerville, where he remained four years. He then disposed of his stock of goods to become book-keeper and paymaster of the Victory Manufacturing Company, of Victory Mills, which position he held for fourteen years, when he was made manager of the mills and served efficiently as such until 1880, when he resigned to retire from the more active duties of life. He is the only living charter member of the company, and since his retirement as manager has held the offices of trustee and secretary, and has been president for several years.

On January 12, 1841, Mr. Mayhew married Maria De Reidder, daughter of Col. Walter De Reidder, of French extraction and a revolutionary officer, who wedded Alida Van Denburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew had two children: Catharine A., wife of Alvin R. Carpenter; and Florence Wadsworth, who died in 1853.

In political opinion Mr. Mayhew is a democrat. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed church, in which he has served acceptably as a deacon and elder for many years. He has always been interested in the financial affairs

of his village, and served for five years as president of the National Bank of Schuylerville. He gives considerable personal attention to the Victory Mills plant, which consists of two cotton mills and requires about seven hundred hands, male and female, to operate them.

C. W. Mayhew is a self-made man in the true sense of the word, and has won his way in life from a humble clerkship to an honorable, important and responsible position in the business world.

PROF. ALEXANDER FALCONER, superintendent of the public schools of Waterford, who served with distinction during the civil war, and has won deserved reputation as a successful educator, is a son of Charles and Marion (McKay) Falconer, and was born on the Isle of Sky, Scotland, October 20, 1846. His parents are both natives of Scotland, and emigrated to the United States in 1852, settling at Holley, Orleans county, New York, where they still reside. Charles Falconer is a prosperous farmer, and an intelligent, genial old gentleman, being now in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Politically he is a staunch republican, and a member and ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. He is greatly respected by the people among whom the greater part of his life has been spent, and is favorably known all over his county. His wife, by whom he has had a family of seven children, is also a member of the Presbyterian church, and is now well advanced in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

Alexander Falconer was brought to America by his parents when a young child, and was principally reared on his father's farm in Orleans county, receiving his primary education in the public schools and afterward graduating from the Holley academy of that county. Later he took special courses in the languages, and became a fine linguist. In November, 1863, he enlisted in Co. C, 22d New York

cavalry, and served until August, 1865. He participated in the battles of Cedar Creek and Winchester, and in all the engagements of the Shenandoah valley of Virginia. After the war was over and he had been honorably discharged from the service, he returned to New York, and again entering the school room, completed his education. In 1870 he began teaching in the common schools of the State. His first graded school was taught at Kendall, Orleans county, where he occupied the position of principal of the school for three years. In 1886 Mr. Falconer came to Stillwater, this county, as principal of the high school, and served as superintendent of the grades in that school for six years. On August 24, 1892, he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Waterford, which position he is still holding. In his administration of the school affairs of this place he has met with excellent success, as he has elsewhere, and is known as among the foremost educators of northern New York.

On January 1, 1876, Professor Falconer was united in marriage to Inez V. Coleman, eldest daughter of Simeon D. Coleman, of Clarendon, Orleans county. To them have been born three children, two sons and a daughter: Gertrude L., Charles C. and Harold F.

In personal appearance Professor Falconer is tall and commanding, with firm mouth and chin. He is positive in his convictions and ideas concerning life and its duties, and the proper training of the young, though this seeming austerity does not detract from his active interest in all with whom he associates, nor prevent him from being very popular among both young and old acquaintances. Among his pupils have been a number of young men and women who are already winning prominent places in the social, business and political affairs of New York, and nothing affords him greater pleasure than to see and hear of their success and prosperity. In political sentiment he is a staunch republican, and for many years has been an active and

influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Since 1892 he has been superintendent of the Sunday school at Waterford, and has always taken great interest in Sunday school work. He is a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 504, Free and Accepted Masons, of Stillwater, and of Montgomery Chapter, No. 257, Royal Arch Masons, of the same place. He is also connected with Gilbert Thomas Post, No. 480, Grand Army of the Republic, at Stillwater, and has served as commander of that post for a period of two years.

HIRAM H. MARTIN, a citizen of Saratoga Springs, New York, and the leading undertaker of that village, is a son of Hiram H. and Sarah (West) Martin, and was born there September 15, 1838. His paternal grandfather, Robert Martin, was a native of New Jersey, but was one of the very early settlers of Saratoga Springs. He served his country in the second war with England in 1812, and died soon after as a result of exposure. His father was a native of the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county, but when three years of age his parents removed to Saratoga Springs, and there he resided until his death, which occurred in 1887, when he was eighty-one years of age. He was for a number of years a consistent member of the First Baptist church, held the office of overseer of the poor for more than thirty years, and served one term as supervisor. He was a democrat, popular in his party and valued in the community. He was a wheelwright by trade and followed that business. He married Sarah West, who was a native of the southern part of New York, and came to Saratoga Springs when quite young. She was of Dutch descent, was a member of the First Baptist church, and died in 1882, at the age of seventy-six years.

Hiram H. Martin was reared at Saratoga Springs, and received his education in the common schools of the town. Leaving school he entered his father's place of business to learn

the trade of wheelwright, after which he became his father's partner, and continued with him until 1861, when he left to engage in the business of undertaking, which he has continued till the present time. He has a large trade, keeps four hearses, and carries on embalming in all of its branches. He was treasurer of the Saratoga County Undertakers society for some time, and afterward its president for two years. When that organization was merged into the Saratoga, Washington and Warren Tri-County society he held the position of president for two years, was treasurer for two years, and is now president of the Tri-County Undertaker's association. His son, W. M. Martin, is now connected with him in the undertaking business, under the firm of H. H. Martin & Son.

On November 15, 1865, Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Ellen M., daughter of Edmund S. Barber, of Poultney, Vermont. Their family consists of two children, a son, William M., and a daughter, Viola G. B.

Hiram H. Martin is a member of the Baptist church, as were his ancestors for several generations before him. He is a member of High Rock Council, No. 652, and Hathorn Lodge, No. 241, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been an Odd Fellow for twenty-three years, held deputyship in encampment branch two years and six years in Rebekah. In politics, a strong democrat, he is a good citizen, thoroughly alive to the welfare of his town, and interested in its improvement. He is at present a member of the board of education, in whose transactions he takes a great interest.

The Martin family is of German descent and ranks as one of the old and worthy families of Saratoga county.

CHARLES A. STEWART, of Waterford, is one of that class of representative business men upon whose efforts and enterprises largely depend the prosperity of the

city, village or community in which they reside. He is a son of Alexander and Susan (Drake) Stewart, and was born at the village of Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, April 24, 1831. The Stewart family was planted in New England by John Stewart, of Scotland, who married Elizabeth Kennedy, of Glasgow, that country, and settled in one of the New England colonies. Their son, Samuel Stewart, was born on shipboard while his parents were on their way to this country. Samuel Stewart settled in Connecticut, where his son, Maj. John Stewart (grandfather), was born. Maj. John Stewart served as an officer in the Revolutionary war. He married, and of his sons were: Gen. Samuel, who served in the war of 1812; John, and Alexander, the father of the subject of this sketch. Alexander Stewart was born at Sterling Hill, Connecticut, November 22, 1798, and in early life came to Waterford, where he resided almost continuously until his death, January, 1883, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was engaged in the general mercantile business for over half a century, and enjoyed the proud distinction of being one of the celebrated "49ers" of California gold fame. He went to the Pacific slope in 1849, and returned in 1851 to Waterford, where he served as collector of canal tolls from 1851 to 1853. He was an honorable and straightforward man, who was popular in the community where he resided. He was a Presbyterian and a republican, and wedded Susan Drake, who was a daughter of Elizabeth Drake, of Waterford, and who passed away March 2, 1848, when in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

Charles A. Stewart grew to manhood in his native village and received his education in the public and private schools. Leaving school he became a clerk under his father, in the office of the canal toll collector, where he remained until 1854. In that year he engaged with his father in the grocery and crockery business, under the firm name of A. Stewart & Son. This firm continued up to 1883, when

his father died and he succeeded to the business, which he has conducted very successfully up to the present time. His commodious and well arranged establishment is on Broad street. He carries a large stock of plain and fancy groceries, comprising the choicest and most desirable goods in the market. In crockery ware he has made a specialty for years of keeping the finest of both imported and domestic wares. Mr. Stewart has evinced business capacity of a high order, while his excellent goods and established trade are characteristics as creditable as they are indicative of further enlargement and increased prosperity in the future.

Charles A. Stewart is a republican in politics, and has been serving for some time as a village trustee and as the president of the school board. In the financial affairs of his village Mr. Stewart has always taken an active interest. He served as director of the Saratoga County bank during the latter years of its existence. He is a member and trustee of Waterford Presbyterian church. Mr. Stewart is a man of good judgment, clear perception and determined action, and has honorably earned the competency which he has acquired.

JOHN CLUTE, who resides near the village of Waterford, in this county, is one of the original partners in the firm of Campbell & Clute, which for thirty years has conducted a successful business in the manufacture of knitting machines at Cohoes, Albany county. He is a son of Andrew and Maria (Hemstreete) Clute, and was born in Montgomery county, New York, August 10, 1830. The family is of Holland descent, the paternal grandfather of John Clute having been born and reared in that country, which he left while yet a boy to settle in the United States. He was accompanied to this country by his two brothers, and was a farmer by occupation. After coming to America he located in Albany county, this State, and resided there until his

death, at an advanced age. One of his sons was Andrew Clute (father), who was born in the county of Albany in 1799, and about 1820 removed to Montgomery county, where he resided until 1842, and then, returning to his native county, spent the remainder of his life there, dying in 1849, aged about fifty years. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming, and spent his life in agricultural pursuits. Politically he was a whig, and in religion a firm adherent to the old Dutch church. He married Maria Hemstreete, a native of Albany county, this State, by whom he had a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. She was a devoted member of the same church as her husband, and passed from earth in 1864, in the seventieth year of her age.

The maternal grandfather of John Clute, Charles Hemstreete, was also of Dutch descent, and a native of Albany county, where he owned the farm on which the greater part of the village of Cohoes was afterward built. Having disposed of that property, he removed to Saratoga county and purchased a farm near Mechanicville, where he resided for a number of years. He died in 1847, at the residence of his son, Philip Hemstreete, in Waterford, this county, lacking only eight years of being a centenarian. He was a very active man up to the time of his death, and had accumulated considerable property. He married, and one of his daughters was the mother of the subject of this sketch.

John Clute was reared principally in Montgomery county, where he received a good practical education in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen came to Waterford, this county, and in 1847 he started in to learn the trade of machinist with George Gage. He remained until 1852 at Waterford, and then removed to Cohoes, Albany county, where he began working at his trade as a journeyman in the machine shop of the Cohoes Company. He continued to work for wages until January 1, 1863, when he formed a partnership with George Campbell, under the name of Camp-

bell & Clute, and embarked in business on his own account. They opened a machine shop at Cohoes, and engaged in the manufacture of knitting machines, finding a ready sale for their superior product in the numerous knitting mills of that and near by villages. This firm has continued to do business from the date of its establishment to the present time, a period of more than thirty years, and their present works stand on the same ground occupied by their first small shop. At first their business was not large, but both the proprietors were earnest workers and liberally endowed with health, strength and indomitable pluck. They literally rolled up their sleeves and began their business career with the determination to succeed in defiance of all obstacles. They worked steadily in the shop, and when occasion demanded traveled on the road to introduce the machines and push the sale of their wares. By degrees the business increased and their machines became popular, and for many years they have enjoyed a large and lucrative patronage, receiving and filling orders from nearly every State in the Union and from many foreign countries. They manufacture all kinds of knitting machinery, and their machines are now in use in all parts of the world, and stand deservedly high on account of the superiority of the workmanship and material used in their construction. This business, which has been built up from a small beginning, now employs about fifty skilled workmen the year round, and is among the most important industries at Cohoes.

In 1852 Mr. Clute was married to Adaline Winne, a daughter of Robert Winne, of the town of Waterford, this county. She died in 1865, leaving two daughters, the eldest of whom, Elizabeth, is now the wife of George H. McDowell, senior member of the firm of George H. McDowell & Co., proprietors of the Cascade knitting mills at Cohoes. The youngest daughter, Adeline M., married H. S. Green, also a member of the firm of George H. McDowell & Co. In 1868 Mr. Clute was

again married, wedding Cornelia Brewster, daughter of David Brewster, of Waterford. She passed away in 1870.

In political faith Mr. Clute is a staunch republican, and served as water commissioner for fourteen years at Cohoes, being chairman of the reservoir committee, and one of the fire commissioners of that village for two years. He was one of the organizers and is now president of the Mechanics' Savings bank of Cohoes, and also is a director of the Manufacturers' bank of that place. In addition to his interests in these institutions and his knitting machine works he also owns considerable other property at Cohoes. In 1887 he purchased the fine farm of one hundred acres on which he now resides, situated on the river road, one mile and a half from the village of Waterford, and has greatly improved it since taking charge. In personal appearance Mr. Clute is large, and is pleasant and affable in his intercourse with others. He is a great admirer of fine horses, and owns some excellent specimens himself. Beginning as a poor boy, he has steadily fought his way upward until he now ranks with the most prosperous business men of northern New York. But he does not forget the early days of his long and active business life, and frequently indulges in reminiscences of the times when he and his partner were engaged in laying the foundations of their present successful business.

JESSE S. MOTT, the well known civil engineer, and member of the engineering firm of J. S. Mott & Son, of Saratoga Springs, is a son of Hon. Samuel J. and Amelia (Wright) Mott, and a native of the town of Saratoga, this county, where he was born October 6, 1839. The family is descended from French Huguenot stock, and was planted on Long Island at an early day, by emigrants who left their native land to escape religious persecution. James Mott, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born on Long

Island in 1709, was a Quaker in religion, and after attaining manhood settled in Dutchess county, this State, where his son, Jesse Mott (grandfather), was born in 1761. The latter was reared and educated in his native county, but soon after reaching his majority, in 1782, he came to Saratoga county, where he passed the remainder of his long and useful life, dying here in 1847 at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He was a farmer by vocation, owning a fine farm in the town of Saratoga, and became very successful and prosperous. Politically he was a whig, and being a man of fine natural ability and great public spirit, he was elected to the State legislature, and acceptably represented Saratoga county in the assembly for several terms. He also occupied the position of supervisor of his town, and filled a number of other minor offices. Although reared in the Quaker faith, he became a member of the Reformed church, and was a man of the strictest integrity in every relation of life. He married Amy West, and was the father of a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, all now deceased. One of these sons, Samuel J. Mott (father), was born on the old homestead in the town of Saratoga, in 1802, and grew to manhood on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools of that day. Inheriting a love for agricultural pursuits, he became a farmer and carried on his operations on an extensive scale. He also took a prominent part in public affairs, and in the fall of 1856, at the close of the Fremont campaign, was elected on the republican ticket to a seat in the State assembly. He served in that body with distinction, was supervisor for several terms of the town of Saratoga, and occupied the position of justice of the peace for a number of years previous to his death, which occurred in 1864, when he was well advanced in his sixty-second year. He was a prominent member of the Reformed church of Schuylerville, and in 1820 married Amelia Wright, a native of this county, and a daughter of Reuben Wright, who was

of English extraction, and who was born in Massachusetts, but came to Saratoga county when a young man. By this union Samuel J. Mott had a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Anna, wife of M. F. Dunmy, of Moreau; William H., Sarah and Amelia, the last three being deceased; and Jesse S. Mrs. Amelia Mott was a member of the Reformed church, and died in 1845, at the age of forty-two years.

Jesse S. Mott was reared principally on the old homestead in the town of Saratoga, and received his education at private schools in Washington county and at the Albany academy. After leaving school, where he had studied surveying and higher mathematics, he learned civil engineering with P. H. Green and others, of Saratoga Springs. About this time his father died, and he purchased the old homestead and engaged in farming for several years. In 1871 he removed to the village of Saratoga Springs, and began reading law with Charles M. Davison. He passed the usual examination and was duly admitted to the bar of Saratoga county in May, 1881. But the business of civil engineer seemed to possess greater attractions for Mr. Mott than did the intricate science of Blackstone, and for the last seven years he has devoted his attention mainly to civil engineering. In 1887 he formed a partnership with L. H. Cramer, village engineer of Saratoga Springs, under the firm name of Cramer & Mott, which firm was dissolved February 1, 1893, and Mr. Mott formed a partnership with his son, under the firm name of J. S. Mott & Son. Mr. Mott is at present chief engineer of the Saranac & Lake Placid railroad and the Union Electric railway of Saratoga, beside doing a large business in their line in all sections of eastern New York.

On January 27, 1859, Mr. Mott was married to Jane Lasher, a daughter of Jonas Lasher, of the town of Saratoga, and to their union has been born three children, of whom two are living: Samuel J. and Cora; Sarah J., the first, having died February 18, 1881.

Mr. Mott is a staunch republican in politics, though taking no very prominent part in political campaigns, and in religion is a strict member of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as deacon for a number of years. He is also a member of Hathorn Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Saratoga Springs, and takes rank with the best and most popular citizens of Saratoga county.

THOMAS O'CONNOR, a young and rising lawyer of Saratoga county, is one whose success in his profession is due to his own ability and efforts, and is not the result of accident or favoring circumstances. He is one of the seven surviving children of Michael and Johanna (Barry) O'Connor, and was born at Waterford, in the town of Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, October 6, 1865. Michael O'Connor was born March 15, 1830, at Clonmell, in County Tipperary, province of Munster, Ireland, and came in 1844 to Waterford, where one of his paternal uncles lived at that time. Here he resided until his death, which occurred May 26, 1891, when he was in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a contractor and builder by occupation, a democrat in politics, and a Catholic in religious faith and church membership. He married Ellen Dunn, August 31, 1850, but she died December 16, 1861, and on December 25, 1864, he married Johanna Barry, who was a native of Knocklong, County Limerick, Ireland, who came in 1858 to Waterford, where she passed away on June 22, 1892, at fifty-five years of age.

Thomas O'Connor took advantage of the opportunities offered him to obtain an education, and by working before and after school as a carpenter, was enabled to secure a good education in the public schools of Waterford. From the time he entered school he at once advanced to the head of his class. He maintained that position until he completed his studies, in 1882, and it is safe to say that no

student ever left the Waterford school more respected by his teachers and associates than Thomas O'Connor. When he left school, the principal, Professor E. E. Ashley, said that it gave him pleasure to bear testimony to the uniform uprightness of Mr. O'Connor's conduct, both in and out of school, and that he knew him to be worthy of all confidence. After leaving school he worked for his father. He did not sit down and wait for something to turn up in his favor. He knew very well that success for him in life required hard work and plenty of it. An opportunity was soon offered him to study law, and he entered the office of Hon. Isaac C. Ormsby, with whom he read for four years. In November, 1886, he was admitted to the bar of Saratoga county, as an attorney and counsellor at law, and soon afterward opened his present law office in the town hall building. Although young in years Mr. O'Connor has secured a fine practice. In May, 1887, he was unanimously elected as village attorney of Waterford, and served so satisfactorily that he was chosen for a second and a third term. During this time many very important causes were successfully defended by him. The Hon. N. C. Moak, of Albany, said of Mr. O'Connor, in the case of Keane against Waterford: "The statement of facts has been prepared by my associate. It embraces as brief, clear, pointed and accurate a statement as has ever fallen under my observation, and evinces talents which show he is destined to achieve a high place in the profession."

On November 17, 1890, Mr. O'Connor was united in marriage with Margaret Fitzsimmons, daughter of George Fitzsimmons, of Warrensburg, Warren county, this State, and their union has been blessed with one child, a son, Thomas, jr., but he died February 19, 1893.

In politics Mr. O'Connor is a democrat, and although no politician, yet in 1890 he accepted the nomination for member of assembly for the first assembly district of Saratoga county,

and at the ensuing election was defeated by a very small majority, though the district was heavily republican.

He is a member of the New York State Firemen's association, and has served on the committees on law and legislation. Because of his conspicuous ability and habits of industry, Mr. O'Connor has won the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen, and they have always been ready to honor him. He is the president of the Knickerbocker Steamer Company, has served for six consecutive terms as clerk and treasurer of the board of education, and holds many other important trusts for the people of his native town. He is trusted because he is trustworthy, admired because of his ability, and universally respected because he has achieved success through his own efforts. He is able, honest, hard-working and conscientious, and his future career promises to be one of honor and achievement.

ABEL PUTNAM, jr., a third cousin of the celebrated Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, and the proprietor of the world renowned Royal spring of Saratoga, is a man of great inventive ability, and has been prominently identified with the material interests of Saratoga Springs by over a quarter of a century's residence and active business life within its village limits. He is a son of Capt. Abel and Lydia (Gould) Putnam, and was born in the town of Windham, in Windham county, Vermont, March 16, 1819. He was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools and Chester academy, in his native State, and at twenty-one years of age engaged in the general mercantile business at a village in the town of Windham. Six years later he went to Londonderry, Vermont, where he was engaged in the milling business for six years. At the end of that time, in 1852, he disposed of his mill property, and went to Chester, in his native State, where he turned his attention to inventions and the



A. Putnam, Jr

handling of patented articles. From a boy he had been noted for inventive ability, and his first successful invention was made when living in Vermont, and was a practical clothes-pin, made by Newton & Thompson, of Brandon, Vermont. He made his headquarters at the Weston hotel, New York city, and for ten years did a large and successful business in the manufacture and sale of patented goods. While he was thus successfully engaged the late war commenced, and he was appointed as a recruiting officer for the town of Chester, whose full quota of soldiers he raised. The press of his business and the labor and cares connected with his recruiting office affected his health, and in 1864, by advice of his physician, he came to Saratoga Springs for rest and to try the virtues of its medical springs. The result more than justified his expectations, and being restored to health, he was so favorably impressed with the village that he gave up his idea of returning to his native town. He purchased a residence on Van Dam street, where he has resided ever since. In 1866 he purchased an interest in the Star spring, of which he was general manager for several years. In 1873 he disposed of his interest in that spring, in order to give more of his time to the management and supervision of sixty-five hundred acres of prairie land, which he had entered in 1856, with soldiers' land warrants, at Decorah, Winneshiek county, Iowa. In a short time he had sold over five thousand acres of that land, and then engaged largely in dealing in patents and in real estate, which combined business he has followed ever since. In 1878 he purchased St. Nicholas hall, which, in 1882, he remodeled and changed into the fine opera house now known as Putnam Music Hall. He also owns the handsome Putnam brick business block on Broadway street, and the Royal spring, which he drilled in 1886.

On the 10th of October, 1843, Mr. Putnam married Hannah P. Harris, who was a daughter of Judge William Harris, of Windham,

Vermont, and who died July 29, 1888, leaving five children: Abel A., now one of the largest wholesale boot and shoe merchants of the city of Chicago; Lizzie H., wife of Hon. B. D. Stone, of Camden, New York; Mary U., who married Guy E. Pierson, of Saratoga Springs; Louisa C., and Loa L.

Abel Putnam, jr., is a straight republican in politics, and has been for many years a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons. In 1886 he conceived the idea that there was a good vein of water through his lot at the corner of Lake avenue and Henry street, and drilled for a spring. On September 25 of that year the drill, at five hundred and eighty feet, struck the vein of "Royal spring water" that has been flowing ever since at the rate of twelve hundred gallons daily. This celebrated water is not excelled either in alkaline elements or in natural gas by any other mineral water. It contains alumina, silica, traces of phosphate and borate of soda, sulphate of potassa, trace of fluoride of calcium, iodide and bromide of sodium, chlorides of sodium and potassium, and bicarbonates of lithia, soda, ammonia, magnesia, lime and iron. This water is intimately combined with free carbonic acid gas, has splendid medicinal properties, and has been used ever since its discovery as a table water in many of the States and territories of the Union.

As an inventor Mr. Putnam ranks high, and out of thirteen applications that he has made for patents on his inventions he has received twelve. He is the inventor of the "Putnam Soapstone Heat Retainer." It is one of the best and most saving of heat devices of the age. This heater takes the place of a stove, costs nothing for fuel, and can be used over either coal or wood stoves to heat upper or adjoining rooms. "Mr. Putnam is a hale and hearty old gentleman, with a pleasant, genial disposition. His conversation is at all times mirth-provoking, with an undercurrent of dry humor. He is blessed with good health and

unimpaired mental faculties, thus enabling him to transact all of his business at his office, where he spends several hours daily." Soon after the war he invented what is known as the army blanket hook, and sold one-half interest to the Monitor Company for twenty-two thousand dollars, and realized in all about thirty thousand dollars from this one little patent. The Putnam family is of English lineage, and was founded in New England by three brothers, John, Nathaniel and Thomas Putnam, who came in 1634 from Buckinghamshire, England, and settled at Danvers, Essex county, Massachusetts. From one of these brothers was descended Captain Daniel Putnam, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Capt. Daniel Putnam was a cousin of the distinguished Gen. Israel Putnam, under whom he fought during the Revolutionary war. Captain Putnam was a farmer, and in 1812 removed to Windham, Vermont, where he died at fifty-five years of age. Of his twelve children, one was Capt. Abel Putnam (father), who was born in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, January 8, 1794, and died in Chester, Vermont, July 2, 1878, at eighty-four years of age. He was an extensive farmer, a strong and active whig and republican in politics, and from early life had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, although he attended a Congregational church for many years, on account of his own denomination at Windham being too weak in number to organize either a class or a church. He was a justice of the peace, had served as a captain in the war of 1812, and married Lydia Gould, who died July 22, 1868, at seventy-two years of age. Mrs. Putnam was a daughter of Capt. John Gould, who served as an aide on General Washington's staff during the Revolutionary war. Captain Gould was of English descent, and removed from his native State of Massachusetts to West Minster, Vermont, where he established the first newspaper that was ever published in the "Green Mountain State." A lot of his type and a type-board

which he used is now in the possession of his grandson, Abel Putnam, jr., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

CHARLES F. SEE, a man of business ability and experience, and the chief engineer of the Saratoga Springs fire department, is a son of George W. and Margaret Caroline (Jones) See, and was born in the town of Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, June 19, 1852. The Sees are of German descent, and Martin See, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Dutchess county, New York, but resided for many years in the town of Wilton before his death, which occurred November 23, 1876, at eighty years of age. His son, George W. See, was born November 28, 1825, and died February 28, 1874, at forty-eight years of age. He was a democrat in politics, and served for several years as a stationary engineer. Mr. See wedded Margaret Caroline Jones, who was a daughter of Isaac Jones, and passed away August 27, 1873, at forty-seven years of age. To their union were born two children, both sons.

Charles F. See was reared on the farm, received his education in the public schools, and then was engaged in farming until he was twenty-four years of age. He then went to Greenwich, in Washington county, where he spent two years in working at the wagon-making business. From Greenwich he came to Saratoga Springs and accepted a position with D. Lohnas, in the grain, feed and dressed beef business. Ten years later, in May, 1889, he became a permanent employee of the Saratoga fire department, and on April 1, 1892, was appointed chief engineer, which position he has held ever since.

On August 27, 1871, Mr. See was united in marriage with Annie E. Wilcox, daughter of Cyrenus Wilcox, of the town of Wilton.

Charles F. See is a member of Saratoga

Lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Home Lodge, No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons; and Rising Sun Chapter, No. 131, Royal Arch Masons, of Saratoga Springs. He is also a member of Cryptic Council, No. 31, of Saratoga Springs, New York. He is a republican in politics, but does not take any decided part in political affairs, although he is ever active in the true interests of his party. Mr. See is a descendant of a revolutionary soldier, his paternal great-great-grandfather having been an American soldier who fell in battle during the movements against St. Ledger in the Mohawk valley in 1777.

LADY HARRIET ACLAND, whose name as written in English biographical works, was Lady Christiana Henrietta Fox Acland, was a daughter of Stephen, first earl of Ilchester, England, and was born January 3, 1750. In 1770 she married Major John Dyke Acland, who was a brave but rash man. When her husband came with Burgoyne, she accompanied him and nursed him while sick and afterward when wounded and a captive in the American camp. Her devotion to her husband and the privations of war which she endured, as well as the dangers of the battle of Saratoga that she passed through, have preserved her name in history as a noble and brave woman.

Major and Lady Acland returned in 1778 to England, where he died the same year. They had two children: Sir John and Elizabeth Kitty, wife of the earl of Carnarvon. Lady Acland died of cancer on July 21, 1815. Her portrait, painted by Reynolds, shows her face to be one of great determination of character. In person she was highly graceful and delicate, and her manners were elegantly feminine. "The narrative of her sufferings during the Burgoyne campaign forms one of the brightest episodes in the history of the Revolutionary war."

WILLIAM S. WATERBURY, of Ballston Spa, an active and intelligent citizen of the county, and chief clerk in the office of the secretary of State, is a son of Rev. William E. and Mary (Fay) Waterbury, and was born in East Greenbush, Rensselaer county, New York, May 1, 1848. He comes of staunch old English stock, and his English ancestors came to the United States in the latter part of 1600, and located at Stamford, Connecticut, where his great-grandfather, David Waterbury, was born. Early in life David Waterbury removed to Rensselaer county, where he became one of the earliest settlers. Ezra Waterbury (grandfather) was but an infant when David, his father, settled in Rensselaer county. He was a farmer during his entire life, and had been a member of the Baptist church for many years before his death. Rev. William E. Waterbury (father) was born in Rensselaer county, New York, but in 1820 removed to Galway, in Saratoga county, where he lived until 1829, when he located in Ballston Spa, and there he remained until his death, which occurred in 1885, at ninety-two years of age. He was a Baptist minister, the second pastor of that church in Ballston. He was quiet and unassuming in his manner, greatly devoted to his profession, and lived only to do good to others. He was one of thirteen children born to Ezra Waterbury. In politics he was a strong democrat. His wife, Mary (Fay) Waterbury, was a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and of English and Welsh descent. She died in 1883, at the age of eighty years. Her grandfather, Rev. Joseph Cornell, was one of the first Baptist ministers of Providence, Rhode Island. He afterward accepted a charge in Galway. Cyrus Fay, father of Mrs. Waterbury, was a native of Galway. He was a tanner, and lived during the greater part of his life in the town of Northampton, Fulton county, New York.

William S. Waterbury was reared principally in the village of Ballston Spa, received

his education at home and learned the printer's trade in that place. At the age of eighteen he bought the office of the Ballston Spa *Democrat*, a weekly newspaper, which he edited and conducted for twenty years. In January, 1886, he was appointed chief clerk to the secretary of the State, which position he still holds.

The well-preserved, large frame house in which Mr. Waterbury resides was built for hotel purposes in 1797, and is interesting, aside from its age, having been the temporary stopping place of Washington Irving in 1802, on which occasion he scratched his name on one of its windows. The pane containing the precious relic is carefully preserved by Mr. Waterbury.

William S. Waterbury is a democrat, and as an editor did much in the interests of his party in his county.

HORACE J. MEDBERY, who has been prominently identified for the last decade with the material interests of Mechanicville, is one of the progressive and representative business men of the county. He is a son of Stephen B. and Sarah M. (Clark) Medbery, and was born in the city of Schenectady, Schenectady county, New York, August 10, 1845. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Medbery, was of Scotch and English descent. He was born and reared near Providence, Rhode Island, the early home of the Medbery family, and after attaining his majority, he removed to Greenfield, this county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1844. He was a farmer by occupation, and a Jacksonian democrat in politics, well earning and worthily sustaining the name of the democratic school with which he was affiliated. He married Lydia Martin, of English Pilgrim ancestry, who died in 1886, aged ninety-nine years and nine months, and to them were born thirteen children: Allen, William, Julianne Alcott, Sylvanie VanVranker, Nathan, Ste-

phen B., Amasa, Daniel, Pamela, Lydia, Lucinda, Rhoda, Lovinia, and Stephen B. Medbery (father), the third son, was born August 4, 1815, at Greenfield. He received a good education, and after some time spent as a clerk in a bank in Schenectady, this State, he removed in 1846 to Ballston Spa, where he was in the hotel business for several years. He still resides there. He is a republican and an Episcopalian, and has been twice married. For his first wife he married Sarah Clark, who was a daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Bissel) Clark, and who died in 1872, at fifty-two years of age. By this marriage Mr. Medbery had six children: Horace J., Stephen C., Abba Verbeck, Sarah, now dead; Minnie, wife of Dr. F. J. Sherman, and George, now dead.

Horace J. Medbery received his education in the public schools and Professor Babcock's institute, of Ballston Spa, and then became an assistant in the county clerk's office, which he left in February, 1864, to enlist in Co. D, 192d New York infantry. He participated in numerous skirmishes, and served in one campaign in the Shenandoah valley against Mosby, acted for some time as private secretary to Gen. Stephen Thomas, and was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Albany, this State, September, 1865. Returning from the Union army, he was engaged for four years in the wholesale notion business in New York city, and then became a member of the paper and paper collar manufacturing firm of Medbery & Mann, of Ballston Spa, which continued in existence until 1876, when Mr. Medbery removed to Newburg, this State. He there became a member of the firm of James A. Townsend & Co., that was engaged in the manufacture of writing papers, for two years. At the end of that time, in 1879, he came to Mechanicville, where he rented the Howland paper mill, which he ran until 1881, when he organized the Hudson River Water Power and Paper Company and erected a dam eight hundred feet long across the Hudson

river and one of the largest chemical fibre and paper mills in the United States. In nine months this dam and mill was erected, and in its construction three and a half millions of brick were used, while the mason work was estimated at thirty-three thousand yards of stone in the dam alone, being the largest amount of masonry ever finished on a single piece of work in that length of time in America. For four years he acted as secretary and general manager of the company, and in 1892 embarked in his present prosperous and rapidly increasing fibre business. The business is now conducted by the Fiberite Company, in which Mr. Medbery is president and retains a controlling interest. They make a specialty of fibre pipes for interior conduits for wiring buildings for electricity, etc. This cheap but durable pipe is made of wood fibre, and was patented by Mr. Medbery, who is the inventor of it. He has also invented and patented an improved fibre pail, for the manufacture of which he will soon erect works that when completed, will furnish regular employment for over one hundred and fifty hands. His inventions are not confined to replacing wood with paper, but in the electrical field he has experimented with good success, inventing an insulator to be used on electric street railway overhead line work. He is also the inventor of a substitute for hard rubber and celluloid, which is stronger and much cheaper, and very largely in use. He has done much for the progress and prosperity of his village, and is a man of activity, energy and determination.

On February 21, 1868, Mr. Medbery married Alicia Montrose, daughter of Nathaniel and Ann (Smith) Montrose, of Ballston Spa, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Medbery have four children: R. Montrose, Aileen, H. Stuart and H. Malcom.

Horace J. Medbery is a stanch republican in politics, but has never been an aspirant for office. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons, and McKittrick Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Few men have more rapidly won their way from comparative obscurity to honorable position and commanding influence in their home section than Horace J. Medbery, whose remarkable success is due to his own efforts.

ROBERT S. ATWELL, a highly respected citizen of Schuylerville, and a substantial business man and prominent Mason of Saratoga county, is a son of Rev. Paul P. and Nancy (Nichols) Atwell, and was born at Milton, Saratoga county, New York, January 23, 1831. His paternal grandfather, John Atwell, was a son of the immigrant ancestor of the Atwell family, who came from Scotland to New Hampshire. John Atwell was a farmer by occupation, and married and reared a family of eight children: Rev. John, Dr. William, Bertha Cochran, Rebecca, Rev. Samuel, Chase, Stebbins, and Rev. Paul P. The youngest son, Rev. Paul P. (father), was born at Groton, New Hampshire, March 28, 1801, and died at Schuylerville, June 13, 1873, aged seventy-two years, two months and fifteen days. He read medicine and was graduated from Castleton Medical college, of Vermont, in the class of 1827. After graduation he practiced at Amsterdam, New York, and at Milton, in this county, for some time; then conceived it to be his duty to preach the gospel, and while continuing still to practice he took a theological course. He was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1843, in the city of Troy, and for thirty-three years held charges and did efficient pastoral work, in several instances having a circuit whose extent required six weeks of daily service to reach all of its appointments. Efficient as a minister, and successful as a physician, he lived a life of usefulness. He was a whig and republican in politics, served as postmaster for several years of Rexford's Flats, and was a school inspector for some time at Schuylerville. Reverend Atwell was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 22, Free

and Accepted Masons, and St. John's Chapter, No. 113, Royal Arch Masons. He wedded Nancy Nichols, a daughter of Caleb and Abigail Nichols, and who died on February 14, 1882, at seventy-five years of age. To Rev. and Mrs. Atwell were born ten children, five sons and five daughters: Lucy A. Seeley, Richard N., Julia R. Kitridge, Charles H., Robert S., Mary J. Stephens, John E., Elizabeth A., deceased, Fannie N. Hulbert, and George O.

Robert S. Atwell was reared in his native county, and received his education at Castleton, Vermont. He entered Castleton Medical college, but ill health prevented him from complying with certain technicalities in passing through the final examinations, and on that account the faculty refused to allow him the degree of M. D., although certifying to his proficiency in his course and his ability to successfully practice medicine. Leaving Castleton he returned to Schuylerville and formed a partnership with his brother, under the firm name of R. N. & R. S. Atwell. They conducted a book and stationery store for some time, and then removed to Victory Mills, where he and C. H. Atwell were engaged in the general mercantile business until 1890, when Mr. Atwell retired from active life. He has since 1882 been resident of Schuylerville, where he has a pleasant and comfortable home.

On February 14, 1855, Mr Atwell married Phebe A. McCready, daughter of Gamaliel and Nancy (Marshall) McCready. Mr. and Mrs. Atwell have an adopted daughter, Katie A.

Robert S. Atwell is a liberal democrat in politics, and served for thirty-two years as postmaster of Victory Mills. He was appointed by President Buchanan in 1858, served under democratic and republican administrations alike until 1890, when he resigned, and there are undoubtedly but few men in the United States that have served longer as a postmaster than Mr. Atwell. He and his

brother, R. N. Atwell, published the *Battle Ground Herald* from 1853 to 1857, and while it was under Mr. Atwell's editorial charge it ranked as one of the liveliest and newsiest papers of the county. Mr. Atwell is one of the substantial men of the county. He owns two good farms in the town of Saratoga, besides a large tract of farming land in Minnesota, and considerable valuable property at Schuylerville. He is a member of the Reformed church, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him. He is a charter member and a present officer of Schuylerville Lodge, No. 676, Free and Accepted Masons, and Home Chapter, No. 176, Royal Arch Masons, and has represented his lodge in the State Grand Lodge, and his Chapter in the State Grand Chapter.

MAJ. GEN. PHILIP SCHUYLER, soldier, patriot and statesman, was born at Albany, New York, November 22, 1733, and his ancestry will be found in the history of the Schuyler family, which is given elsewhere in this volume. By the law of primogeniture he inherited his father's estate, but generously divided it with his brothers and sisters. In the French and Indian war he commanded a company under Johnson and a regiment under Lord Howe, and after peace was a member of the assembly, in which he advocated the cause of the colonies. He was a member of the Continental Congress of 1775, was appointed a major-general, and the same year invaded Canada, but, becoming sick, turned the command over to General Montgomery. Recovering, he organized the department of the north, and in March, 1775, was superseded without cause by Gates. He was reinstated in May, and in the summer when he was ready to strike a decisive blow against Burgoyne, he was again superseded by Gates, who received the laurels of victory that shou'd have been General Schuyler's. He demanded a court of inquiry, which gave

him a highly flattering verdict, and then retired from military life, although offered an important command by Washington. He afterward resided in Saratoga county, where he died. He was a member of Congress, served in the State senate, and was twice elected to the United States senate. Lossing says of him: "In 1803 his wife, the companion of all his joys and sorrows, died; and in July, 1804, his spirit was terribly smitten by the murder of his son-in-law, Alexander Hamilton, by the duellist's hand. Pure patriotism, unselfish benevolence, unflinching integrity, unwavering public and private virtue, were the marked characteristics of Philip Schuyler."

JOHN T. RICE, a pleasant and popular business man of wide acquaintance, a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and the efficient supervisor of the town of Corinth, is a son of Lieut. Philip and Martha (Stead) Rice, and was born at Port Henry, in the town of Moriah, Essex county, New York, February 9, 1849. He was reared principally at the town of Corinth, received his education in the common schools and Palmer Falls institute, and became a clerk in a Philadelphia grocery house, where he remained for a few years. He then returned to Corinth, where he taught school and was variously employed until January, 1871, when he became traveling salesman for the dry goods house of T. J. Roberts & Co., New York city. He now represents the well known house of J. C. Hieber & Co., Utica, New York. As a commercial traveler he has been successful, and during his twenty years of active work he has gained an extensive knowledge of business, and made the acquaintance of a large number of the best business men of every town in this and many other counties of the great Empire State. He is a public-spirited citizen, and was one of the first men to suggest and work for the present splendid Union free school of Corinth. He also early advocated a system of water works, and

is now a director of the Dunn Water Supply Company, and in many other ways has been active for the prosperity and growth of his village. Mr. Rice is a staunch republican, whose zeal in behalf of his party never flags in the hour of adversity. He has served two terms each as collector and inspector of elections, and one term as village trustee, and in 1870 was United States census enumerator for the towns of Corinth, Wilton and Moreau. In February of the present year (1893) he was unanimously nominated by the republicans of his town for supervisor, and at the ensuing election was chosen for the place by a handsome majority.

On October 1, 1873, Mr. Rice married Agnes Downie, of Schaghticoke, New York, and their union has been blessed with one child, a son named Philip E., who was born December 24, 1878.

John T. Rice is an active and capable business man, thoroughly qualified to hold his present office or any other office in his town or county with which the financial interests of his fellow-citizens are directly connected. He is a member of Corinth Lodge, No. 174, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Camp Alexander Walker, No. 228, Sons of Veterans; and the First Presbyterian church, of which he has been an elder for several years. Mr. Rice is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons; St. John's Chapter, No. 103, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar; and Oriental Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

The Rice family is of Welsh-Irish descent, and was founded in New York about the commencement of the present century by Thomas Rice (grandfather). He was a shoe dealer of the city of Albany, where he died in 1847, at forty years of age. His son, Philip Rice (father), was born in 1822, and came, in 1834, to Albany, which he left in 1846 to settle in Essex county. He left there in 1852, and

came to this county, where two years later he purchased the Weston tannery at Corinth. He was a tanner and currier by trade, and operated the tannery until 1861, when he was the first man from the town of Corinth to enlist in Co. G of the 30th New York infantry. He was elected second lieutenant, and on August 29, 1862, was killed at the battle of Groveton, while in command of his company. His memory is perpetuated and honored by naming the Grand Army post after him—Post Philip Rice, No. 290. He was an anti-slavery republican, and is known as an honest and upright man, who sealed his patriotism with his life. He married Martha Stead, who was an Episcopalian, and passed away September 19, 1889, when in the sixty-fifth year of her age. She was a daughter of John Stead (maternal grandfather), who came, in 1830, from Leeds, England, to Rensselaerville, this State, and twenty years later settled at Altamont, New York, where he died in 1874 at eighty-four years of age. John Stead was a veterinary surgeon, but followed farming after coming to this country. He had three sons, Joshua, Elias and John, who fell during the late civil war in defense of the Union and the preservation of its blood-bought liberties.

WILLIAM LATHAM DENISON, a live and energetic business man, and a member of the knit goods manufacturing firm of Newland, Denison & Co., of Stillwater, is a son of William and Eunice (Gallup) Denison, and was born at Bern, Albany county, New York, April 11, 1824. The Denison family is of English descent, and its immigrant ancestor came over in the Mayflower. Some years later several of his descendants went to Connecticut, where one of them settled at New London and reared a family. One member of this family was Daniel Denison, who reared twelve sons and daughters. His son, Daniel Denison, was the father of Ebenezer Denison, the grandfather of the subject of

this sketch. Ebenezer Denison married Elizabeth Spencer, and came to Albany county, this State, where he lived until 1843, then moved to Stillwater, where he died in 1843, at eighty-three years of age. He left seven children: Catharine Allen, Ebenezer, Hannah Allen, Polly Holmes, William, Alma Strevel, and Orpha Wood. William Denison was born and reared in Albany county. He died in Stillwater, January 16, 1873, aged seventy-four years. He was a farmer and surveyor, and a democrat in politics. He married Eunice Gallup, who was a daughter of Nathaniel and Lucy (Latham) Gallup, and who passed away June 3, 1878, when in the seventy-eighth year of her age. To Mr. and Mrs. Denison were born seven children: William Latham, Sabina Holmes, Lucy Hart, Albert, Elizabeth Hewett, Caroline Spencer, and Emily Morey.

William L. Denison received a good common school education, and then learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed in connection with farming at Bemus Heights, for some time. In 1873 he disposed of his farming interests to become a member of the firm of Newland & Denison. They were engaged in the manufacture of knit goods at Stillwater until 1879, when Mr. Denison withdrew from the firm to organize the firm of Denison & Co., which continued in the manufacture of knit goods up to 1889, when this firm changed its name to that of the present title of Newland, Denison & Co. The present firm utilizes all of its energies and facilities to the manufacture of children's knit underwear. They have a first class and well equipped mill, employ over one hundred hands, and do an annual business of over one hundred thousand dollars. Their goods commend themselves and sell readily all over the country. Mr. Denison is a republican in politics, and has served two terms as supervisor of his town. He helped to organize the Stillwater & Mechanicville street railroad, of which he is now the president and general manager. He was largely instrumental in the erection of the

present Second Baptist church edifice, of which he is now trustee.

On December 22, 1847, Mr. Denison married Margaret E. Crary, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Wetsel) Crary, of Knox, Albany county. To Mr. and Mrs. Denison have been born six children: Ida, Frank, Lizzie, and Mary, who all died in childhood; Carolyn, wife of Edward Wetzels, a farmer of Rensselaer county, and William, now foreman of the seaming room in his father's mill.

GEORGE A. SWART, a prominent young attorney of Saratoga Springs, who is now serving his second term as police justice here, is a gentleman who traces his ancestry back in a direct line to one of the early kings of Holland. He is a son of George A. and Barbara (Clute) Swart, and was born April 4, 1862, at Glenville, Schenectady county, New York. He was reared principally on the farm until eighteen years old, in Saratoga county, his mother having died when he was a mere lad, and his education was obtained in the public schools here and from private tutors. After leaving school he entered the law office of Charles H. Tefft, jr., at Saratoga Springs, and began his preparation for the bar. Passing the usual examinations he was duly admitted to practice on January 30, 1885, and immediately opened a law office at Saratoga Springs, where he has since been continuously engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. In 1886 he formed a partnership with William H. McCall, of this village, under the firm name of McCall & Swart. They practiced together for one year, after which the law firm was dissolved, Mr. Swart retaining its business and offices. He built up an extensive and paying practice, and became widely known. Politically he is a democrat, and has served as secretary of the Democratic committee of Saratoga county for more than five years. In 1889 he was elected justice of the peace at Saratoga Springs, and is now

serving his second term as police justice of the village. He has always taken an active part in local politics, and stands high in the councils of his party. Mr. Swart is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the 22d separate company of National guards, and has served as a member of the board of directors and its secretary.

The Swarts are an old Holland family, though long resident in this country, and trace their ancestry back directly to one of the early kings of that country. During our revolutionary period this branch of the family was transplanted to America and settled in New York. Jacob N. Swart, paternal grandfather of George A. Swart, was born and reared in Schenectady county, this State, where he became a prosperous farmer, and later engaged in mercantile pursuits, which latter he followed for a number of years and accumulated considerable property. He married and reared a large family, one of whom was George A. Swart (father), who was also a native of Schenectady county, and after attaining manhood engaged in farming in that county. He operated on an extensive scale, became extremely well-to-do, and several years previous to his death he was obliged, on account of ill health, to retire from farming, and passed his declining years in quiet comfort, dying at his home in Saratoga Springs May 2, 1881, aged fifty-four years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a democrat in political faith, and during the civil war was engaged in purchasing horses for the government, to be used by the cavalry in the Federal army. He was an active, energetic man, an excellent judge of horses and other live stock, and to him belongs the honor of having imported the Blackhawk horse into this country. In 1852 he married Barbara Clute, a daughter of Jacob Clute, and to them was born a family consisting of three sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to reach maturity. Mrs. Swart was a native of Schenectady county, this State, a devoted member of the Methodist

Episcopal church, and died December 16, 1871, at the early age of thirty-four years. The Swart family is distinguished by all the sturdy virtues which have rendered their race conspicuous in the settlement and development of this country, and there is every reason to predict a successful and brilliant legal career for the steady, earnest, painstaking and determined young attorney whose name heads this sketch.

M. B. GRIPPEN, one of the active business men of Schuylerville, and a representative of several leading, popular and responsible insurance companies, is a son of L. A. and Olive (Carpenter) Grippen, and was born in the town of Wilton, Saratoga county, New York, September 26, 1836. He was reared in his native town and received his education in the common schools, Fort Edward institute, and a private school at Patterson, New Jersey. Leaving school, he taught school and assisted his father at farming until 1864, when he purchased a farm of one hundred and five acres in Waterford, which he tilled until 1869. In 1872 he came to Schuylerville and became a member of the general mercantile firm of Marshall & Grippen, which existed eighteen months. He then disposed of his interest in the store, and was variously engaged up to 1880, in which year he purchased the insurance office of L. B. Veale, of Schuylerville, and established his present prosperous fire, life and accident insurance business. His companies fully protect every property interest confided to them and afford perfect security to all their patrons, and Mr. Grippen, by his efficient and judicious efforts, has secured them a large share of the patronage and support of his section. Mr. Grippen is a republican in politics, has served his village as justice of the peace, and always gives his party a hearty support. He is a member and a steward of Schuylerville Methodist Episcopal church.

On December 23, 1858, Mr. Grippen married J. Frances Pitts, daughter of Socrates and Mercy (Morey) Pitts. Mr. and Mrs. Grippen have one child, Florence Estella, who is the wife of Allen F. Tefft, senior member of the mercantile firm of Tefft & Potter, of Schuylerville.

M. B. Grippen is of Scotch-English lineage on the paternal side. His grandfather, Esek Grippen, was a native of Connecticut, and settled in Saratoga county, where he was a farmer. He helped organize a company for the war of 1812, but it was never called into active service. He was a Methodist, and a whig and republican in politics. He married Silence Baker, by whom he had four children. The eldest son, L. A. Grippen (father), was born in 1802, at Lebanon, Columbia county, and at thirty-one years of age came to the town of Corinth, and a few years later to the town of Wilton, where he followed farming and his trade until his death, February 23, 1881, at seventy-nine years of age. He was a man of fair education, of good general information, and as a whig and Methodist was active and influential in political and religious affairs. He commanded the respect of all who knew him. He married Olive Carpenter, by whom he had four children: T. E., A. N., M. B., and B. B. Grippen. Mrs. Grippen, who died February, 1889, at eighty-four years of age, was a daughter of Nicholas Carpenter, a descendant of the Scotch-Irish Carpenter family of Rhode Island.

GEORGE R. P. SHACKELFORD, one of the prominent and successful young business men of Saratoga Springs, is a son of John W. and Elizabeth P. (Putnam) Shackelford, and was born at that village September 29, 1863. His father, the Rev. John W. Shackelford, is a native of North Carolina. He is an Episcopalian clergyman, having been rector of one of the principal churches of New York city for a period of twenty-seven years.

He has also held charges in Brooklyn, New York, and in Newark, New Jersey. He now makes his home at Saratoga Springs, and occasionally supplies the pulpits of absentee friends. He married Elizabeth Putnam, who died March 10, 1885, at the age of sixty years. Mr. Shackelford has cause for pride in his ancestors, being, on his maternal side, of the same family as Gen. Israel Putnam, the hero of revolutionary fame, whose daring exploits have been, for over a hundred years, the admiration of the American people. His maternal grandfather, Rockwell Putnam, was a native of Saratoga Springs, residing here most of his life. He died in 1869, after an active and fruitful life, at the ripe age of seventy-seven years. He was a member and vestryman of the Episcopal church of Saratoga Springs, of which he was one of the founders. He was a large real estate owner in the village, and once owned and conducted the Union Hall, a large hotel, which was afterward bought by the merchant prince, A. T. Stewart, and by him rebuilt and renamed the Grand Union hotel, and which is now one of the finest in this town of fine hotels. In politics Rockwell Putnam was a whig and a republican. He was one of the village's most substantial citizens, always taking an active interest in the welfare of the place. He was personally very popular. He was a son of Gideon Putnam, an account of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

George R. P. Shackelford grew to manhood at Saratoga Springs. In 1890 he engaged in the fire insurance business, and being very well liked, as well as a clever business man, he has succeeded in building up and excellent business. He owns a considerable amount of real estate here, including a fine farm, and looks personally after all of his business interests. In 1888 Mr. Shackelford built the large brick block known as the Shackelford building, on Broadway, in this village. He has also erected several other business houses.

In politics Mr. Shackelford is by convic-

tion a republican. He is a member and vestryman of Bethesda Episcopal church. He is unmarried, and though young in years, yet has met with such signal success as would warrant him a long and prosperous career.

EBENEZER HOLMES is a son of Seth and Lucy (Colton) Holmes, and was born in Windsor, Vermont, September 10, 1827. His father, Seth Holmes, was a native of Massachusetts, having been born near New Bedford, but when a child his parents removed to Woodstock, Vermont, and there he grew to manhood. After his marriage, and before the birth of his son, Ebenezer, he removed to Windsor, and there he resided for several years, when he returned to his old homestead in Woodstock, where he remained until a short time before his death, when he went to Saratoga to live. He was engaged in mechanical work with his son for some time. He died August 24, 1880, at the venerable age of eighty-three years. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church, a ship-carpenter by trade, and a republican in politics. His wife, Lucy Colton, was a native of Lebanon, New Hampshire, and died in her seventy-seventh year, May 12, 1873. Ebenezer Holmes (paternal grandfather), was born in New Bedford, but removed with his family to Woodstock, Vermont, where he resided until his death, when he had completed his three score and ten years. By occupation he was a farmer and owned and operated the first saw mill built at Woodstock. The Holmes' are of the same family as Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the gentle Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

Ebenezer Holmes grew up in Woodstock and received the principal part of his education in the public schools of that city, and at the age of twenty he went to Saratoga to serve an apprenticeship of three years to a cabinet-maker, having made this journey from Rutland to White Hall, New York, by stage coach. After having finished his trade Mr. Holmes

spent two years in Nashua, New Hampshire, in a piano factory, at the expiration of which time he returned to Saratoga and bought the business of his old preceptor, Joel Chapin, who was the first man to keep in stock ready-made coffins in the village of Saratoga. Mr. Holmes soon began the manufacture of furniture in connection with the undertaking business, which he successfully managed for twenty-five years. Owing to the rapid growth of the undertaking business he discontinued the manufacturing part of his business and devoted his entire attention to the other part of his trade, in which he has been eminently successful. In the last few years he has done considerable building in the village, having erected some very valuable houses.

On September 15, 1853, Mr. Holmes was married to E. Bellona, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail (Drake) Wescott, of this county. They have four children, one son, Charles Howard, and three daughters: Harriet L., Louisa W. and Frances B. The son, Charles H., is in partnership with his father; Louisa W. is the wife of W. R. Waterbury, who is a clothier of Saratoga; Frances B. is married to Robert M. Williams of New York city; and Harriet L. is at home.

Mr. Holmes attends the Second Presbyterian church and contributes to its support. In his party affiliations he is a republican, and has served one term on the board of education for the village of Saratoga.

HENRY H. BAKER, a member and the general manager of the Union Creamery association, of Mechanicville, is conspicuous for industry and success in every pursuit of life in which he engages. He is a son of Isaac B. and Dorcas (Humphrey) Baker, and was born July 13, 1833, in the town of Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York. His paternal grandfather, James Baker, was of English origin, and his American ancestors traced their line of descent back to Rhode

Island, where mention of the family is made at an early day in the history of that State. James Baker was a native of Long Island, and became a resident of Mechanicville, where he had amassed considerable wealth at the time of his death. He was a whig and afterward a democrat in politics, and for many years had been a useful member of the orthodox branch of the Society of Friends. He died July 26, 1840, aged seventy-five years. He was twice married. After the death of his first wife, who left one son, named Peter, Mr. Baker wedded Ruth Post, and by his second marriage reared a family of fifteen children, all sons: William, George, Joseph, Israel, Valentine, David S., Isaac B., Titus, James, Samuel, Ransom, John, Abel, Daniel, and Paris.

Isaac B. Baker (father), was born March 16, 1806, at Mechanicville, and received a good English education. He was one of the largest land-holders and best farmers of the town of Stillwater, in which he owned the homestead farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres and an adjoining farm of one hundred acres of good land. Besides farming he dealt in stock and did considerable speculating. He died May 13, 1883, at seventy-seven years of age. He was a democrat and a Friend, and wedded Dorcas Humphrey, who was a daughter of Henry and Mary (Carpenter) Humphrey. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker were born twelve children, six sons and six daughters: Warren, Smith, Henry H., Lewis, Parmelia Van Hynning, William, Martin V., Elmina, Caroline Cranard, Emma, and Anna, now dead.

Henry H. Baker was reared on the homestead farm, which is now owned by his son, John C., and that has been in the possession of the Baker family for over a hundred years. He received his education in the common schools of his native town, and after assisting his father on the farm for some time, he became a clerk in the hardware establishment of George Mulligan, of Mechanicville, which he left in a few months to engage in farming on his own

account. He cultivated his present farm of one hundred and seventy-three acres until 1881, excepting three years spent on the road as a traveling salesman, and then commenced attending the New York city market, where he did a large produce business for seven years. He then, in 1888, came to Mechanicville and organized the present Union Creamery association, of which he is a director and the general manager. Their creamery building is seventy-five by twenty-five feet in dimensions, and has a daily capacity of 1,500 pounds of butter. Their product, on account of its purity and superiority, is in demand wherever it has been placed in the market. Much of the splendid success of the association is due to the efforts of Mr. Baker, whose business ability and many years of agricultural experience preëminently qualify him for the position which he holds. Mr. Baker is a strong democrat in politics, and believes in a people's government run by a people's honest and economical representatives. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and takes a lively interest in everything calculated to promote the material prosperity of his village and the happiness of his fellow citizens.

On November 24, 1853, Mr. Baker was united in marriage with Sarah J. Holmes, daughter of John C. and Sarah B. (Holmes) Wilber, of Dutchess county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have three children: Ida J., wife of George Carlton, a farmer of the town of Stillwater; John C., who married Ella Wallace, and resides on the home farm; and Walter Bloom, who wedded Laura Earing, and is engaged in farming.

FRANK B. PECK, postmaster of Waterford, this county, who has served two terms as justice of the peace and been chairman of the Republican county committee for a number of years, is another of our successful business men whose achievements entitle him

to rank among the leading citizens of Saratoga county. He is a son of Benjamin R. and Elizabeth (Griffin) Peck, and a native of Cohoes, Albany county, New York, where he was born August 1, 1853. The Pecks are of English extraction, and are one among the oldest families of New England, on whose soil the hardy stock was originally planted at an early day. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Alanson A. Peck, was a prosperous Vermont farmer, and a teacher for twenty-five years, who reared a family of four children, one of his sons being Benjamin R. Peck (father), who was born in the Green Mountain State in 1819, and grew to manhood and was educated in that Commonwealth. When about twenty-six years of age, in 1845, he removed from Vermont to Albany county, New York, settling at Cohoes, where he continued to reside until 1861, engaged in the planing mill business and in the extensive manufacture of blinds, doors and sash. In 1861 he removed to Waterford, Saratoga county, where he still resides, being now retired from all active business. Politically he is a democrat, and during his more active years took a prominent part in local politics. He served as assessor in the town of Waterford for a period of nine years, and was commissioner of highways for several terms. In 1849 he married Elizabeth Griffin, a daughter of Jasper and Permelia Griffin, and they were the parents of a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters. Mrs. Peck was born in 1828, and is still hale and hearty, though now well advanced in her sixty-fifth year.

Frank B. Peck was reared partly at Cohoes and partly in Waterford, attending the public schools of both villages and the Troy business college, and acquiring an excellent English and commercial education, which he has since turned to good advantage in the business world. Soon after leaving school he accepted a position as book-keeper with his uncle, A. J. Griffin, at Cohoes, and began an active business career, which has known no inter-

mission to the present time. In 1878 he embarked in the coal and wood business at Waterford, where he has met with excellent success, and where he has resided ever since. On June 4, 1889, he was appointed postmaster at the village of Waterford, by President Harrison, and has held that position to the present time, giving general satisfaction to all who have business with his office. In politics he is an ardent republican, and for a number of years has held an important place in the local councils of his party. He has served as member of the Republican county committee for six years, and during that time has been chairman four years of that committee, being elected to the position annually, without any opposition, and voluntarily retiring from the office in the fall of 1892, though he is still a member of the committee and an active worker on behalf of his party. In 1879 he was elected justice of the peace, and served in that responsible and important position until 1886—two full terms. Mr. Peck is a bachelor, popular in society and church circles, and a prominent member of Clinton Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Maple Valley Lodge, No. 427, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his business life he has been successful, and is everywhere regarded as among the best and most enterprising citizens of his adopted county.

ARTHUR J. WOODARD, who has been actively connected with the business and school interests of the village of Hadley for a number of years, and is a pleasant and genial gentleman, is a son of Seymour and Jemima (Crannell) Woodard, and was born in the town of Hadley, this county, April 24, 1853. The Woodards are of Yankee descent, and have been natives of New England since early colonial times. Lucius Woodard, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared among the green mountains of Vermont, and resided in that State

until 1843, when he removed to New York and settled in the town of Luzerne, Warren county, where he lived for a few years, and then purchased a farm in the town of Hadley, Saratoga county, upon which he continued to reside until his death in 1881, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. He was a prosperous farmer, a staunch democrat in politics, and married Mary Spalding, by whom he had a family of three children, all of whom were born in Vermont. Their son, Seymour Woodard (father), was born in 1829, and in 1843, at the age of fourteen, accompanied his parents to Warren county, New York, and later to Saratoga county, where he has resided ever since, except one year spent in the State of Iowa. During the last five years he has been a resident of the village of Hadley, and previous to that time had resided on a farm in the town of Hadley. He is now engaged in the grocery, undertaking and agricultural machinery business, and is still quite active though in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Politically he has been a democrat all his life, and has served as assessor at Hadley and occupied other positions of trust and responsibility. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1849 married Jemima Crannell, a daughter of Elijah Crannell, of the town of Hadley, by whom he was the father of three sons: Merrick B., Arthur J. and Purley S. Mrs. Woodard was born in the town of Hadley, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and now in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

Arthur J. Woodard was reared on the farm until he had attained his seventeenth year, since which time he has always resided in the village of Hadley. His education was obtained in the public schools of this county, and after leaving the farm he served an apprenticeship at cabinet making, at which business he worked for a period of five years, and then abandoned it on account of his health. He soon after began work as a carpenter, and followed that occupation until the spring of

1883, at which time he embarked in the furniture and undertaking business, and conducted that enterprise for some four years. He then disposed of the business, which one year later was repurchased by his father, and since that time he has been acting as agent for his father in conducting the undertaking branch of the latter's business, and latterly as agent and manager in all departments.

On January 14, 1873, Arthur J. Woodard was married to Helen R. Allen, a daughter of George W. Allen, of Corinth, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodard has been born a family of three children, only two of whom are now living: George S., now (1893) in his eighteenth year, and Grover A., born August 11, 1885.

In his political affiliations Mr. Woodard is an ardent democrat, and is now serving his seventh year as school trustee at Hadley. During that time he has done much for the schools of this village, and is entitled to public recognition of his services. He is a member of Corinth Lodge, No. 174, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of North Hudson Lodge, No. 63, Order of Pente.

CHAUNCEY DICKENSON BULL,
M. D., of Stillwater, one of the oldest and most highly respected physicians of the State of New York, and a lineal descendant from one of the old and titled families of England, is a son of Dr. John D. and Lydia (Lawrence) Bull, and was born at the village of North East, in the town of North East, Dutchess county, New York, February 18, 1803. The Bull family is one of the few English families of America that can trace back its ancestry to one of the noble houses of England, and establish its claim of descent from the English nobility. In the colonial days of the Empire State the Bull family was founded in Rhode Island and Hartford, Connecticut, by Daniel Bull and five brothers, who came from England between 1600 and 1700. A de-

scendant of his was Daniel Bull (grandfather), who was born August 11, 1734. On June 17, 1756, he married Susanna Dickenson, who was born July 9, 1735, and about two years later removed to North East, in Dutchess county. They had a family of ten children, of whom were: Rahamah, born February 11, 1758; Hannah, April 2, 1760; Dr. John D., March 9, 1762; Horace, June 11, 1764; Susannah, July 6, 1766; Charlotte, December 11, 1768; James, June 9, 1773; Sally, July 29, 1775; Polly, April 28, 1788. Dr. John D. Bull (father) was reared and educated in Dutchess county, and practiced medicine until his death, which occurred October 30, 1843, at Stillwater, this county. He married Lydia Lawrence in Dutchess county, and they had five children: Loretta, born January 7, 1789; Charlotte, August 22, 1791; Sally, February 26, 1795; Betsey, June 16, 1799; and Dr. Chauncey D. Bull, February 18, 1803.

Chauncey D. Bull was reared and educated in his native county, and after reading medicine with his father, entered Fairfield Medical college, from which he was graduated with high standing on January 21, 1827. Soon after graduation he entered upon the active duties of his profession at Fort Ann, Washington county, where he soon built up a good practice, which he retained until he left, three years later, to become a resident of Schuylerville, at which place he practiced successfully for five years. He then came to Stillwater, where his successful professional labors have spanned nearly half a century of time. He has always enjoyed a large and remunerative practice, the result of his medical ability and skill. In his profession Dr. Bull has always been in the front rank, and although now advanced in years, yet takes active interest in the medical progress of the country, being still a working member of the Saratoga County and New York State medical societies.

Dr. Bull has married three times. He married Almira Newland, of Stillwater, whom that fell destroyer, consumption, soon removed

from earth. He married for his second wife Louise Johnson, who also died from consumption, October 13, 1857, and on October 21, 1863, he wedded Mary Crapo, of Albany, this State, who still remains to bless his home. By his second marriage Dr. Bull had three children: John Platt Bull, who died December 2, 1848; Elizabeth A. Bull, (who married Lawrence Van De Mark, and died November 27, 1879, leaving two children: Louise J. Van De Mark and Chauncey Bull Van De Mark); and Charles D. Bull, now a successful lumber merchant of Chicago.

In politics Dr. Bull is a democrat. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and his long life has been one of uprightness and integrity, as well as one of professional usefulness.

Dr. C. D. Bull died March 16, 1893, aged ninety years and one month.

LT. COM. ANTOINE DE REILHE McNAIR, U. S. N., is a brave and distinguished naval officer of the late civil war, whose meritorious services along the south Atlantic coast, in confronting the Merrimac and other Confederate rams, and in the attack on Fort Sumter, and the capture of Fort Fisher, won him rapid promotion from midshipman through the successive grades to the rank of lieutenant commander. He is a son of Antoine de Reilhe and Elvina (Johnson) McNair, and was born in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, September 15, 1839. The McNair family was one of the Scotch Covenantant families of Scotland, that in 1719 constituted the first ship load of that wonderful, self-reliant people that came to what is now the United States. They sought a land where they would be free from religious persecution, and could worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. The McNairs settled in the vicinity of Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, and half a century later, when the long smouldering embers of discon-

tent and dissatisfaction burst out into the kindling flames of revolt and revolution, Lt. David McNair, a member of this pioneer McNair family, drew his sword in the cause of the Thirteen Colonies. He was an officer in the Pennsylvania line and crossed the Delaware with Washington, to fall mortally wounded at the battle of Trenton. He married a Miss Stewart, who, after his death, took their son, Alexander, to Wilkensburg, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Alexander McNair was born in 1774, in what is now Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, March 18, 1826. He served in the whisky insurrection and in several Indian campaigns, and in 1799 became an ensign in the United States army, and in 1804 removed to St. Louis. He served as colonel of the "Missouri Rangers," in the war of 1812, and when Missouri became a State (1821), he was elected as its first governor. He served as governor from 1821 to 1824. With Mr. Choteau and Mr. John Cabanné, organized the Missouri (now American) Fur Company, whose patriotic object was to prevent the Hudson Bay Company from securing the fur trade along and west of the Rocky Mountains. Governor McNair married Margarete de Reilhe, the daughter of a French nobleman, and their eldest son, Lt. Antoine de Reilhe McNair (father), entered the United States army and was crippled for life by a severe wound received in the Black Hawk war (1832). His two brothers, Alexander and LaFayette, fell in the Mexican war. Lieutenant McNair died in St. Louis in 1871, at sixty-two years of age. He married Elvina Johnson, who was a member of the same old Georgia Johnson family as the celebrated Hershel V. Johnson, of that State. Mrs. McNair died in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1843, and left one child, the subject of this sketch.

Antoine de Reilhe McNair was reared in Louisiana and Missouri, and was appointed from the latter State, on September 22, 1856, as acting midshipman to the United States



Lt. Comm. A. B. R. McNair, U.S.N.

Naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, from which he was one of the twenty-five only that were graduated in 1860, out of a class of one hundred. He served on the sloop of war *Preble* in 1857, and on the sloop of war *Plymouth* in 1859, and on June 15, 1860, was promoted to midshipman. He then served on the sloop of war *Seminole* from July, 1860, to July 1, 1862, and during that time was principally engaged as follows: On general duty (Brazil and South America) from July, 1860, to July, 1861; blockade duty off Charleston harbor, August and September, 1861; in the Potomac river, attacking the Confederate batteries at Freestone Point and Evansport, Virginia, September and October; battle of Port Royal, splinter wound in hand, November 7; boat service in the sounds of South Carolina and Georgia, November and December; boat and other operations incidental to the cutting off of Fort Pulaski, January, February and March, 1862; expedition to Fernandina, Florida, and attack on Skiddaway battery, March; Hampton Roads, in front of rebel ram *Merrimac* and consorts, March, April and May; and attack on Sewell's Point battery and capture of Norfolk, May, 1862.

Antoine de R. McNair was made master in August, 1861, was promoted to lieutenant July, 1862, and served on the sloop of war *Powhatan* from July, 1862, to June, 1864, during which time he was engaged principally as follows: General service at the front, July, 1862, to April, 1863; attack on Fort Sumter and defenses of Charleston, April, 1863; capture of Morris Island batteries, where he was slightly wounded in the head, July, 1863; attack on Charleston, September 8, 1863; and service in West Indies, convoying United States mail steamers and searching for the *Florida* and *Alabama*, from October, 1863, to June, 1864.

From June to August, 1864, Lieutenant McNair commanded the United States Steamer *Gemsbeck*, in the West Indies, and then returned to the *Powhatan*, on which he served

until October, 1864. He was then transferred to the frigate *New Ironsides*, on which he served from October, 1864, to April, 1865, and during that time was engaged principally as follows: First battle of Fort Fisher, December 24 and 25, 1864; capture of Fort Fisher and defenses of Cape Fear river, battles of January 13, 14 and 15, 1865; and in front of Confederate rams, in James river, in February and March, 1865, and surrender of Richmond, Virginia. He served on the steamer *Chicopee*, of the Atlantic squadron, from May, 1865, to July, 1866, when he was promoted for meritorious services in the late war to the rank of lieutenant commander. He was instructor at the United States naval academy during 1866-7, and then returned to active service in the navy.

Lieutenant Commander McNair served on the frigate *Minnesota*, in 1867-68; flag ship *Contocook*, West India squadron, 1868; frigate *Franklin*, European squadron, 1869, and was off duty on sick leave in 1870. In 1871 he returned to duty, and during that year served as inspector of supplies at Norfolk navy yard, but the next year was compelled by the impaired state of his health to appear before the retiring board for retirement, and accordingly was retired October 26, 1872, for "incapacity from an injury received in the line of duty while serving in 1868 on board the United States Steamer *Contotook*, in the West Indies."

On December 13, 1871, Commander McNair was united in marriage with Frances Clarke, daughter of Benedict Clarke, of Saratoga Springs. To their union have been born two children: Frederick Park and Jessie.

Since retiring from the navy, Commander McNair has resided at Saratoga Springs. He still keeps up his interest in naval affairs, and after coming to Saratoga Springs spent four years at Harvard university, where he took one of the post graduate courses of that celebrated institution, and devoted his time chiefly to scientific studies relating to geology, the

geology of the sea-floor, and deep sea measurements. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of Luther M. Wheeler Post, No. 92, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a strong democrat in politics, and has entered upon his second term as a member of the board of education.

For four generations members of the McNair family have served with distinction in the army of the United States, and Commander Antoine de Reilhe McNair is its worthy representative in the navy. Commander McNair is a fluent and interesting talker, not only concerning naval affairs, but upon all the current issues of the day. He is a pleasant and courteous gentleman, of the old school, distinguished alike for his high sense of honor and generous hospitality, as well as his military ability and efficient naval service.

HARRY CROCKER, the leading contractor and builder of Saratoga Springs, is one of that class of business men so essential to the material prosperity of any county, and so useful in its commercial development. He is a son of Benjamin and Harriet (Clark) Crocker, and was born in Dorsetshire, one of the southern counties of England, August 12, 1840. His parents were natives of Dorsetshire, where the Crocker and Clark families have been resident for many generations. Benjamin Crocker was a carpenter by trade, and removed, in 1845, to London, where he died in the year 1873, at sixty-five years of age. He married Harriet Clark, who was a daughter of John W. Clark, and passed away January, 1871, when in the sixtieth year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Crocker were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters.

Harry Crocker grew to manhood in London, where he received a good English education, and then served an apprenticeship of five years to the trade of carpenter. In a short time after completing his trade he engaged in

building and contracting, which he followed continuously up to 1870, when he left the world's metropolis to become a resident of New York city. His stay there was short, and after serving for one year in the employ of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, he sought to better his fortunes by traveling northward in the Hudson river valley. After working at several places he came, in 1872, to Saratoga Springs, where he was foreman on the contract and building work of Daniel Main for six years. At the end of that time, in 1878, he engaged upon a small scale in building and contracting, and year by year has steadily widened out the field of his operations until his trade has now assumed such large proportions as to make him the largest contractor and builder of his village, and one of the leading business men of the county.

In 1867 Mr. Crocker was united in marriage with Eliza Hall, a daughter of John Hall, and a native of Somersetshire, England. Their union has been blessed with three children: Bertha, Lilian and Mabel.

In addition to his present contracting business Mr. Crocker has established large lumber yards, which he keeps heavily stocked for the accommodation of his many patrons. He has erected some very handsome buildings at Saratoga Springs, among which are: the public school buildings, Nos. 1 and 3, the Second Presbyterian church, and several beautiful residences. He is now building Convention hall, which, when finished, will be one of the finest halls in the United States. He employs a large number of men and is amply prepared to execute upon short notice any kind of work in his line of business. He brings to bear on his work a wide range of practical experience, and enjoys a large and influential patronage. Mr. Crocker is a democrat from principle, has always been an active worker for the success of his party, and served his village as assessor for four years. He is a member of Bethesda Episcopal church; Hathorn Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Putnam

Lodge, No. 134, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a prominent Mason of the Upper Hudson valley, and has been for several years a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons; Rising Sun Chapter, No. 131, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar; and Oriental Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Troy. Mr. Crocker has had ample experience in his line of business and is worthy of the large measure of success that has attended his well-directed efforts.

NEIL GILMOUR, of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, New York, was born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1840. He received in his native land a thorough training for college; but he had neither been gifted with rich birth nor favored with propitious circumstances, and found himself, through lack of means, unable to prosecute the expensive collegiate course in Scotland. He determined, therefore, to embark for America, and in 1856, at the age of sixteen, he came to this country, and the same year entered Union college as a freshman. Here he remained throughout the entire course of four years, enjoying the instruction of such men as Dr. Nott, Dr. Hickok, Dr. Lewis, and others, and in 1860 graduated among the three or four highest in a class of over a hundred gathered from all parts of the country.

Mr. Gilmour worked his way through college, as he has through all the success of his life, by his own resolute efforts. Indeed, in the best sense of the word, he is peculiarly a self-made man, his education and every other attainment being due to his steady purpose and persistent determination. He provided himself with the means of paying his college expenses, not by going away at intervals to teach, but by keeping a college book store, so that he was scarcely absent a week during the whole course. Upon graduating, in 1860, he taught for a year in the academy at Corning,

Steuben county. Thence he proceeded to Ballston Spa, where he was engaged for several years as a teacher. At the same time he prosecuted the study of law, and after careful preparation and admission to the bar, entered upon the successful practice of the profession, in which he was engaged for some years. Mr. Gilmour has always taken an active part in politics, frequently stumping the State in advocating the principles of the Republican party. He was twice elected school commissioner in the southern assembly district of Saratoga county. In 1874 he was elected by joint ballot of the legislature to the office of State superintendent of public instruction for a term of three years. He was re-elected in 1877 and again in 1880, being the youngest man, and the only one of foreign birth, who has held that office. The legislature of 1883 being against him politically, a democrat was elected as his successor. On his retirement from this office he received from President Arthur a government appointment in the territory of Dakota, and lived in Bismarck for two years. Being a strong lover of his adopted State, he resigned his position and returned to Ballston Spa, where he now lives. Six years ago the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, appointed him their manager for the State of New York, which position he still holds, discharging its duties with that ability and enterprise for which he has long been noted.

REV. JOHN T. EMMETT, O. S. A., pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church at Waterford, this county, is a son of Matthias and Hannora (Rogers) Emmett, and was born in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, February 13, 1854. He is of direct Irish descent, both his parents being natives of the Emerald Isle, his father born in County Westmeath and his mother in County Clare. They both came to America in 1848, were married in this country soon after their arrival.

and purchasing a farm near Johnsonville, Rensselaer county, New York, engaged in farming. There they reared a family of four children, and resided until October 27, 1891, when Mrs. Emmett was removed from her family by death. Mr. Emmett still lives on the old farm, being now in his seventy-eighth year. He has been industrious and prosperous, and is now in independent circumstances. Politically he has always been an adherent of the old Democratic party, and in religion a strict member of St. Manico's Catholic church of Johnsonville. His wife was a member of the same church, and was an intelligent and devoted Christian woman.

John T. Emmett was principally reared on the paternal acres in Rensselaer county, and received a good education, having attended Vilnova college two years and six months, and was then received into the novitiate order, where he spent four years more engaged in earnest study. At the end of that time, December 2, 1882, he was ordained priest by the late Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Soon after his ordination he was sent as assistant to the church of Our Mother of Consolation, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He remained with that church until July, 1886, when he was transferred by his ecclesiastical superiors to St. Augustine church, Philadelphia, and served as assistant pastor and procurator of that church for a period of four years. In August, 1890, he was made pastor of St. Mary's church at Waterford, New York, which charge he has held ever since. This church was erected in 1847 by Rev. Dr. Farley, and now has a total membership of sixteen hundred and fifty. In 1858 the Augustinian fathers took charge of St. Mary's church, and its first pastor under their jurisdiction was Rev. George A. Meagher, O. S. A., who served the charge from 1858 to 1860. He was succeeded by Rev. Edward Mullen, O. S. A., who held the pastorate for one year, and then gave place to Rev. Michael J. Collins, O. S. A., who remained in charge from 1861

to 1876. The fourth pastor was Rev. J. H. Dever, O. S. A., who remained two years, during which time he purchased the lot on which to erect a parish house. He was succeeded by Rev. D. D. Regan, O. S. A., who remained about two years, and built the present commodious parsonage. He was succeeded by Rev. J. P. Gilmour, who held that charge until August, 1890, when the present popular pastor became officially associated with this prosperous and growing church. Father Emmett has made a number of needed improvements in the church and parsonage buildings since he took charge of the congregation, and paid off a considerable amount of the church debt. He has proved to be an efficient, careful, able and successful pastor, has accomplished much in the interests of his people, and won deserved popularity in the village of Waterford. While he is a man of fine education and has met with gratifying success as a pastor, he is also very modest, and of quiet, retiring disposition.

ROLAND HENSHALL STUBBS, M. D., a prominent physician and well respected citizen of Waterford, and a worthy descendant of the old, distinguished and titled Houghton family of England, is a son of Rev. Alfred and Emilia (Houghton) Stubbs, and was born in New Brunswick, Middlesex county, New Jersey, April 30, 1855. He was reared in New Brunswick, and received his education in Rutgers college of that city, from which well known institution of learning he was graduated in 1874. He then read medicine with the celebrated Dr. Clifford Morrow, of New Brunswick, and entered the medical department of the university of New York, from which he was graduated in March, 1877. In January of the following year he came to Waterford, where he has successfully practiced his chosen profession ever since. He is a general practitioner, and has most of the practice of his friend, the late Dr. Philip T. Heartt. Dr.

Stubbs is ex-president of the Union Medical association of Saratoga, Warren, Washington, Rensselaer and Albany counties, and a member of the New York State Medical association, and the New York Legal Medical and the Saratoga County Medical societies. He is a past master of Clinton Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, and has been for several years a vestryman and warden of Grace Episcopal church. He is a republican in politics, has served three consecutive terms as coroner of the county—from 1884 to 1893—and in 1887 was the only candidate on the Republican county ticket that was elected.

On October 20, 1881, Dr. Stubbs married Katherine Austin, and their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter named Catherine. Mrs. Stubbs is a daughter of Dr. James and Catherine (Peebles) Austin, of New York city. Dr. Austin was grand secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge of New York, and his father-in-law, Hugh Peebles, served as the first president of the first bank that was organized in the city of Troy.

The Stubbs family in the new world was founded by Wade Stubbs, of England, who purchased landed estates in Florida and Georgia, and being a royalist he went at the opening of the Revolutionary war to the Turk's Island group of the Bahamas, where he was joined by his nephew, Henshall Stubbs, who came from Cheshire, England. Henshall Stubbs married Jane Boyd, of the island of Bermuda, and the Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D. D. (father), was the youngest of their six children.

Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D. D., was born in Turk's Island, of the West Indies, May 12, 1815, and received his education in preparatory schools in New York and Yale college, from which time-honored institution of learning he was graduated in 1835. An escape from shipwreck on his way home led him to study for the ministry. He entered the General Theological seminary of New York, and at the end of his three years' course, in 1839, was graduated from that excellent Episcopal

institution. He was made deacon in New York city, June 30, 1839, ordained priest in New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 1, 1840, and served as rector of Christ church, New Brunswick, from October 29, 1839, until his death on December 12, 1882. He found his parish weak and in financial distress, but under his ministry it became self-sustaining and highly prosperous. He lived to see his church rebuilt and filled with devout worshipers, and three other churches built within the original boundaries of his parish. He was a churchman of the truest type, patiently bearing reviling and suffering, but would not allow the laws of the church to be violated, and when Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, jr., in 1867, intruded within the canonical limits of his parish, he brought on the celebrated "Tyng trial," that was decided against Dr. Tyng. Fourteen years later, in 1881, he received a letter from Dr. Tyng in which the latter said: "My dear brother: Your letter was not a surprise. I knew well that I should have some kind words from you, when you had heard of my resignation. What a lesson we have had in our friendship. Men, sincere and honest, may sometimes be placed in apparent hostility because of mutual misunderstandings. How graciously has the Lord interpreted our motives to each other. It is a great comfort in my proposed retirement, that we are not only nominal but actual friends, and can salute one another as brothers without the least consciousness of insincerity."

Rev. Alfred Stubbs, S. T. D., entered into rest on Tuesday, December 12, 1882. "Unanimously chosen rector of Christ church in 1839, for forty-three years he consecrated his life to the interests of this parish and to its advancement. An elegant scholar, a warm-hearted, impulsive, genial gentleman, his social qualities endeared him to those who knew him, while, at the same time, his broad and loving charity disarmed hostility in all who were brought in contact with him. Called on at one time in defence of the canons of the church,

to resist an unauthorized intrusion into his parish, his courteous demeanor and manly resistance to a deliberate attempt to overthrow the harmony of the church endeared him to all lovers of its authority, and won even from the foremost of his opponents the admission of the rectitude of his course."

The beautiful commemorative sermon on Dr. Stubbs' death was by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., on January 16, 1883, and then the remains of the honored dead were borne to the grave by his four sons.

It was during the years when his usefulness was at its height, that there fell upon his peaceful parsonage, "as much the people's as the rector's home, that sad bereavement which, for him, put out its light, and buried its gladness. Emilia Houghton, to whom he had been married in 1840, and who for seventeen years, as the good angel of his life, had blessed and graced his home, fell asleep on the morning of Good Friday, 1857, leaving five children, one of whom was an infant of but a week; two had already preceded her to the blessed rest of Paradise." The surviving children are: Rev. A. H., Dr. Roland H., Rev. Francis H., George E. and Emilia, wife of Rev. A. H. Baker. Mrs. Stubbs "had won the hearts of all the congregation. Remarkably retiring and gentle in her disposition, she was, as all who knew her will bear witness, an extraordinary woman, and singularly adapted to the position which she was called to fill." How much her husband esteemed her meek and quiet spirit, full of faith and good works, will be best told in his own touching words in the "Records" of the Parish: "In the north angle of the ivy-clad tower (he writes), in a sweet nook of ground, by the side of the beds of roses which she planted for her little ones who had fallen asleep before to rest in (where his body now rests beside hers in the blessed hope of a joyful resurrection), lie the sacred relics of the purest shrine that was ever tenanted by an immortal spirit; and the headstone bears the inscription, written by one who knew no words

that could fully express the greatness of her worth."

Mrs. Stubbs' father, Abel Houghton (maternal grandfather), was born at Gilford, Vermont, April 28, 1790, and died September 4, 1873, at St. Albans, that State, where he was engaged in the banking business. He married Emilia Stebbins, a descendant of Roland Stebbins, of Ipswich, England, who came to America in 1634, founded Springfield, Massachusetts, the next year, and died at Northampton, that State, in 1671, aged seventy-seven years. Abel Houghton was a lineal descendant of the distinguished and titled Houghton family of England, that was founded by Sir Richard Houghton, who was born August 26, 1570, and died November 12, 1630. He was a ward of Sir Gilbert Gerard, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, who made him sheriff of Lancashire in 1599. He became a favorite of James I., and was one of the seventeen whom that king elevated to the rank of baronets on May 22, 1611. He served in several parliaments, was owner of Houghton tower, and was the host on Sunday, August 17, 1617, of King James I., when he conferred the honor of knighthood on the joint of beef that graced the board at dinner by dubbing it Sir Loin. Sir Richard Houghton was succeeded by his son, Sir Ralph, who fought under Cromwell, and when Charles I. came to the throne fled from England and came to Lancashire, Massachusetts, where he became the founder of the American branch of the Houghton family.

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CHARLES WHITE MAXWELL, of Saratoga Springs, who has had an extensive business experience in the Empire State and on the Pacific slope, is a son of Amos Stafford and Louisa A. (White) Maxwell, and was born at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, November 24, 1849. The Maxwells are of Scotch-Irish descent and Baptist faith, although Anthony L. Maxwell, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a

Quaker. He was born in Saratoga county, at Quaker Springs, and followed farming during his entire life, dying in 1864, at the age of seventy-three years. In politics he was a republican. Mr. Maxwell married Miss Stafford, a daughter of Amos Stafford, one of the few left to tell the tale of the Wyoming massacre, which occurred during the Revolutionary war, and has been so eloquently told in song and story. Amos Stafford, soon after he settled in Saratoga county, built the house, now a hundred years old, which stands just at the side of Stafford's bridge, which bridge takes its name from the Stafford family. Anthony Maxwell's son, Amos Stafford Maxwell (father), was a native of Quaker Springs, but resided at Saratoga Springs during the greater part of his life. He served as trustee and superintendent of the latter village, and was by profession a lawyer, although he retired from active practice a number of years before his death, which occurred May 5, 1869, when he was in the forty-eighth year of his age. He was an Episcopalian in his religious faith, and in politics a democrat. His wife, Louisa A. (White) Maxwell, was a daughter of Charles White, a member of the celebrated law firm of Emmett, White & Emmett, of New York city. The members of this firm, at the time of Robert Emmett's execution in Ireland, were connected with the troubles of that time in the Emerald Isle, but succeeded in escaping to the United States. Mrs. Maxwell passed most of her life at Saratoga Springs, but died on October 27, 1887, at the age of sixty-three years, in California, where she had lived for three years preceding her death. She was an Episcopalian in religious faith.

Charles White Maxwell was reared at the village of Saratoga Springs, and received his education in a private school there. He afterward entered Georgia Practical Business college at Macon, Georgia, from which he was graduated in 1872. Leaving school, he became a bookkeeper in the place of his birth, where he has been principally engaged in busi-

ness ever since, although he passed eight years of his life in California, five years of which time (from 1882 to 1887), was spent in San Francisco, where, during a part of the time of his residence in that city, he was in the real estate business. He is now shipping clerk for the Congress Spring Company, of Saratoga Springs, and as such is very efficient.

In 1883 Charles White Maxwell and Mary Conklin, also of Saratoga Springs, were joined in the holy bonds of wedlock. They have three children: Charles, Annie and John.

Charles W. Maxwell is a member of Saratoga Springs Catholic church. Politically he is a democrat, and in 1892 was elected by his party as overseer of the poor of the town of Saratoga Springs, which office he still holds. Personally Mr. Maxwell is a pleasant, genial gentleman, who has rendered himself very popular with the public.

THOMAS F. BRYAR, the well known carriage manufacturer of Clifton Park, this county, who has been elected town clerk for three terms in succession, and is now serving in the important office of justice of the peace at that place, is a son of William and Mary (Brown) Bryar, and a native of the town of Half Moon, this county, where he was born September 9, 1848. William Bryar (father) was born in Scotland in 1791, and resided in that country until about 1825. He then emigrated to America and settled first in Savannah, Georgia, where he remained several years, and then, about 1836, came to Saratoga county, New York, and purchased property in the town of Half Moon. There he passed the remainder of his life, engaged in his trade of stone mason, and died June 15, 1872, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. On coming to this country he identified himself with the Democratic party, and gave it his support ever afterward. In 1845 he married Mary Brown, a daughter of Thomas Brown, of Glenville,

Schenectady county, New York, and to their union was born a family of five children, four sons and one daughter: John, Thomas F., Charles E., William D. and Libbie E. Mrs. Mary Bryar was born at Glenville, and has been for many years a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She now resides at Mechanicville, this county, in the seventy-first year of her age.

Thomas F. Bryar grew to manhood in the town of Half Moon, this county, and acquired a good practical education in the public schools of his neighborhood. After leaving school he learned the trade of carpenter, at which he worked for a period of ten years in New York and Michigan. In 1879 he embarked in the manufacture and repair of wagons and carriages at Clifton Park, this county—a business which he has successfully conducted ever since, and in which he has won a wide reputation by the superiority of his work. Everything built in his shops is distinguished by first class workmanship, and only the best materials are used. His trade has increased until it is now large and lucrative, and the demand for his vehicles comes from all parts of the surrounding country. In addition to his carriage and wagon business, he owns and cultivates about twenty acres of excellent land adjoining that village.

On November 30, 1870, Mr. Bryar wedded Mary L. Dedrick, youngest daughter of Richard M. Dedrick, who was one of the earliest settlers in this village. To Mr. and Mrs. Bryar have been born one child, a daughter, named Lulu J.

In his political faith the subject of this sketch is a staunch republican, and has always taken an active interest in local politics. In 1887 he was elected town clerk, and held that position three years, and is now serving his first term as justice of the peace. He is a prominent member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church at Clifton Park, and a member of Jonesville Lodge, No. 132, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JAY GILBERT, a well known paper manufacturer of Waterford, who is also prominent in fraternal and social circles, is a son of George and Philena (Durphy) Gilbert, and was born December 30, 1849, in Steuben county, New York. He was reared principally on a farm in Potter county, Pennsylvania, to which State his parents removed when he was quite young, and his education was received mainly in the public schools of that county. After leaving school he assisted his father on the farm until he had attained his majority, when he returned to New York and engaged in the paper business at Waterford, this county, in the employ of his brother, Frank Gilbert, who had started a paper mill here in 1872. After remaining in the mill ten years as an employee, he became a partner with his brother, though the business was still conducted in the name of Frank Gilbert. This partnership has existed to the present time, and they now own and operate one of the largest paper mills in this section, turning out twelve tons of finished paper every day, principally news. Their establishment is fitted up with the latest improved machinery and apparatus, and gives employment to about fifty skilled men the year round. The product of this mill is strictly first class and finds a ready sale in the best markets of this country.

On June 29, 1876, Jay Gilbert was married to Cornelia Powers, a daughter of George W. Powers, of the village of Waterford. Their union has been blessed by the birth of one child, a son, named George.

Politically Mr. Gilbert is an ardent republican, and has held the office of village trustee for several years, though he is too much engrossed by the details of his prosperous business to give much attention to practical politics. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Waterford, and of Clinton Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, and also of Waterford Chapter, No. 169, Royal Arch Masons. When the Waterford Club, a social organization, was first formed, he became a

charter member, and has done much for its advancement and prosperity. With that steady persistence which is necessary for success in any enterprise, he has aided in developing the paper trade of his firm, and is widely known as among the best, most progressive and most prosperous citizens of Saratoga county.

The Gilbert family is of Holland descent, but have been residents of this country for several generations. Rev. Edward Gilbert, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a well known minister of the Episcopal church, who spent a long and active life in abundant labors for his church and the general good of humanity, and died in Steuben county, New York, in 1856, aged seventy-five years. He married and reared a family of children, one of his sons being George Gilbert (father), who was born in Steuben county, this State, in 1813. There he was reared and educated, but in 1851 he removed with his family to Potter county, Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying June 7, 1887, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. Politically he was first an old-line whig, but upon the organization of the republicans in Pennsylvania, he became a firm adherent of that party, and ever afterward gave it his support and influence. He was a prosperous farmer and became well known in his county, filling a number of local offices, and taking a prominent part in the affairs of his community. He married Philena Durphy, a native of Wayne county, New York. To their union was born a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter. Mrs. Gilbert died at her home in Pennsylvania in 1869, in the fifty-fourth year of her age, and greatly esteemed and beloved by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOHN T. DILLON, a successful business man and an intelligent and progressive citizen of Saratoga Springs, is a son of Michael and Ann (O'Neill) Dillon, and was born in Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York, Feb-

ruary 27, 1858. Michael Dillon was a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and came to the United States from England in 1834, locating at Rochester, New York. Shortly after his arrival in this country he enlisted in the United States regular army for five years service, and fought through the Seminole war. Later he went to Mexico with Colonel Wait as a volunteer, and served throughout the Mexican war. At its close he returned to Clinton county, New York, where he married and remained until 1866, when he removed to Saratoga Springs, at which place he resided until his death, November 2, 1870, at fifty-six years of age. He was a mason by trade, and in religion and church membership a Catholic, while in politics he always supported the Democratic party. He wedded Ann O'Neill, a native of Clinton county, New York. She is a daughter of Hugh O'Neill, was born in 1824, is a member of the Catholic church, and now resides at Saratoga Springs.

John T. Dillon spent his early youth at Saratoga Springs, going there when a child with his parents. He received his education in the public schools of that village, after which he began life for himself in the employ of the Rawson Manufacturing Company. He remained with them for thirteen years, and was successively promoted from position to position until he became general manager. In 1885 he left their service and was civil deputy sheriff of the county for a few months. In 1886 he was appointed railway postal clerk in the New York and Chicago Railway mail service. Six months later he was promoted and placed in the office of the general superintendent of the railway mail service at Washington city, where he was in charge of the appointment desk of that office till July 1, 1889, when he resigned to give place to the appointment of his republican successor by the Harrison administration. In February, 1890, Mr. Dillon returned to Saratoga Springs and engaged in the general fire and life insurance business, which he has followed most successfully ever

since. On April 10, 1892, he was appointed clerk of the village of Saratoga Springs, which position he now holds. Mr. Dillon is unmarried, and is a member of the Catholic church. Politically he affiliates with the democrats and takes a deep interest and an active part in politics, and is president of the Jeffersonian club. He is one who fully believes in an efficient fire department. In 1876 he joined the Saratoga Volunteer Fire department; four years later was made assistant chief, and in 1882, in connection with Chief Elias J. Shadwick, reorganized the Saratoga Fire Department, under the Central House plan, the present efficient system. He resigned the post of assistant chief, after serving four years, in order to enter the United States railway mail service.

John T. Dillon is an energetic, thorough-going business man, who has won respect and popularity by his honor and honesty and the vim and vigor with which he engages in any laudable or worthy enterprise.

HARRY M. LINCOLN, M.D., a popular and successful young physician of Wilton, this county, who has been engaged in active practice since 1886, is a son of John D. and Delia (Martin) Lincoln, and was born in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, May 12, 1859. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of England, who came to this country at an early day, and settled in Massachusetts. In that State his son, Harry Lincoln (grandfather), was born about 1784, but when a lad of only seven summers was brought by his parents to Saratoga county, New York, where he was reared on a farm in the town of Greenfield. After reaching man's estate he engaged in farming, and lived and died on the old homestead in that town. His operations were conducted on an extensive scale for many years, and he became very prosperous. At the time of his death, March 18, 1873, he was in the eighty-sixth year of his age. In early life he married Hannah White, and

reared a family of nine children, one of his sons being John D. Lincoln (father), who was born on the Lincoln homestead, in the town of Greenfield, this county, in 1822. Following the traditions of his family, he adopted agriculture and stock-raising as the business of his life, and like his father, passed all his days on the old homestead in Greenfield, dying June 6, 1874, after an active life extending two years beyond half a century. He was widely known as an extensive stock farmer, and handled large numbers of fine horses and sheep. In early life he was a whig, but from the organization of the Republican party in this State he became an adherent of that political organization, and ever afterward gave it his unwavering support. For many years previous to his death he had been an active and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and liberal in his contributions toward the support of church interests. In 1857 he married Delia Martin, a daughter of Amasa Martin, of the town of Greenfield, this county. She was a native of that town, and a strict member of the Baptist church. To them was born a family of two children, both sons: Harry M., the subject of this sketch; and Frank, who died when only six months of age. Mrs. Lincoln died in September, 1862, at the early age of thirty-three years, and Mr. Lincoln was married again in February, 1864, to Carrie Cooper, daughter of Robert Cooper, and to them was born two daughters: Kittie A., wife of Roger Staple, of Milton; and Delia C., wife of Arthur Brown, of Corinth.

Harry M. Lincoln was reared on the paternal acres in the town of Greenfield, this county, and educated at the public schools here and at the Troy Conference academy, of Poultney, Vermont, from which latter institution he was graduated with high honors in the spring of 1882. Soon afterward he entered the office of Dr. C. S. Grant, of Saratoga Springs, and began reading medicine. Later he matriculated at the Albany Medical college, Albany, New York, and after completing the required course

of study, was duly graduated from that well known medical institution in June, 1886, with the degree of M. D. In the autumn of that year he located at Wilton, where he opened an office, and has ever since been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. Gifted with many of the qualities that go to make up the popular physician, and having earnestly striven to qualify himself for the duties of his profession, it is little wonder that he met with almost immediate success, and now finds himself with a large and lucrative practice, which is constantly increasing. Dr. Lincoln also owns two fine farms in the town Greenfield.

In his political affiliations Dr. Lincoln has always been a republican, and has already served two terms as supervisor of the town of Wilton, beside holding a number of other minor official positions. He is a member of St. John Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is also connected with the local organization of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Dr. Lincoln is unmarried.

JOSHUA PORTER, M. D., was the eldest son of Col. Joshua Porter, and was born in 1759 at Salisbury, Connecticut. Colonel Porter was a prominent judge and legislator of Connecticut, and commanded a regiment of New England troops at the surrender of Burgoyne. Joshua Porter was graduated from Yale college, both in the literary and medical courses, and served as a surgeon's mate in the Revolutionary war. He was taken prisoner at Long Island, was confined for some time on the notorious prison ship Jersey, and in the early part of the nineteenth century came to Saratoga Springs, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1831. Dr. Porter was for many years one of the principal physicians of the Springs. He was a brother of John A. Porter of Niagara Falls, and of Gen. Peter B. Porter, who served as secretary of war under President Madison.

GEORGE P. H. TAYLOR, M. D., a successful physician and prominent Free Mason of Stillwater, is a man of pleasing address and good conversational powers, who ranks high as a public speaker and entertaining writer. He is a son of George and Louisa (Pardmore) Taylor, and was born on Turk's Island, one of the West India islands, April 20, 1847. The Taylors are of English descent, and settled in Massachusetts during the colonial days of her history. George Taylor, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Taylor, was a lineal descendant of George Taylor, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and spent several years in the West Indies as a merchant and general importer. He was an Episcopalian, married Mary Harvey, and died in 1864, at sixty-five years of age. He had two sons: George (father), and James. George Taylor was born on Turk's Island, received a collegiate education, was a commission merchant for several years and served as United States vice-consul at his native island for some time. He was an accomplished man, and died at Turk's Island on July 7, 1853, aged twenty-nine years. He married Louisa Pardmore, and their children were: Dr. George P. H., Lewis, Ellen, Cecilia, William H. and Jessie. Mrs. Taylor, who died on Turk's Island in 1871, was a daughter of Capt. John Pardmore, who commanded a British man-of-war during the war of 1812.

George P. H. Taylor, at ten years of age, by the death of his father, was compelled to do for himself. He was employed as a general store boy in various drug stores at New York, and by diligence and activity secured repeated promotions in the establishment, while during his earlier years of service as a clerk he attended an excellent night school. As he grew up to manhood he received increased wages as a clerk, and devoted all of his leisure time to the study of medicine. At twenty-three years of age he had made such proficiency in his medical studies that he was enabled to enter the medical department of the

university of New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1875. During his course at the university he was twice excused to serve a year as an assistant physician, once at the New York Lying-in asylum, and the second time at Bellevue Hospital, New York city. Also while at the university, in 1871, he passed a severe and rigid examination in pharmacy and received a diploma. The next year after graduation he came to Stillwater, where he has a fine and remunerative practice.

On November 18, 1880, Dr. Taylor married Louisa Dennison, daughter of Albert and Maria (Nelson) Dennison, the former of whom was a member of the large hosiery manufacturing firm of Dennison & Co. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor have one child, a daughter, named Helen D.

In medicine, Dr. Taylor is a liberal practitioner, using those methods which he thinks best, irrespective of any particular school. He is a democrat in politics, stumped his Congressional district in 1892 for Cleveland, and has served for sixteen years as a health officer of Stillwater, of whose school board he is now a member and the president. Dr. Taylor is a pleasant, congenial gentleman of remarkably fine conversational powers, and has always been in demand since coming to Stillwater, as a public speaker and lecturer. He is unassuming in manner and dress, but no man is more keenly alive to every interest of the village or more willing to give active support to any worthy enterprise.

Dr. Taylor is a prominent Mason, being the present worshipful master of Montgomery Lodge, No. 504, Free and Accepted Masons, of Stillwater; and a member of Montgomery Chapter, No. 257, Royal Arch Masons, and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar. He has served six terms as master of Montgomery Lodge, and on November 16, 1891, when the Lodge celebrated its hundredth birthday, he gave by invitation, in the academy hall, a history of Montgomery Lodge. In opening Dr. Taylor said: "I propose giving a brief sketch of reminiscences of Free Ma-

sonry, from the institution of Montgomery Lodge, No. 23, in Stillwater, New York, one hundred years ago, to the present time, selected from the records of the lodge and other reliable sources; and these reminiscences will not be completed without prefacing them with a resolution copied from the records of the old Congregational church of Stillwater, which, in the year of our Lord 1762, was located in New Canaan, Connecticut, as follows: 'April, A. D. 1762. At a fast appointed to know our duty in respect to this church moving to Stillwater, it was fully agreed this church should be removed to Stillwater, and pursuant to said agreement, the greater part of this church has removed to Stillwater.' Brethren, this resolution of the Puritan Fathers in the land of Canaan, in Connecticut, subscribed by their own hands, is of double interest to the Masons of Stillwater, because many of the consecrated signatures to that resolution were also in the charter roll of Montgomery Lodge. The hands that wrote them and the tongues that around our mystic altar renewed their trust in God have long since been resolved into their natural elements, while their souls are permitted to be invisible witnesses to the deeds of the children of the Temple who gather about our sacred altar, and who, too, are hastening onward toward that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler ever returns. On November 16, 1791, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the upper room of a tavern kept by Walter Broughton, opposite the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, these brethren assembled with a charter issued by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, signed by Robert E. Livingstone, Grand Master; Peter McDougal, Grand Senior Warden; John Meyer, Grand Junior Warden, and Montgomery Lodge, No. 23, was instituted in due and ancient form, with the following officers and brothers: John Verner, master; Cornelius Vandenburg, senior warden; Abram Livingston, junior warden; John Bleeker, treasurer; J. Fort Junin, secretary; Ezra St. John, senior

master of ceremonies; William Seymour, junior deacon; Solomon Campbell and William T. Gleason, stewards, and Brethren Robert Patrick, Jesse Patrick, William Seymour, Joseph Palmer, Wilbur Palmer, James Dickinson, Ashabel Meacham, Warren Smith and Daniel Hale. There were added to the rolls previous to the year 1800 ninety-five members." Dr. Taylor then stated that in 1804 the number of the lodge was changed from 23 to 20, and that in 1827 it purchased the property now owned by the railroad company, erected a building, the lower part of which was given free of rent as a school room. That it donated part of a lot for a cemetery, and that its membership roll from 1800 to 1827 was one hundred and fifty. All the clergymen of Stillwater in 1827 were members, and its records show donations to various clergymen and churches for many years previously, while the use of the lodge room was freely accorded to all the churches. He next made brief mention of the prominent early members, and gave in detail the history of the decline of the lodge from 1827 to 1839, when it surrendered its charter. Dr. Taylor spoke briefly of the twenty years that the lodge was dead and of its reorganization on July 16, 1860, with Rev. W. I. Heath, C. C. Hill, J. A. Quackenbush, Philip Mosher, John Buffington and I. V. W. Vandenberg as charter members. He stated that two hundred and fifty members were added to its rolls from 1860 to 1891, and that its seventeen masters from 1791 to 1891 were: John Verner, Reuben Smith, Daniel Hale, Dr. William Patrick, George Palmer, Almon Clark, Rev. W. I. Heath, Dr. W. M. Campbell, D. F. Wetsell, Philip Mosher, Lawrence Vandermark, Eugene Wood, J. B. Newland, W. R. Palmer, Dr. G. P. H. Taylor, George H. Bunce, and W. S. Miller, some of whom served several terms. In conclusion of his splendid and well received address, Dr. Taylor said: "Montgomery Lodge has had her trials, which only served to bring out the loyalty of her sons. Her future is bright, her sons are loyal and

true. It is not my province to speak of the lessons which are taught by the experiences of the past. After all, the future only is ours. Bye and bye the gavel will sound to call us from labor to our eternal refreshment and the days of life will be but as memories. Our children's children will gather about our sacred altar to speak in song and story of the deeds of their forefathers. May their memories of us be indeed fragrant with deeds of mercy and kindness. We ourselves will find glorious lives in the Eternal Lodge above, taking up the joyous refrain: 'Hosanna! Hosanna! In the Highest; For He is good; His mercy endureth forever!'"

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CHARLES R. CLAPP, a prominent young attorney of Ballston Spa, who has already made a distinguished record as a speaker and debater, is the youngest son of Russell P. and Madelia (Hale) Clapp, and was born March 5, 1867, in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, New York. The family is of English extraction, but have resided in this State since early times. Chester Clapp, paternal grandfather of Charles R., was born in Cayuga county, but while yet a young man removed to Saratoga county and settled at Ballston Spa, becoming one of the early inhabitants of that village. His wife was a daughter of William Stillwell, who for many years held the position of county clerk here, and kept the office in a log hut standing on the lot now occupied by the residence of Alva C. Dake, on Pleasant street. Chester Clapp remained a resident of this village until his death, June 15, 1890, when he had attained the remarkable age of ninety-seven years. He reared a family of six children, all of whom are now deceased. In political sentiment he was an old-line whig and republican, and in his religious convictions a Baptist of the old school. In early life he had learned the trade of wheelwright, and he followed that business nearly all his active life. His son, Russell P. Clapp

(father), was born and reared in the village of Ballston Spa, and resided here until his death in 1887, when in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was a man of fine business qualifications, and for many years occupied the position of secretary for the People's line of steamers running between New York city and the upper Hudson, with headquarters in New York. In 1848 he married Madelia Hale, daughter of John D. Hale, of Ballston Spa, and to them was born a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters: William H., Charles R., Mary Adella, Walter B., George F., Emma S., Robert F., and Frank B. Mrs. Clapp is a member of the Baptist church, and is now in her sixty-fifth year. Her father, John D. Hale, was a merchant of Ballston Spa, and well known to the older generation.

Charles R. Clapp grew to manhood at Ballston Spa, and received a superior education, attending the high school here for a number of years and then entering Colgate academy, at Hamilton, New York, from which institution he was duly graduated in the spring of 1886. He immediately returned to Ballston Spa, and entering the law office of L'Amoreaux & Dake began preparing himself for the bar. In the autumn of 1887 he entered the Colgate university of Hamilton, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1891. Returning to Ballston Spa, he resumed the study of law with Judge J. S. L'Amoreaux, of this village. He is a member of the Baptist church, and of the college society known as D. K. E. While a student in the academy at Hamilton, in 1885, he won the Ford prize in the oratorical contest of that year, and on that account became the representative of the academy in the State oratorical contest at Fulton, New York, where he again carried off first prize. In 1888 he took the Kingsford declamation prize at Colgate university; and in 1891 received the Clark oratorical prize at the same institution. On commencement day, June 18, 1891, he took part in the public debate arranged by the Seniors, and once more carried off first prize.

Mr. Clapp has been a close student and earnest worker, and his victories in oratory and debate have been honestly won. He is now associated with Judge L'Amoreaux in the practice of law. He is a straight republican in politics, for eight months held the office of justice of the peace by appointment. He was admitted to the bar May 11, 1893, at Albany, New York, and his professional career promises to be brilliant and successful.

HON. JOHN CRAMER, a man of intelligence and influence, and during his life-time so prominent a figure in the political history of eastern New York that he was known as the democratic Warwick of Saratoga county, was a son of Conrad Cramer, and was born five miles south of Schuylerville, this county, May 14, 1779. He read law, was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession at Waterford during the active years of his life. He was a life-long democrat, and at an early age entered into political life. He served in the assembly in 1806, 1811 and 1841; in the State senate from 1823 to 1825; and as a Jacksonian democrat, in the house of representatives of the United States from 1833 to 1837. He was a presidential elector in 1804, and voted for Clinton and Jefferson. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1821, and while ever active in the practice of his profession, yet would never accept the office of judge. He was a tower of strength to his party, helped make the political fortunes of Marcy and Van Buren, and was the trusted friend of Polk, who often asked his advice. He died at Waterford, June 1, 1870, and left four sons and two daughters to survive him. Mr. Cramer was an ardent war democrat during the dark days of 1861, and gave generously toward raising volunteers. He acquired a large fortune, but was always charitable to the poor, many of whom had reason to bless his memory.

HON. WILLIAM A. SACKETT, of Saratoga Springs, whose determined opposition to slavery while in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Congresses of the United States will not be soon forgotten, and whose ability as a lawyer and a public speaker is recognized throughout the State, was born near Auburn, Cayuga county, New York, November 18, 1811, and is a son of William and Parthena (Patterson) Sackett, natives of Connecticut. The Sackett family is of English descent and has honorable mention in the local history of Kent, England, from which place the founder of the American branch of the family came in 1632 to Cambridge, Massachusetts. From Cambridge his son removed, in 1644, to Westfield, that State, and was the father of the Sackett who, twenty years later, removed to Warren, Connecticut, and from whom was descended William Sackett, the father of the subject of this sketch. William Sackett was a native of Warren, Connecticut, and served in the Continental army during the revolutionary struggle, acting as quartermaster of his regiment. In 1803 he came to Cayuga county, which he left many years later to settle in Seneca county, where he died in 1843, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. He was a prosperous farmer, a strict member of the Presbyterian church, and a strong whig in politics. He married Parthena Patterson, a native of New Milford, Connecticut, and also a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Sackett, who died in 1854, when in the eighty-eighth year of her age, was a daughter of John Patterson, of Welsh descent, who followed trading with the West Indies, and was killed in 1774 in his garden by a stroke of lightning.

William A. Sackett was reared near Auburn, received his education in select schools and Aurora academy, and then read law with Judge Luther F. Stephens, of Seneca Falls, and Sandford & Kellog, of Skaneateles. He was admitted to the bar at Utica in 1831, and practiced his profession at Seneca Falls, Seneca county, until 1848, when he was elected to

Congress to represent the Seneca and Wayne district of New York. At the close of his Congressional term he came to Saratoga Springs, where he has resided ever since. He has never engaged in general practice since leaving Seneca Falls, although after coming to Saratoga Springs he continued to act for several years as counsel in the great Spike suit, which he conducted successfully to a close in the supreme court of the United States. This celebrated suit commenced in 1848 when the Burdens of Troy brought suit to recover for alleged violations of patents, claiming about eleven hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Sackett was employed as counsel by Corning & Co., and under the most discouraging circumstances commenced a defense which he carried on with such unexpected success, that the plaintiffs' recovery was only nominal.

William A. Sackett has been married three times, and has three living children. His third marriage was in 1876, when he wedded a daughter of the late Judge Thomas Marvin, of this county. His son, Col. William Sackett, commanded the 9th New York cavalry, and took an active part in all the important battles of the army of the Potomac until his death, June 9, 1864. He was killed while leading a charge by orders of General Sheridan at Travillian Station, Virginia. He was at the head of his regiment in the thickest of the fight at Gettysburg, and on that historic battle ground now stands a monument to tell of the bravery of Col. William Sackett and his regiment, the 9th New York cavalry.

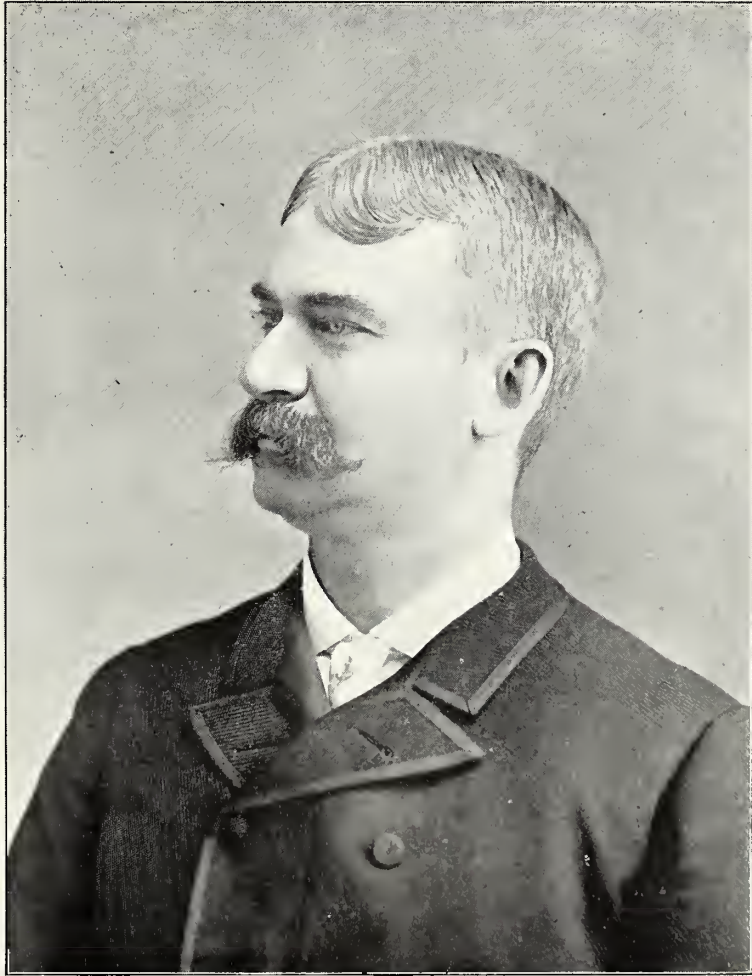
To his general knowledge of the world Mr. Sackett has added largely by travel. In 1876 he started on his three years' tour of the world, and visited during that time every city in Europe, of one hundred thousand or more inhabitants. He saw the famous castles, the beautiful palaces, and the magnificent churches and cathedrals of Great Britain and continental Europe. From sunny Italy he passed into Africa, where he visited Egypt, Algiers and Tunis and the great ruins of the Nile, and

after ascending the Nile for a thousand miles, he turned his steps to the Holy Land. There he gazed upon Jerusalem and the Jordan, and a hundred other places of interest. Leaving Palestine he traveled through Greece and Turkey, and during his entire tour he wrote a number of interesting letters concerning his travels that were published in many of the papers of this State. Mr. Sackett is a member and vestryman of Bethesda Episcopal church. He is a republican in politics, and ranks today as one of the ablest public speakers of the Empire State. He was originally an old-line whig, and when serving in Congress he distinguished himself by his support of the bill for the admission of California as a State, and by his opposition of the extension of slavery into the territories of the United States.

COL. GEORGE P. LAWTON, of Saratoga Springs, an able and brilliant lawyer and a genial and courteous gentleman, is a son of Anthony Lawton and Mary A. (Wilkinson) Lawton, and was born in the city of Albany, New York, August 19, 1847. Colonel Lawton is the eighth in descent from Capt. Robert Lawton, who emigrated from England and settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1632, and afterward removed to Newport, Rhode Island. This family is one of the oldest, and became one of the richest and most influential in New England, and at the time of the French occupation of Newport in the revolution occupied the highest social position, one of its members — Mary, or Polly Lawton, the aunt of Anthony Lawton — being regarded as the most beautiful woman of the colonies, as is related in Peterson's history of Rhode Island, Stone's "Our French Allies," and DeLazun's and De Broglie's Memoirs. Anthony Lawton, the father of the subject of this sketch, removed from Rhode Island to Albany in 1846, and was a merchant in Albany and in Troy, New York, until 1876, when he retired from

business, and has since resided at the Lawton homestead in Troy, New York.

Colonel Lawton received his education in St. Paul's Parish school, Troy, New York, of which he was "Dux," or leader; the Vermont Episcopal institute, Burlington, Vermont, of which he was offered the assistant mastership when he was not sixteen years of age; at Williams college, Massachusetts, which he entered in 1864, and from which he was graduated in 1868, having been a prize speaker sophomore year; a philotechnian debater junior year, and graduated with an appointment as a speaker at commencement. He is a member of the *Chi Psi* college secret society, and a *Phi Beta Kappa*. After leaving college he began the study of the law in the fall of 1868, and read law with Townsend & Browne, and Beach & Smith, Troy, New York, and was admitted to practice December 9, 1869, by the general term of the supreme court at Albany. He was managing clerk for Beach & Smith until the spring of 1871, when he formed a partnership with John Moran, which lasted until his death in 1876, when he continued the practice of the law alone until 1887, since which time, on account of ill-health, Colonel Lawton has not been active in his profession, but will immediately return to it. During his active career at the bar he was retained in many of the largest and most important controversies in Troy and thereabouts, and was very successful, notably in the great controversy between the citizens' association and certain politicians who had obtained possession of the city government, which was prosecuted in the legislature and the courts during the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, and which resulted in the relief sought. During this controversy Colonel Lawton was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for district attorney of Rensselaer county, but was defeated. Colonel Lawton was for seven years judge advocate of the 3d Division of the National Guard, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, resigning in 1889. During his incumbency he is said to have done more work



Col. George P. Luntan.

than any other judge advocate out of New York city, having prosecuted several officers in general courts-martial, and tried in battalion courts a large number of non-commissioned officers and privates. As a lawyer Colonel Lawton has been engaged in every kind of action and proceeding, ordinary and extraordinary, except an indictment for murder, and in constitutional and municipal law is regarded as an authority. Since making his summer home here his permanent residence, Colonel Lawton has taken an interest in the affairs of Saratoga Springs, and in the winter of 1892 put his knowledge and experience in legislative and municipal matters at the service of the community in obtaining for it a large convention hall. He initiated the last agitation for it, drew and procured the passage of most of the legislation, and was appointed a commissioner to build the building and secretary of the commission, and has devoted over a year of his time to the erection of that magnificent hall, now approaching completion.

On November 5, 1885, Colonel Lawton married Jeannie Lathrop, daughter of the late Daniel S. Lathrop, of Albany, an influential citizen of Albany. They have one son, Daniel Lathrop Lawton, six years of age. Mrs. Lawton is a highly educated and accomplished lady, and a leader in the social life of Saratoga, both in winter and summer. Colonel and Mrs. Lawton have residences in Troy, New York, and on Clinton street, opposite Woodlawn park, Saratoga.

Colonel Lawton is a member of the Fort Orange Club, Albany, and vice-president and a manager of the Saratoga club. He was also a member of the Ionic club and the Laureate Boat club, Troy, New York, from which he resigned. He was also a member of the Troy Citizens' corps, from which he was promoted to the staff position before referred to. He is also a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 13, and Apollo Chapter, Free and Accepted Masons, of Troy, New York.

REV. FRANCIS WAYLAND was born in Frome, England, in 1772, and came to this country in 1793. In 1821 he removed to Saratoga Springs, where he died in 1849. He served for several years as pastor of the First Baptist church, and was among the first promoters of the cause of temperance in Saratoga county. He married Sarah Moore, of Norwich, England, who was a woman of marked character and pleasing address. Of their children, one was the celebrated Dr. Francis Wayland, who served for twenty-eight years as president of Brown university, and attained a world-wide reputation as a thinker and writer. Dr. Wayland was not a native of this county, being born in New York city March 11, 1796. He passed his life principally at Providence, Rhode Island, where he died, September 30, 1865.

GEORGE F. HARVEY, president of the corporation known as "The G. F. Harvey Company," of Saratoga Springs, and founder of their immense business, is a Vermont Yankee of clear head and large heart, whose remarkable career carries inspiration and encouragement for every brainy boy in this country. It is everywhere accepted as a truism that brains and energy properly compounded produce success, and in the subject of this sketch is presented a brilliant example of the result of that law when it has done its perfect work. Mr. Harvey is the youngest child of Thomas and Polly (Blanchard) Harvey, and was born August 22, 1843, on their farm in Washington county, Vermont. The family from which he is descended was of Scotch-English blood, and was planted in America in colonial times. Thomas Harvey (father) was a native of New Hampshire, but removed to Vermont in early manhood, becoming one of the early settlers of Washington county, that State. He was a mason by trade, and died at his home in Woodbury, Vermont,

in 1871, aged four score and six years. In religion the elder Harvey was a member of the Christian church, and politically a whig and republican. By his marriage with Polly Blanchard he was the father of sixteen children, the youngest of whom was George F., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Polly Harvey was born at Cabot, Vermont, was a member of the Christian church, and died in 1863, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

George F. Harvey grew to manhood at Woodbury, Vermont, building up a strong constitution in the pure air and wholesome surroundings of that village, and adding to the sturdy independence inherited from his Scotch ancestry, that indefinable strength of character which is the usual inheritance of men reared in a mountainous country. During boyhood he attended the village school in winter and worked on his father's farm in summer. In this way he secured a good common school education, and remained on the Vermont farm until 1870, when he went to Wisconsin and embarked in the general mercantile business at Plover, that State, where he remained for five years. During that time he handled a good many drugs and medicines. His practical mind was soon impressed with the fact that small druggists labored under many disadvantages. It was impossible to keep a full line of medicaments, those seldom called for deteriorated on the shelves, small lots cost more in proportion, and were often impure or inferior. People had to pay high prices for what they got, frequently could not get what they wanted, and what they did get was often of little real worth. This set him to thinking. He talked with physicians and druggists, figured on prices, and made up his mind that there existed a necessity for such an establishment as he has since created at Saratoga Springs. He disposed of his business in the west and came back to New York city, where he studied the art of compounding pills under the private instruction of a German pharmacist, who had brought over the

best machinery then known for that purpose, but which experience has since enabled Mr. Harvey to improve upon by inventions of his own. In 1875 he came to Saratoga Springs and began in a modest way what has developed into one of the most important industries of Saratoga county or eastern New York. For a time he conducted the enterprise alone, manufacturing pills and extracts for druggists and physicians. Going into the business with all his native energy, and the determination of an enthusiast who knows he has found his mission, Mr. Harvey devoted several years of close application, careful planning and genuine hard work, to laying broad and deep the foundations of what his Yankee shrewdness and keen business insight told him was bound to be a positive and permanent success. Nor was he disappointed. Little by little the knowledge of his enterprise extended and his patronage began to double and treble in volume. He put a number of shrewd young men on the road to represent his establishment, and increased rather than relaxed his efforts to build up the business. In March, 1889, he formed a partnership with S. A. Richard, a wealthy business man of Saratoga Springs, and under the firm name of G. F. Harvey & Co. they conducted the enterprise for one year, when it had so increased in importance that a general stock company was formed, under the style of "The G. F. Harvey Company," with a capital of a quarter million dollars, for the purpose of carrying on and still further increasing this business. In 1889 they had built a new brick three-story and basement laboratory on Waterbury street just above Van Dam, on the Adirondack railroad, and fitted up four large rooms on Broadway as offices and salesrooms. In 1892 they erected an addition to the laboratory, sixty-five by eighty-five feet in dimensions and three stories high. This gives the company one of the largest and finest laboratories in this State. They manufacture some five hundred different kinds of pills alone, besides vast quantities of

granules, tablet triturates, compressed tablets, hypodermic tablets, fluid extracts, compound fluids, tinctures, syrups and elixirs. They also carry a large line of surgical instruments, buggy cases, plasters and physicians' supplies. This immense business gives physicians the advantages of wholesale rates on pure drugs, and greater accuracy in their mixing than could possibly be secured by the mortar and pestle. In the form of coated pills, cased in glass bottles, these drugs retain their virtues indefinitely and are much more convenient than a portable pharmacy. Beside, there is no danger of waste or breakage, and the patient runs no risk of injury from sleepy prescription clerks or raw apprentices dealing out murderous doses by mistake.

At the present time not less than seventeen thousand physicians are using the productions of "The G. F. Harvey Company" in their regular practice, and millions of people use their pills every year, their sales extending over all parts of the United States and Canada. The company now employs seven men as book-keepers and ten ladies as book-keepers and stenographers. Their factory furnishes employment to one hundred persons the year round, and forty-five carefully selected and bright young salesmen are constantly on the road, taking orders where these medicines are known or introducing them into new territory. The company manufactures no so-called patent medicines—all its products being made from standard formulæ and warranted to be absolutely pure and accurately compounded.

On August 5, 1873, Mr. Harvey was united by marriage to Francelia K. Kimball, daughter of Orson Kimball, of Cabot, Vermont. To Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have been born one child, a daughter named Adena, now living with her parents in their home at Saratoga Springs. Mrs. Harvey was educated in the State Normal school at Johnson, Vermont, and is a lady of fine mental endowments and many rare qualities of heart and character. Mr. Harvey is a republican or protectionist in

politics, and a member and deacon of the Congregational church at Saratoga Springs. He is a man of generous impulse, and has done much to assist and encourage those less fortunate than himself, but avoids all ostentation in the matter of benevolent giving, preferring to follow that old scriptural maxim which says, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Although greatly attached to the home of his adoption, and proud of the brilliant record of the old Empire State, Mr. Harvey still cherishes a deep love for his native Commonwealth, and every summer takes a vacation among the green hills of Vermont, where he owns a fine farm, and where he enjoys great benefit from the free mountain air, and much satisfaction in the pleasant memories associated with his old home and early friends.

MME. FREIDERIKE REIDSEL, whose full name was Freiderike Charlotte Luise (Mason) Reidesel, was a woman of beauty, refinement, fortitude and bravery, and underwent the privations of war and the dangers of battle to accompany her husband, Baron Reidesel, through the Burgoyne campaign. She was a daughter of the Prussian minister, Mason, and was born in Brandenburg, Germany, in 1746. In 1762 she married Baron Adolph Reidesel, who was born in Hesse, June 3, 1738, and died January 6, 1800, in Brunswick. Baron Reidesel was commissioned major-general, and commanded the four thousand Brunswick troops attached to Burgoyne's army. By a forced march through the woods he saved Burgoyne at the first Saratoga battle, and then advised a retreat to Canada, which would have saved the British army, but his counsel was not heeded. He was an able military commander, and after Burgoyne's surrender returned to Germany, where he was made a lieutenant general in 1787. His wife, Mme. Reidesel, accompanied him through all his campaigns, and died at

Berlin, March 29, 1808. Her letters during the Burgoyne campaign to her mother, were published by her son-in-law, Count Reuss, and throw much light on the British movements in 1777 in the upper Hudson valley.

JUDGE JAMES A. BURNHAM, police justice of the village of Ballston Spa since 1888, and a successful practicing attorney at this bar since 1878, is a son of Return J. and Elizabeth (Jones) Burnham, and a native of the village of Ballston Spa, where he was born July 23, 1848. The family being in very moderate circumstances, young Burnham went to work in James M. Cook's cotton mills here when only ten years of age, and after three years in that occupation entered the employ of John Castle, a dealer in poultry, with whom he remained until his twentieth year. All the schooling he received was obtained in six short winter terms of the public school, but upon this foundation, by studying of evenings, reading extensively and always thinking out to a solution any question that perplexed him, he built up a general education which has served every purpose in practical life, and enabled him to acquit himself with credit in the various positions of responsibility to which he has been called. He early formed good habits, and has never used liquor or tobacco in any form. At the age of twenty he went to Poughkeepsie, New York, and took a course of training in Eastman's Business college, from which he was graduated in 1869, and immediately became bookkeeper for a large mercantile establishment in New York city. He remained in the metropolis for three years, and then returning to Ballston Spa, was engaged in the county clerk's office for a short time, after which he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the lumber firm of Barber & Baker, of this village, and remained with them until the dissolution of that firm, when he was appointed to settle up their affairs, and attended to that business in the law office of Quackenbush & Whalen in

this village. He soon afterward began the study of law with these gentlemen, and was admitted to practice in 1878. In that year he opened an office at Ballston Spa for the practice of law, and has ever since been continuously engaged in the duties of his profession. Beginning with the traditional *nil* in the clientage of young lawyers, he has steadily pushed his way toward the front, and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He now owns some valuable real estate in this village, and has rendered valuable aid to his brothers and sisters, all of whom now own their own homes through his assistance. He was elected justice of the peace, and served one term in that office. In 1888 he was elected to the position of police justice of Ballston Spa, and is still acceptably discharging the duties of that responsible official post. During his administration of police affairs the criminal business has been reduced two-thirds, and burglary and arson, which had flourished for years, has been effectually broken up.

On July 23, 1877, Judge Burnham was united by marriage to Mary G. Curtis, a daughter of H. L. Curtis, of the village of Ballston Spa. To Mr. and Mrs. Burnham has been born one child, a son, named James A., jr., whose natal day was March 1, 1881.

In his political affiliations Judge Burnham has always been a republican, and is active and influential in the local councils of his party. He has filled a number of the offices of his town, and was largely instrumental in having the village incorporated. He is a member of Kayaderosseras Lodge, No. 270, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Hermon Lodge, No. 90, Knights of Pythias; Home Lodge, No. 135, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Waconia Tribe, No. 179, Improved Order of Red Men; and Ballston Spa Castle, No. 3, Knights of the Golden Eagle.

The Burnham family is of Scotch-English extraction, and tradition says was first planted in America by three brothers of that name, who came over during the Colonial period and

settled in southwestern Vermont. Nathaniel Burnham, paternal grandfather of Judge Burnham, was a native of Vermont, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. At the close of that conflict he removed to Washington county, New York, and settled in Saratoga county in 1835. He was a millwright by occupation, and worked at his trade in this county for a number of years, dying in the village of Ballston Spa in 1854, at the age of seventy years. He married Hannah Wilson, and reared a family of six children, one of his sons being Return J. Burnham (father), who was born in Washington county in 1821, and has been a resident of the village of Ballston Spa for the last sixty-eight years. In early manhood he learned the trade of carpenter, and followed that occupation here until about 1875, when the increasing infirmities of age and disabilities received in the civil war compelled him to retire from active business. He is now well advanced in his seventy-third year. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. F, 13th New York Heavy artillery, and served until the close of the civil war. In politics he is a republican, and for many years has been a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal church. On July 24, 1845, he married Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of Aaron Jones, of Schoharie county, this State, and to their union was born a family of ten children, six of whom still survive: Henry W., who enlisted with his father in Co. F, 13th New York Heavy artillery; in 1863, served until the war ended, and now resides at Ballston Spa, New York; James A., the subject of this sketch; Nathaniel J., Arthur W., Return J., jr., and Carrie P., all residing at Ballston Spa, New York. The deceased were Lina, Lelah, George F. and Louis G. Mrs. Elizabeth Burnham, the mother of this family, was born in Schoharie county, this State, in 1827, and is consequently in the sixty-sixth year of her age. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and her life, although passed principally in the seclusion of her own home, has exemplified the virtues of noble Christian

womanhood, and won for her the respect and esteem of all who know her and the profoundest love of her children.

REUBEN M. BILLINGS, jr., who is now successfully engaged in the grocery business at Corinth, this county, is a son of Reuben M. and Patience (Young) Billings, and was born at Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, December 18, 1860. His paternal great-grandfather was an Englishman, who came to this country when a young man, settled in Vermont, and afterward served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war under Gen. Benedict Arnold. He underwent the hardships and privations common to the struggling patriots of that period, and was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne after the battle of Saratoga. One of his sons was Elkanah Billings (grandfather), who was born and reared in Vermont, but in middle life removed to Ontario, Canada, where he died in 1861, at the age of eighty-two years. He married Elizabeth Mott, a daughter of Reuben Mott, of Brockville, and reared a family of seven children. His son, Reuben M. Billings, sr., (father), was born at Brockwell, Ontario, Canada, in 1825, and grew to manhood in that country. In 1858 he came to the United States and located in this State, where he soon afterward married, and in 1866 removed to Saratoga county, settling in the town of Corinth. He was a farmer by occupation, and with the exception of two or three years, resided in this town from 1866 to the time of his death, February 16, 1893, when in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Politically he was a republican, and in 1860 married Patience Young, a daughter of Alanson Young, of the town of Corinth, this county, and to their union was born a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters: Reuben M., Alphonso C., Clara E., Katie M., Lillie M., Jennie C. and Edith E. Mrs. Patience Billings was born in the town of Corinth October

13, 1841, and is consequently now in the fifty-second year of her age. She is a member of the Baptist church, and resides on the old homestead in this town. Her father, Alanson Young (maternal grandfather), was also a native of the town of Corinth, and passed his life here engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died April, 1887, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. In politics he was a democrat, and for many years a strict member of the Baptist church. The Youngs are of English extraction and were among the early settlers in the town of Corinth.

Reuben M. Billings was reared on the paternal acres in this town, and received a superior English education in the common schools and at the Corinth high school, from which latter he was graduated. He remained on this farm, engaged in farm labors and in working in a saw mill until 1890, when he embarked in the grocery business in the village of Corinth. Being energetic and enterprising, and endowed with a capacity for managing details and a disposition to please his customers, he has been remarkably successful in business, and has built up a large and prosperous establishment.

On March 1, 1887, Mr. Billings wedded Louise Cowles, eldest daughter of Howard Cowles, of the village of Corinth. Both are members of the Baptist church here, and Mr. Billings is also a member of Corinth Lodge, No. 174, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his political affiliations he is a republican, always giving his party an earnest support on leading questions in both National and State politics. He was elected clerk of the town of Corinth, and served one term in that office with great acceptability.

HON. WILLIAM L. F. WARREN, who was an able lawyer, and served as judge of the court of common pleas from 1845 to 1848, was born in Troy, New York, February 4, 1793. He was graduated from Union

college in 1814. He then came to Saratoga Springs, read law with Judge Cowen, and was admitted to the bar. He served as district attorney from 1819 to 1836, was master in chancery, injunction and taxing master from 1824 to 1848, and served with ability as judge of the court of common pleas from 1845 to 1848. Judge Warren was a democratic presidential elector in 1848, but after the late civil war supported the Republican party. He was a man of fine presence, genial, patient and forbearing, and ranked high as a jury pleader and an authority on land titles. Judge Warren aided largely in originating the Saratoga & Whitehall railroad, and in founding the Schenectady and Saratoga Springs banks. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and died May 23, 1875, at seventy-eight years of age.

ROGER H. STAPLES, postmaster at Wilton during the Harrison administration, and one of the most successful and enterprising young business men of that place, is a son of Abram and Lydia (Haviland) Staples, and a native of Glens Falls, Warren county, New York, where he was born May 1, 1860. The family is of remote English origin, but were settled in America long prior to the Revolutionary war. From Rhode Island the ancestors of the present Staples removed to Massachusetts, and from that State came to Vermont, where, in the town of Dorset, Abram Staples (father) was born in 1826. He grew to manhood in his native State, but while yet a young man removed to Glens Falls, New York, where he resided until 1866, when he came to Saratoga county and settled at Wilton, where he has lived ever since. He has devoted his life principally to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been prosperous and successful, and is now in independent circumstances. In politics he is a republican, and during his more active years took a deep interest in political affairs. In 1850 he mar-

ried Lydia Haviland, a daughter of Roger Haviland, of Glens Falls, Warren county, this State, and by this union had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: Hannah; Mary, wife of L. B. King; Abram DeWitt (dead); Roger H.; Ella Ida, and Edward Clarence (deceased.) Mrs. Lydia Staples is now in the sixty-fifth year of her age, and for many years has been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Wilton.

Roger H. Staples was reared principally on his father's farm, in the town of Wilton, this county, and received a good common school education here, after which he took a course of training at the Glens Falls academy, in Warren county. He then engaged in teaching, but after having taught three terms in the district school, he joined a company of Bohemian glass blowers and spent three years traveling with them in all parts of the country. Returning to Saratoga county, he formed a partnership with S. B. King, under the style of King & Staples, and embarked in the general mercantile business in the village of Wilton. This firm did business until February, 1888, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Staples continued the general mercantile business on his own account, which he has successfully conducted from that time to the present. He has a handsome store and carries a fine stock of goods, while his trade has constantly increased until it is now important and lucrative.

On June 12th, 1884, Mr. Staples was married to Kitty Myers, daughter of Francis and Catharine Myers, of the village of Wilton. She died in 1889, leaving one daughter, Katharine, and on March 18, 1891, he was again married, wedding Kittie A. Lincoln, a daughter of John D. Lincoln, of the town of Greenfield, this county. (See sketch of Harry M. Lincoln in this volume.) Mr. Staples is a republican in politics and takes an active interest in local affairs. He has served his people as town clerk for a period of four years, and was supervisor of the town of Wilton for three

years. Early in President Harrison's administration Mr. Staples was appointed postmaster at Wilton, and has occupied that position very acceptably to the present time (1893). In religion he is a follower of John Wesley, and for a number of years has served as trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church at Wilton village. Personally he is very popular, and has succeeded remarkably well in business.

Kittie A. Lincoln, second wife of Roger H. Staples, died April 24, 1893, leaving one daughter.

CHARLES SCOTT McKNIGHT, jr.,

M.D., the only son of Charles Scott McKnight, of New York city, was born in New York, March 26, 1854. He was educated for a physician, and graduated from the college of physicians and surgeons (medical department of Columbia college) in 1877, and entered upon the practice of medicine and surgery in the city of New York. Later he became associated with the late Dr. Charles F. Stillman, of Plainfield, New Jersey, one of the most successful and well known physicians of that State. In 1883 he was obliged to relinquish his practice on account of illness, and after several years spent in search of health he located in Saratoga Springs in 1887. The healthful climate of that village induced him to make it his permanent residence. Dr. McKnight married Katharine DuBois Lounsbery, daughter of Hon. William Lounsbery, of Kingston New York, and through her mother a descendant of one of the old Huguenot families of that section. The McKnight, or MacKnight family is of Scottish origin, and was first represented in this country by Rev. Charles McKnight, a Presbyterian clergyman, who came to America in the year 1740, and settled in New Jersey. He was for many years pastor of the church of Allentown and Cranbery, and in 1757 was appointed a trustee of Princeton college, then called "Nassau Hall." His two sons were both prominent in the revolution,

especially the elder, Charles McKnight, M. D., whose abilities were such that he was appointed to the post of senior surgeon of the flying hospital, and afterward served as surgeon and physician-general of the revolutionary army, being at that time only thirty years of age. At the close of the war he settled in New York city, became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was professor of surgery and anatomy in Columbia college. He married the only daughter of Gen. John Morin Scott, of New York city, a zealous patriot of the revolution and a prominent lawyer of that period, a member of the "Sons of Liberty," delegate to the continental Congress, and for several years secretary of the State of New York. Dr. Charles McKnight was the great-grandfather of the present Dr. Charles Scott McKnight, who is thus the fourth generation of physicians bearing the family name, his grandfather having also been a prominent physician in New York, and his father only being prevented from practicing the profession for which he was educated by losing his hearing at an early age.

HON. HUGH WHITE was a conscientious and high-minded man, who dared to do right regardless of consequences, and ably represented his district in Congress from 1845 to 1851. He was a son of Judge Hugh White, and was born at Whitestown, Oneida county, New York, December 25, 1798. He was graduated from Hamilton college in 1823, and in 1830 came to Waterford, where he died October 6, 1870. He was largely interested in manufacturing enterprises, and attained to a high position in the political affairs of his county. He was elected to Congress in 1844 and re-elected in 1846 and 1848, serving in all three continuous terms. He was a whig and republican in politics, and had "a righteous hatred for all that was wrong, contemptible and mean." He was a Presbyterian, and lived a life of usefulness, honor and distinction.

CORNELIUS SHEEHAN, the popular president of the Congress Springs Company at Saratoga Springs, who has been for many years an honored citizen of this county, was born August 27, 1819, in the city of Limerick, Ireland, where he grew to manhood and received a good practical education. After leaving school he learned the merchant tailoring business in his native city, and in 1836 bid farewell to the land of his birth and started for America, landing in the city of Quebec, Canada, where he resided for some years. After a trip to New York city to visit some relatives, and a few years' residence in the city of Troy, New York, he finally, in 1847, established himself in the clothing, furnishing and merchant tailoring business in the village of Saratoga Springs, New York, and soon thereafter built up a prosperous business, which he successfully conducted until 1860, when he became interested in the Congress Spring Company, with which he has ever since been identified. In 1870 he was elected vice-president and general manager of the company, and served in that capacity until 1885, when he became president, which position he still occupies. He is the largest stockholder in the company, and to his able and energetic management is due much of the wonderful success of this enterprise in later years.

Congress Spring is perhaps the most famous of all the mineral springs in this vicinity. It was discovered in 1792 by a man named Gilman, who had been a member of Congress, and it is said to owe its name to the latter fact. Title to the land runs back to the old Kayadrossera patent, and the property has been owned successively by Rip Van Dam, Jacob Walton, Isaac Low, Anthony Van Dam, the Livingstons, Dr. John Clarke, William B. White, Mrs. Eliza Sheehan and the Congress Spring Company, its present owners. Dr. Clarke, who purchased the property in the spring of 1823, was the first to develop the spring, laying out a beautiful park, locating streets, building cottages and preparing the

foundation for all the subsequent growth and prosperity of the place. In 1825 he began bottling the water from Congress spring, and now more than one hundred thousand dozen bottles of this water are sold every year, and it is known in all parts of the civilized world.

Of the park connected with the springs and owned by the Congress Spring Company, a writer says: "It was originally a forest, possessing many natural attractions, but has been materially improved by grading, draining, and the addition of many architectural adornments, until it now presents a most beautiful appearance, and is one of Saratoga's greatest charms. During the year 1876 the company expended nearly one hundred thousand dollars on various improvements, until now it surpasses all other parks of equal size in the United States. The interior is artistically laid out in pleasant shady walks, and in the evening a band discourses sweet music from an artistic pavillion in the center of the lake. The grounds are thoroughly lighted at night by the Westenhouse electric light, rendering them available as an evening resort. The scene in the evening, on the occasion of one of the grand concerts, is remarkably brilliant and charmingly fascinating."

In 1860 Mr. Sheehan was married to Mrs. Eliza (Clarke) Thayer, daughter of the late Dr. John Clarke, formerly proprietor of Congress spring, and who practically created its commercial value. He was a native of Yorkshire, England, and married Mrs. Eliza White, by whom he had three children: Eliza, now Mrs. Sheehan; Thomas and George B. Dr. Clarke died May 6, 1846, aged seventy-three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Sheehan was born three children, one son and two daughters: Eliza Clarke, Thomas Clarke and Mary Louisa.

Politically Mr. Sheehan is an ardent democrat, and during his more active years took quite an interest in local politics. He is a pleasant, affable gentleman, and an intelligent, patriotic and highly esteemed citizen of Saratoga county.

HON. JOHN W. TAYLOR, one of the most distinguished men in political life that Saratoga county has ever produced, and the only citizen of the State of New York who has ever held the third place in the government of the United States, was a son of Judge John Taylor, and was born in what is now the town of Charlton, Saratoga county, March 26, 1784. He was graduated from Union college in 1803, then read law with Samuel Cook, and in 1806 entered upon the practice of his profession as a partner of Mr. Cook. His political career commenced in 1811, when he was elected to the assembly, and from that on he rose rapidly. He was re-elected to the assembly in 1812, and in the autumn of that year was elected to Congress. For ten consecutive terms Mr. Taylor represented the district of which his county was a part in Congress, and twice during that time was chosen speaker of the house of representatives, first in 1821, as Henry Clay's successor, and again in 1825, for the full term of the Nineteenth Congress. Mr. Taylor was elected to the State senate in 1840, but resigned in 1842, and in a short time afterward removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he died, September 18, 1854, when in the seventy-first year of his age. His remains now rest in the Ballston Spa cemetery.

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EDGAR T. GRIFFING, the popular telegraph operator and railroad agent at Hadley, this county, is a son of Hon. Duncan and Mariah (Stackhouse) Griffing, and was born June 7, 1857, at Warrensburg, Warren county, New York. There he grew to manhood and received his education in the public schools and the Warrensburg academy. After completing his academic studies he taught one term in the district school, and then entered the employ of the Northern New York Telegraph Company, at Schroom Lake, Essex county, where for two years he was telegraph operator and express agent. He then returned

to Thurman, Warren county, his home at that time, and occupied the position of railroad agent at that place for a period of four years. On March 14, 1881, he came to Hadley, Saratoga county, as general station agent, and has occupied that position ever since. His combined duties here include those of telegraph operator and also the general management of the express, freight and passenger business of his road at this point. In addition to this he is also engaged in the coal business here, and is building up a nice trade in that line. He is active, energetic and accommodating, and has become very popular.

On December 22, 1880, Mr. Griffing was united in marriage to Effie A. Green, a daughter of David A. Green, of Thurman, New York. In politics he is a staunch democrat, and although in no sense a politician is yet an active worker in the interests of his party. Mr. Griffing is also a leading member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in 1893 served as delegate from Cascade Lodge to the Grand Lodge of that order, which met in the city of Syracuse. He is likewise prominently connected with the Improved Order of Red Men.

The Griffing family is of ancient Scotch lineage, and the coat of arms which they were entitled to use in the olden time is still in possession of the family. The exact date of their coming to America is not known, but tradition places it at a very early period. Col. William Griffing, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of what is now Thurman, Warren county, this State. He was an extensive farmer and lumberman of that section, and represented that district in the State legislature for two terms, being elected by the Democratic party, of which he was a leading member. His title of colonel came from his commission as commanding officer of a regiment in the old State militia, in which he was also prominent and active for many years. He died in Thurman, Warren county, May 22, 1867, aged seventy-five years. In early manhood he married Jane McEwan, and

reared a family of seven children, one of his sons being Hon. Duncan Griffing (father), who was born at Thurman, Warren county, in 1818. He grew up at that place and spent his entire life in Warren county. For many years he conducted the Warren hotel at Warrensburg, but is now retired from active business and is passing his declining years in quiet comfort at his home in that city, being in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He is a democrat in politics, belonging to what is known as the Jacksonian school, and has taken an active part in political affairs nearly all his life. In 1870 he was elected a member of the State assembly from his district, and served with distinction in that honorable body. He is a member of the Episcopal church at Warrensburg, and has been prominent in support of the various interests of that religious organization. In 1842 he married Mariah Stackhouse, a daughter of Samuel Stackhouse, of Omar, New York, and by this union had a family of five children, four of whom are now living: Mrs. Daniel B. Howard, nee Miss Louisa L. Griffing; Orville S., and Charles H. Mrs. Griffing is now in her seventy-third year, and has been an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church nearly all her life.

HON. THOMAS C. MORGAN, who was a successful manufacturer of Waterford, was a son of William Morgan, and was born at Chatham, Columbia county, this State, August 19, 1809. He became a practical manufacturer of leather, and in 1832 came to Waterford, where he died March 5, 1871. He commanded the 104th New York militia for several years, and in 1847, with Hon. Joseph Daniels, represented the county in the assembly. Mr. Morgan was a whig and republican, and in 1838 married Frances Alida VanDenburgh, a daughter of Gysebert and a granddaughter of Winant VanDenburg, who wedded Sarah VanSchoonhoven.

THADDEUS T. TEFFT, the present proprietor of the Tefft house at Saratoga Springs, is a son of Charles H. and Olive Ann (Cozzens) Tefft, and was born April 16, 1857, in the village of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York. The Teffts are of direct English descent, but have been native Americans since the beginning of the seventeenth century, about which time the family was planted in the new world. They settled first in Rhode Island, and afterward came into Washington county, New York, among the earliest settlers of that section, where the family is now quite numerous. In that county was born Nathan Tefft, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming in the town of Greenwich, that county. Besides farming he devoted several years of his life to the milling business. He died at his Washington county home in 1848, aged nearly seventy-two years. He was married November, 1805, to Betsey Buck, of Hartford, Washington county, New York, daughter of Levi and Isabel Buck. Levi Buck was a soldier in the Revolution. His native place was Vermont. He enlisted in his seventeenth year, was ever loyal to his country, and died in 1846, his wife dying in 1848. Nathan Tefft reared a family, among whom was Charles H. Tefft (father), who was born in 1821 on the old homestead in the town of Greenwich, where he lived until after his marriage. He then removed to Schuylerville, where he lived three years, and from there to the city of Buffalo, this State, and remained there for a period of six years, engaged in the milling business, which he had learned while a young man. From Buffalo he came to Saratoga Springs, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying November, 1888, at the advanced age of sixty-six. After coming to this village he spent several years in the milling business, and then established a boarding house, which he successfully conducted for nearly a quarter of a century, having been a citizen of Saratoga Springs for forty years

previous to his decease. He was a member of the First Baptist church of this village for more than thirty years, and widely known for his upright character and kindly disposition. In politics he was first a whig and later a republican. Soon after reaching his majority he married Olive Ann Cozzens, a daughter of Capt. W. J. Cozzens, of Greenwich, Washington county, this State. By this marriage he had a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Josephine, Charles H., Hiram C., Annie E., Thaddeus G. and Hattie. Mrs. Tefft was a native of Greenwich, a consistent member of the Baptist church nearly all her life, and died at Saratoga Springs, July 6, 1889, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. Capt. W. J. Cozzens, paternal grandfather, was also of English lineage, though a native of Newport, Rhode Island. He was a seafaring man, and for many years commanded a merchant vessel, being widely known in the marine service of that day. He perished at sea. His wife's maiden name was Mary Ann Mowry, and to them was born a family of thirteen children, of whom Mrs. Cozzens was the youngest. Their family history can be traced back for eight or ten generations.

Thaddeus T. Tefft was reared in the village of Saratoga Springs, and received a superior English education in the public schools of this place. After leaving school he accepted a position as clerk in a large men's furnishing goods store of this village, where he remained for several years. At the death of his father, in 1888, he succeeded him in the management of the boarding house which the former had been conducting, and has been successfully engaged in that business ever since. This house is located on Franklin street, is known as the Tefft house, and has long been among the most popular and best patronized boarding houses of Saratoga Springs. It is a three story brick structure, and can accommodate about seventy-five guests.

In his political affiliations Mr. Tefft is a staunch democrat, though never taking any

active part in politics. His only brother, Charles H. Tefft, jr., is a practicing lawyer at Saratoga Springs.

ROBERT HARCOURT, editor and proprietor of the *Stillwater Journal*, and who served as a Union soldier along the South Atlantic coast and under Sheridan and Grant in Virginia, is a son of John and Anna (Powis) Harcourt, and was born at Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, December 30, 1842. John Harcourt is a native of England, where he has always resided. He was graduated from the world-renowned Oxford college, in the department of law, and during the active years of his life was engaged in the successful practice of his profession as a counsellor. He retired some years ago from active life, and has now passed the ninety-first milestone on life's rugged pathway. He is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal church in his native county, where for over half a century his voice and pen and best efforts in every way were given for the good of the church and the advancement of morality and Christianity. Mr. Harcourt has been twice married, and by his second wife, Anna (Powis) Harcourt, who died December 18, 1862, aged fifty-eight years, he had two children: Robert and William. Mrs. Anna Harcourt was a daughter of Squire Littleton Powis, a native of Tilltenhall, Staffordshire, England, and a gentleman of property and social standing in his county.

Robert Harcourt received an academic education and then was articled to learn civil engineering and surveying, but before completing his profession abandoned the idea of following it for a life pursuit, and came to this country in 1862 to seek his fortunes where the avenues to success and achievement were not so crowded as in the old world, with its teeming millions and limited opportunities. Soon after landing at New York he enlisted on November 6, 1862, in Co. K, 41st New York infantry, and served until December 24, 1865,

when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service at Cumberland Court House, Virginia. He served along the South Atlantic coast, was in the siege of Charleston, saw hard fighting in the Shenandoah valley under Sheridan, and then did fatiguing and dangerous siege duty at Petersburg. Returning from the army in December, 1865, Mr. Harcourt came to Stillwater. He was variously engaged at carpentering, wagon making and house and sign painting until 1887, when he started in the job printing business at Stillwater. In June, 1892, he issued the first number of the *Stillwater Journal*, a non-partisan sheet, devoted to general and current information and home and local news. His job office is well equipped and does a large amount of work, while his paper is rapidly gaining a wide circulation. Mr. Harcourt makes the *Journal* bright, newsy and accurate, and has won public commendation and appreciation for his paper.

Robert Harcourt, on August 15, 1866, was united in marriage with Mary J. Bratt, and to their union have been born eight children, all of whom are deceased except one daughter, Mary, who is now engaged in the millinery business at Stillwater. Mrs. Harcourt is a daughter of Nicholas and Jeanette (Goslin) Bratt, and a granddaughter of Nicholas Bratt, sr., who lived to reach the remarkable age of one hundred and three years.

In political opinion Mr. Harcourt is a republican. He is a member of Second Baptist church and Gilbert Thompson Post, No. 480, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was adjutant for five and commander for two years. In the organization of Gilbert Thompson Post, in 1883, Mr. Harcourt took an active and useful part, and ever since has been a zealous and earnest worker for its continued success and prosperity.

THE BATCHELLER FAMILY is one of the early settled families of Edinburg, and was founded by Ambrose Batcheller, who

came, in 1808, from Vermont, and settled about one mile from the site of Batchellerville, which bears his name. To Amos and Sally Batcheller were born five children. Their son, Sherman, was the father of Gen. George S., who served in the late war, and went to Egypt, where he became a judge in the Khedive's court. Rensselaer, another son, had three children, one of whom is Lt. Com. Oliver H. Batcheller, who served with distinction in the late civil war.

HIRAM OWEN, who for twenty years has been superintendent of the Grand Union hotel at Saratoga Springs, and who, as a contractor and builder, was also closely identified with the growth and development of the village from 1849 to 1873, was born in the town of Berne, Albany county, New York, on September 20, 1819, and is consequently now in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He is a son of Henry and Lucinda (Tubbs) Owen, and was reared principally in his native town, where he secured a good practical education in the common schools. His father died when he was only ten years of age, and he was thus early thrown on his own resources. In 1838, at the age of nineteen he came to the village of Saratoga Springs, this county, which has been his home ever since that time. He learned the carpenter trade when a young man, and worked at that occupation until 1849, when he engaged in contracting and building on his own account. He continued that business successfully until 1873, and during that time erected a large number of the finest houses now in the village of Saratoga Springs. Among them may be mentioned the Congress Hall hotel, the large residence of E. R. Stephens on Washington street, the residence of R. J. Mulligan, corner of Philadelphia and Circular streets; the Female seminary building, and many other fine specimens of architecture, all of which attest his ability and skill as a builder, and his honesty and integrity as a contractor.

In 1873, on retiring from the business of a contractor and builder, he became superintendent of the Grand Union hotel, and has acceptably filled that position ever since.

During the years of 1862 and 1863 Mr. Owen was in the employ of the United States government as foreman in the engineering department at Fortress Monroe and Fort Wool. While at Fortress Monroe he witnessed the historic battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac. Politically he is a republican, and has occupied a number of local offices here, including that of water commissioner, member of the school board and superintendent of the village. He also superintended the construction of the water works at Saratoga Springs, and to his ability and sound judgment is due much of the excellence of these works. In religion he is a Baptist and a prominent member and trustee of that church at Saratoga Springs.

In 1842 Mr. Owen was married to Catherine M. Van Dorn, a daughter of Nicholas Van Dorn, of the village of Saratoga Springs. She died in 1858, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter: Frederick N.; Lucinda E., now the wife of Jerome Pitney, of this village; and John G. In 1859 Mr. Owen was again married, wedding for his second wife Charity S. Wilson, a daughter of George C. R. Wilson, of Burnt Hills, this county. By this union he had one child, a daughter named Catherine Sophia, who married William S. Gutierrez, of New York city, where they now reside.

The Owen family is of Welsh descent, and was planted in America at an early day, but the time of their coming is unknown, and much of their subsequent history has been lost through frequent removals and neglect to keep proper records. Henry Owen (father), when a young man, resided for a time at Saratoga Springs, from whence he removed to Albany county, and settled in the town of Berne. There he died in 1829, at the early age of forty years, when the subject of this sketch was in

his tenth year. He was a carriage and wagon maker by trade, and carried on an extensive shop in Albany county, where he at once became noted for the excellence of his work. He married Lucinda Tubbs, of Albany county, and had a family of six children. Mrs. Owen was a native of the town of Berne, that county, and died in 1867, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. Her father, a Mr. Tubbs (maternal grandfather), was descended from one of the old families of that part of New York, and served with distinction as an officer in the Revolutionary war.

STEPHEN WOOD, a highly respected citizen and substantial and reliable business man of Stillwater, is a son of Thomas I. and Hester (Helicker) Wood, and was born at Fishkill, in Dutchess county, New York, November 22, 1812. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages, and at an early age engaged in farming, which he soon quit to enter the employ of Rufus Barton on the Champlain canal, as captain of one of his boats running between Whitehall and Troy, at a salary of "thirty-five dollars per month and found," which was the highest wages then paid on the canal or river. At the end of seven years he left the canal to embark in farming and real estate speculations in the town of Lansingburg, Rensselaer county, where he remained until 1844, when he purchased his father's farm of three hundred and seventeen acres of land in the town of Stillwater. He also purchased another farm there, some years later, for eight thousand dollars, and after residing on it until 1871, he disposed of it for fifteen thousand dollars. In the last named year he commenced dealing in lumber, coal, flour and feed at Stillwater, and has continued successfully in that line of business ever since, beside establishing his present planing and saw mills in 1876, and buying and selling large quantities of potatoes. In all of his business enterprises and speculative ventures

Mr. Wood has been remarkably fortunate. A republican in politics and a Baptist in religion, his life's career has been one of activity and usefulness. In the days of "general training" he was lieutenant of a military company at Lansingburg, under Colonel Miller. He has been a deacon of the Second Baptist church of Stillwater for a quarter of a century, and for fifty years has been an earnest Christian worker.

Stephen Wood, on January 5, 1843, was united in marriage with Temmy Ingham, who is a daughter of Josiah and Temmy (Haines) Ingham, of Hoosic, and was born November 25, 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have two children: Dr. Edward I. and Stephen Francis. Dr. Edward I. Wood was graduated from Albany Medical college in the class of 1865; after practicing a short time was induced by his father to assume charge of a portion of the latter's business; is a prohibitionist and a Baptist; and on January 15, 1867, married Louise Cornwell, daughter of John H. Cornwell, by whom he has one child, Mary M. Stephen Francis Wood is a republican and a Baptist, assists his father in several of his business enterprises, and on May 6, 1875, wedded Addie Hiney, daughter of Jacob Hiney, by whom he has two children: Kate L. and Emma M.

Stephen Wood is of English lineage, and his paternal grandfather, Joseph Wood, came from England to Staten Island, which he soon left to settle in Dutchess county, which then was his place of residence as long as he lived. Joseph Wood married, and of his children were: Joseph, John, Thomas I. and Mary. Thomas I. Wood (father) was a farmer, and left his native county of Dutchess to settle first near Stillwater and then at Lansingburg, in Rensselaer county, where he died June 6, 1844, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Wood was a democrat, and wedded Hester Helicker. To their union were born twelve children, five sons and seven daughters: Deborah Weatherwax, John, Abraham, Jane Leach, Elizabeth

Peak, Hiram, Stephen (subject), Sarah Gleason, Margaret Wilcox, Diana Wicks, Joseph, and Hester Chase. Mrs. Hester Wood was a daughter of Harmon Helicker, a native of Germany, who came to Staten Island, Richmond county. She passed away October 8, 1851, at sixty-one years of age, at Lansingburg.

JOHN A. KATHAN, an energetic, successful and influential business man of Hadley, who during the last twenty-five years has held most creditably several county and numerous town and village offices, is a son of Ranslow S. and Sarah (Thair) Kathan, and was born in the town of Day, Saratoga county, New York, July 24, 1838. His maternal grandfather, Isaac N. Thair, was of Irish and Scotch-Irish descent, and came from Vermont to Fulton county, this State, which he soon left to settle in the town of Day, where he purchased a farm on which he lived until his death, in 1852, at eighty-five years of age. His paternal grandfather had five sons, all born in Vermont: Williard, Daniel, Charles, Luke and Ranslow S. They all lived to be four score years of age, and all became residents of this county, except Charles, who settled in Warren county. Ranslow S. (father), the youngest son, was born in Vermont, and in 1818 came to the town of Day, where he followed farming most successfully for over sixty years. He was a republican in politics, and a member of the Christian church, in whose interests he had been active for many years before his death. He died in 1890, when in the eighty-second year of his age. He was a steady, industrious and thoroughgoing man, and wedded Sarah Thair, a daughter of Isaac N. Thair, then of Broadalban, Fulton county, New York. Mrs. Kathan, who has been a consistent member of the Christian church for many years, is now in the eighty-fifth year of her age, and still resides on the home farm, in the town of Day. Mr. and Mrs. Kathan were the

parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters.

John A. Kathan was reared on the home farm, received his education in the common schools, and after teaching three winter terms of school, went to Canada at twenty-one years of age. There he was engaged in the lumber business for two years, and then returned home to get married and engage in farming and lumbering. At the end of nine years he left his farm in Day, and in 1866, opened a hotel at Conklingville, which he disposed of in 1870 to come to Hadley. Here he purchased a hotel which he conducted successfully for seventeen years. Quitting the hotel business in 1887, he has been variously engaged since then, though not very actively, in several enterprises in the county.

Politically Mr. Kathan is a republican, and has ever been active in the support of the fundamental principles of his party. He served for years as trustee of his village, twenty years as constable, several years as assessor, was supervisor in 1872, 1873, 1879 and 1882, besides holding other town offices. In 1887 he was elected superintendent of the poor of Saratoga county, and served most acceptably his term of three years in that office. He also served twenty-one years as deputy sheriff, and at the present time is now serving on his second term as justice of the peace, besides holding the office of assessor, to which he was elected in 1892. Prominent and useful as a public official, he is also called upon by his party for frequent service which is always heartily and efficiently rendered. He has repeatedly served as a member of the Republican county committee, and is always consulted in the village, town and county councils of his party. Mr. Kathan is a regular attendant of church, and although not a member of any, yet contributes liberally to the support of all the churches. He is a member of Corinth Lodge, No. 63, Free and Accepted Masons, Conkling Lodge, No. 45, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Cascade Lodge, No. 76,

Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Kathan owns two good farms, aggregating two hundred acres, in the town of Day, both of which are finely located for agricultural purposes. He is a man of fine personal appearance, whose integrity and usefulness has won him the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

On July 4, 1857, Mr. Kathan was united in marriage with Kezia L. Rice, daughter of Amos Rice, of the town of Hadley. To their union have been born ten children: John C., Schuyler R., Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin F., Roscoe C., Minnie, Nettie L. and Josie B. (Libbie and Willard Hamlin, deceased).

CAPT. AMBROSE C. HICKOK, who comes of a family distinguished for longevity, saw active service in our great civil war, and has since been prominently connected with the business interests of Saratoga county. He is a son of Edmund E. and Alamothe (Clother) Hickok, and was born in the house where he now resides, near Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, on the 18th of February, 1841. The Hickoks of America are descended from an old English family, and have been resident in this country since early in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Three brothers of the name then came over from England to Massachusetts, one of whom was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. This immigrant's son, James Hickok (grandfather), was born at Lenox, Massachusetts, in 1745, but while yet a young man removed to Lansingburg, New York, and resided at the latter place until his death in 1825, at the ripe old age of eighty years. He served as an officer during the Revolutionary war, undergoing all the hardships and privations incident to that terrible conflict, and afterward engaged in merchandising at Lansingburg, where he became quite prosperous and wealthy. For many years he conducted an extensive business, sending large quanti-

ties of provisions and produce to New York city on sloops and boats of various kinds. He married, and reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, one of his sons being Edmund E. Hickok (father), who was born at Lansingburg, Rensselaer county, this State, in 1802. There he grew to manhood, and received the best education afforded by the schools of that early day. When twenty-four years of age he removed to Saratoga county, and purchased a farm near where Corinth now stands, settled and resided thereon until his death in 1877, at which time he had reached the advanced age of seventy-five years. In political opinion he was a whig and republican, and held a number of local offices, including the position of town clerk. He was a man of firm convictions, but kindly in disposition, and held the esteem of all who knew him. He wedded Alamothe Clother, a native of the town of Corinth, and to them was born a family of five sons and one daughter: Elizabeth A.; James E., Norman F., Salmon H., who was in Libby prison six months, and came home and died in 1865, his death being caused by starvation while in prison. He enlisted in Co. C, 44th New York State volunteers, in August, 1861; Ambrose C. and Henry H. Four sons are still living in this immediate neighborhood. Mrs. Alamothe Hickok was born in the initial year of the present century, was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church or Wesleyan Methodist church, and in her early life exemplified the graces of true Christian womanhood. She died at her home here in October, 1884, aged eighty-four years. Her father, Salmon Clother (maternal grandfather), was a native of Canaan, Connecticut, and removed to this county in early manhood, about 1778, settling on Mt. MacGregor, within half a mile of where the Grant cottage now stands. There he continued to reside until his death in 1853, when he had attained the good old age of seventy-nine years. He was a farmer and hunter, and passionately fond of his violin, on which he was an excel-



lent player. His wife, whose maiden name was Miriam Smith, was also a native of Canaan, Connecticut, and lived to be ninety-three years of age. The Clothiers are of English extraction, and trace their ancestry back to the time of the Mayflower.

Ambrose C. Hickok was reared on the farm where he now resides, and received his education in the village schools of Corinth. After completing his studies he remained on the farm until 1862, teaching in the district schools during the winter season. In July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Co. F, 115th New York infantry, and served until the close of the civil war, being discharged at Washington, with the rank of sergeant, in 1865. He took part in many a hotly contested field during the war, and participated in several of the leading battles of that gigantic conflict, but came out unscathed. After being mustered out of service he returned to New York, and in partnership with James Dayton, under the firm name of Dayton & Hickok, engaged in the general mercantile business at Corinth, which business they successfully conducted from 1865 to 1868. In 1866 Mr. Hickok organized a military company here of National Guards of the State of New York, of which he was chosen captain, and served as such until the company was mustered out in 1868. In 1868 he engaged in railroad construction, doing all kinds of construction, from earth work to finished bridges. He continued this business for several years, and then engaged in farming until 1890, when he became superintendent of river work for the Hudson River Paper & Pulp Company of Corinth, which position he now holds, though still residing on his farm, adjoining the village.

On May 1, 1873, Captain Hickok was married to Frances H. Mallery, a daughter of Uriah Mallery, of the town of Corinth, this county. To them have been born a family of three children, one son and two daughters: Grace M., Mary C. and A. Leroy.

Politically Captain Hickok is an ardent re

publican, always taking an active part in local affairs, and has served as commissioner of highways, overseer of the poor, justice of the peace, coroner, and in other local offices. He is a member, an active organizer and first commander of Philip Rice Post, No. 290, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was commander for six years.

WILLIAM H. HODGMAN, M.D.,

who now ranks with the most successful and skillful physicians and surgeons of northern New York, is a son of John B. and Eliza (Phinney) Hodgman, and was born November 21, 1852, in the house where he now resides, at Saratoga Springs, New York. He was reared and educated in his native village, and in 1870 began reading medicine with Dr. C. S. Grant, a prominent physician of this city. Later he matriculated at the college of physicians and surgeons in New York city, and after a thorough course of study was graduated from that prominent institution in February, 1873. He then served for a time in the charity hospital on Blackwell Island, but in 1875 returned to Saratoga Springs and opened an office for the practice of his profession. Being gifted by nature with an active mind and many of the qualities pertaining to the ideal physician, and having carefully prepared himself for the duties of his calling by earnest study and practical training under some of the most eminent men in the profession, it was not surprising that Dr. Hodgman met with immediate success, and soon had a large and lucrative practice. But he was not graduated and did not begin practice with the idea that he knew it all. On the contrary, he remained and still is an earnest student of the healing-art, keeping in touch with the leaders of his profession, and alive to every new thought or improved method suggested by the experience of the medical world. To this end he early became an active member of the New York State Medical association, and is a constant

reader and frequent contributor to some of the leading medical journals of the United States. In surgery Dr. Hodgman is accounted particularly skillful, and is perhaps one of the best surgeons at Saratoga Springs. He is the present health officer of the village, and has served nine years in that capacity, seven of which have been in succession. His practice, which has steadily increased, is now perhaps equal to any in Saratoga county, and extends over a wide area outside the city, as well as fairly covering the corporate limits. He is rapidly winning reputation as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of northern New York.

In the autumn of 1887 Dr. Hodgman was united by marriage to Gertrude M. Varney, eldest daughter of Louis Varney, of Saratoga Springs. (See his sketch on another page of this work.) The Doctor and Mrs. Hodgman have one child, a daughter named Gertrude E., now in her third year.

In his political affiliations Dr. Hodgman has always been a republican, but has been too thoroughly devoted to his profession to take much active part in politics. He has served three years as water commissioner of Saratoga Springs, and is a member of the Gun club and other local organizations of the village.

Dr. Hodgman has traveled extensively in this country and Europe, and still makes it a point to take an invigorating trip for health and pleasure every year. He has visited California and all important places on the Pacific slope, also Florida, and personally inspected the historic scenes and attractive points of interest in many European countries, including England, Scotland, Ireland and France.

The family of which Dr. Hodgman is such a distinguished member is of original Swiss extraction, but was planted in America in early colonial times. For several generations they resided among the green mountains and quiet valleys of Vermont, so like the hills and vales surrounding the original home of the family in Switzerland. In the State of Vermont, so

famed for the sturdy manhood of her independent sons, John Hodgman, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born, reared and educated. There, too, he married, wedding a daughter of Reuben Buell, of that State, but soon afterward removed to New York, becoming one of the early settlers in the village of Saratoga Springs, this county. He was a democrat in politics and a blacksmith by vocation, and being industrious, enterprising, and possessed of good business ability, he became quite prosperous, and did much toward building up, developing and improving his section of the village. He reared a family of three children, two sons and one daughter, was an active and useful man in his day, and had the highest esteem of all who knew him. His death occurred September 13, 1870, when in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His widow, Mrs. Lylphia Hodgman, a native of Vermont, still survives him, being now in her ninety-sixth year. Their eldest son, John B. Hodgman (father), was born in the village of Saratoga Springs in 1823, where he grew to manhood and received a good common school education. After leaving school he learned the blacksmith trade with his father, and has made that the principal business of his life. Although now in his sixty-ninth year, he still insists on working at his trade, and is a man of wonderful activity for his age. He is a member and elder of the First Presbyterian church of Saratoga Springs, a man of spotless integrity of character, and an old time gentleman. In politics he was a democrat up to the time of Lincoln's first campaign for the presidency, when he identified himself with the Republican party, and has ever since been an ardent supporter of that political organization. In 1846 he married Eliza Phinney, a daughter of Jason Phinney, of Massachusetts, and to their union was born a family of three children, all sons: Henry, who died at two and one-half years of age; William H., and John E.

Mrs. Eliza Hodgman was born in Orange,

Massachusetts, on February 6, 1816, and died March 31, 1890. She was a devoted member of the First Presbyterian church of this village for more than half a century. During the course of her long and somewhat eventful experience, she fully demonstrated in her life the divine power of the religion she professed, and exemplified all the distinguishing virtues of true womanhood.

REUBEN BRITTON is an excellent representative of the best class of Saratoga county farmers, and a striking example of a self-made man, whose career has done him credit and honor. He is a son of William and Jane (Carey) Britton, and was born at Clarksville, Albany county, New York, January 27, 1821. The Brittons are of English descent and are among the older families of New England. They settled at an early day in Connecticut, where, at Springfield, Gilbert Britton (grandfather) was born and reared. Gilbert Britton was a farmer by occupation, settling in Albany county, this State, where he served as sheriff for eighteen years. He died at seventy-five years of age. He was a whig politically, served as a soldier in the war of 1812, at Sackett's Harbor, and married and had five children, three sons and two daughters: William, Lottie Wagoner, Benjamin, Hannah Hagadorn and Adoniram. William Britton (father) was born in 1799 and died in 1869. He took up land on one of the old Patroon estates and passed through the seasons of unrest and uncertainty brought about by the anti-rent troubles that agitated eastern New York for so many years. He was a successful farmer and a man of considerable means, and transferred his allegiance from the Whig party when it went down before the weight of public opinion to its successor, the Republican party, whose principles he supported as long as he lived. He was a very pious man, had been a member of the Dutch Reformed church for many years, and wedded

Jane Carey, who is still living at the age of ninety-three years. Their union was blessed with six children, four sons and two daughters: Reuben, Kate J. Brake, Perrin, Julia A. Widowman and Levi. Of these children all are dead except Reuben and Julia A. Mrs. Britton was a daughter of Martin and Maria (Griffin) Carey, who were natives of Connecticut.

Reuben Britton attended the early schools of the first half of the present century, and while yet a boy commenced life for himself as a wood chopper, at thirty-one cents per cord. He was variously employed for several years, and then with his accumulated small earnings purchased a farm of one hundred acres, in the town of Stillwater, to which he added by successive purchases until he had one of the finest tracts of farming land in that part of the county. By economy, industry and good management he has secured such profitable returns from his agricultural operations and investments in several business enterprises, that he to-day owns six splendid farms in Saratoga and Washington counties, aggregating one thousand acres of land. These farms were formerly known as the Wiley, Husted, Rowley, and Vandenburg Hill farms. Mr. Britton is one of the largest tax payers of his county, and his real estate and personal property have been estimated to be worth nearly one hundred thousand dollars. He is one who has never neglected small opportunities, and from their proper employment has often won success of an enduring character, while others waited for great occasions that never came, and thus signally failed in life. He has made the daily occurrences of life the real opportunities for success, and while not aiming at brilliant achievement, yet has won position and wealth by purpose and persistent industry. Mr. Britton is a republican politically, and has been a member for many years of the First Presbyterian church.

On October 24, 1839, Mr. Britton married Elizabeth Van Nye, daughter of Henry and

Chloe (Holmes) Van Nye, of Albany county. To Mr. and Mrs. Britton have been born nineteen children: Ellen Van Naten; William R., served in the late war, married Caroline Blissard, and owns two farms; Susan Bunce; John R., who served in the 77th New York infantry and lost an arm at Winchester; Jane A. and Adelia, who are both dead; Mary E. McDermott; Emily Brewster; Reuben, jr., who married Anna Parker, and after her death wedded Carrie Hammerer, and now resides in Washington county; Levi, deceased; Almira Brown; Thomas B., married Anna Tompkins and lives at Meriden, Connecticut; Melvina, wife of William Davenport, of Rensselaer county; Julia Ann; Adaline, wife of Caxton Groosebeck; and four others who died in infancy. Mrs. Elizabeth Britton died September 3, 1881, aged sixty years, and Mr. Britton on January 27, 1891, wedded Anna Roic, of Hoosic Falls. All of Mr. Britton's children are members of church, eleven are Presbyterians and one, William R., is a Baptist.

JOHN H. WESTCOT, the Nestor of business at the county capital, whose active career covers a period of fifty-one years, is a son of Reuben and Phebe H. (Howard) Westcot, and a native of the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, New York, where he was born September 20, 1823. Here he grew to manhood, and received a good practical education in the common schools. At the age of fourteen he entered his father's store as clerk and salesman, and remained in that capacity until 1844, when he became a partner in the business, under the firm name of R. Westcot & Son. This partnership existed until his father's death in 1862, when Mr. Westcot succeeded to the business, which he has successfully conducted in his own name since that time. As early as 1848 the general mercantile business was discontinued and the drug business substituted, and for many years Mr. Westcot's drug store has been one

of the leading institutions of Ballston Spa. For more than half a century he has occupied the present store room, and in addition to his drug business has conducted a large coal yard here since 1858. He can justly lay claim to being one of the oldest business men, not only of Ballston Spa, but of the entire county of Saratoga, for few indeed of the men who were connected with affairs in this county when he began his career are left among her people, and fewer still are now connected with her vast business interests.

For nearly fifty years Mr. Westcot has kept a diary, in which he has entered a record of the weather, particularly of storms, high water and any unusual phenomena, and also the dates of deaths, marriages and other important happenings in the village and surrounding country. So complete has been his record, and so tenacious his memory, that he is now regarded as authority on all these subjects, and whenever a question arises or information is wanted on these matters an appeal is at once made to Mr. Westcot, and his statement is generally accepted as final. His records would prove of inestimable value to any local historian.

On May 10, 1853, Mr. Westcot was wedded to Harriet M. Collamer, a daughter of Warren Collamer, a prosperous farmer of the town of Malta, this county. To this union was born a family of three children, two sons and a daughter: Frances J., now the widow of Richard H. Kline; Reuben W. and Herbert C.

Politically Mr. Westcot was a whig until the organization of the republicans in 1856, when he became attached to that party, and has ever since given it an ardent support. He has frequently been called on to fill official positions, and has served in a number of the town and village offices. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and for many years has served as warden of Christ Episcopal church of Ballston Spa. He is also a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons; Warren Chapter, No. 23, Royal Arch Masons;

Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, and of the Oriental Temple of Troy.

The Westcot family is of English descent, and was planted in America by Stukeley Westcot, paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came over from England about 1740, and landed at Newport, Rhode Island, from which place he soon afterward removed to Connecticut. His son, Joseph Westcot (grandfather), was born at Stonington, Connecticut, in 1755, and after attaining manhood removed to New York, settling first at Stephentown, Rensselaer county, where he lived for a number of years. In 1791 he was commissioned lieutenant of a company of militia in that county, and the following year was commissioned captain of the same company. Tradition states that he was a man of great strength and wonderful activity. He removed to Ballston Spa, this county, in 1793, and died at his home in this village in 1795, at the early age of forty years. He married Priscilla Hewitt, and had a family of four children, of whom Reuben Westcot (father) was born at Stephentown, Rensselaer county, this State, in 1791, and came with his parents to this village when only two years of age. Here he grew up, received his education, and engaging in mercantile pursuits remained until 1823. Having prospered in worldly affairs, and desiring a wider field for the exercise of his business ability, at the age of thirty-two he removed to New York city and embarked in the wholesale dry goods business in that metropolis. He was engaged in business there until 1835, when he returned to Ballston Spa, and resuming the mercantile business here, continued it successfully until his death in 1862, at which time he had attained the advanced age of seventy-one years. During the war of 1812 he served as a captain in the American army, and acquitted himself with honor and distinction. He was a member of the Episcopal church and served as vestryman for a number of years. In politics he was an old-line whig until the advent of the Repub-

lican party, when he became an ardent supporter of its principles and ever afterward remained an earnest advocate of its policy. He married Phebe H. Howard, a daughter of John Howard, and a native of the town of Milton, this county. She was born March 23, 1798, and died at her home in New York city, February 2, 1834. Her parents came to Saratoga county at an early day from Dutchess county, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Westcot was born a family of six children, two sons and four daughters: John H., Joseph E., Sarah M., Hannah M., Elizabeth B. and Frances B. Of this family only four now survive, John H., Joseph E., Sarah M. and Frances B.

GEORGE S. ANDREWS, D. D. S., of

Saratoga Springs, the descendant of an old and time-honored family of the State, is a son of James Madison and Rosanna (Brown) Andrews, and was born in the house in which he now resides, February 19, 1861. James M. Andrews was born in the town of Milton, August 14, 1810. He came of pure English stock, being descended in the sixth generation from John Andrews, who emigrated to America from Essex county, England, and settled at Farmington, Connecticut, in 1640. He had the rugged frame and ruddy complexion of his ancestors, being in personal appearance a fine specimen of the typical English squire, just as he possessed their somewhat brusque but hearty and genuine ways. His father, Jason Andrews, who lived to be ninety years old, served in the Continental army during the revolution, and was an aid on the staff of General Sullivan. Mr. Andrews was justly proud of his patriotic ancestry, and although the country had no need of his military services during the years of his early manhood or middle age, he was intensely patriotic and active in the sanitary commission during the war of the rebellion. The martial spirit of his fathers was none the less inherited by him and transmitted to his descendants, his son, Capt. James M.

Andrews, jr., being one of the earliest volunteers in the Union army, and his grandson of the same name being now a cadet at the West Point Military academy. About the time he reached his majority he came to Saratoga Springs, and after reading law with Judge W. L. F. Warren, was admitted to the bar. In the time of Governor Seymour he was appointed master of chancery under Chancellor Walworth. In 1840 he married Rosanna Brown, whose father, Hon. John Brown, had been one of the early settlers of Port Hope, Canada, where he had large holdings of real estate, and which he represented in the Canadian Parliament. After his marriage Mr. Andrews spent considerable time in Canada, but returning each summer to Saratoga Springs, where he had established a summer home and where he and Mrs. Andrews exercised a boundless hospitality. In 1855, after the death of his father-in-law, they made this home their permanent residence, so that their children might have the benefit of an American up-bringing, as they would be American citizens. Here his large real estate interests demanded such attention on his part that he virtually abandoned the practice of law, in order to give close and intelligent supervision to his various commercial enterprises. He always took great interest in politics, but was never an office-seeker; was originally an old-line whig in his party affiliations, and became one of the earliest abolitionists in the State of New York. The only time he ever allowed his name to be used for an office, other than of a strictly local character, was as a nominee for Congress once on the abolitionist ticket. He was an active and well-known agent of the famous under-ground railroad, and helped many a poor slave on his way to Canada, and after the war he was a straight republican. He died January 8, 1890, at the age of eighty years, much to the grief of a large circle of friends. "In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and for about forty years had been a member of the First Presbyterian

church of this village. His charities were on a very extended scale, but he was in this, as in all other things, averse to publicity. He had large dealings with the poor, having without question a larger number of them for tenants than any other man who ever lived in Saratoga, and his account books show not only his leniency in his dealings with them, but an absolute donation of rents which would in the aggregate make a comfortable fortune for any man. He was wonderfully fortunate in his domestic relations, the wife of his youth, who survives him, being a lady of unusual intelligence and refinement and great strength and beauty of character. His was a model home, the abode of perpetual love and peace, and where was at all times dispensed a most gracious and generous hospitality. It was of the old-fashioned kind that we read about, but seldom see in these days, hearty, generous and without parade. Mr. Andrews left three children living: Capt. James M. Andrews, Mrs. Clarence E. Breckenridge, of Maywood, New Jersey, and Dr. George S. Andrews; and three grandchildren: Cadet James M. Andrews and Miss Rosa Andrews, children of Capt. James M. Andrews, and Clarence E. Breckenridge, jr., son of Mrs. Breckenridge. In parting with this venerable citizen Saratoga has sustained a great loss and his family have universal sympathy in their bereavement."

George S. Andrews was reared at Saratoga Springs and received his education in the schools of that place and in an excellent private school at Mechanicville. Leaving school he entered the Pennsylvania college of dental surgery at Philadelphia, from which well known institution he was graduated in the class of 1883. In that year he returned to Saratoga Springs, where he practiced for nearly twelve months, and then went to New York and was associated with Dr. L. F. Sheffield, one of that city's prominent dentists. He remained there for two years, after which he returned to Saratoga and still continues to make his home there, though not now practicing

his profession. In his political faith he is a staunch republican.

On June 30, 1891, Dr. Andrews was united in marriage with Lillian K. Ford, daughter of S. V. R. Ford, of Saratoga Springs.

EDWARD B. HUNTER, a man of business ability and high standing at Stillwater, and a descendant of an old and worthy New England family, is the only son and youngest child of Andrew and Malinda (Hodgman) Hunter, and was born at the village of Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, December 2, 1848. He attended the public schools and the Stillwater High school, and then took a full course at Bloomfield institute of Bloomfield, New Jersey. Leaving school he became a clerk in the store of A. D. Tucker of Stillwater, afterward served in the same capacity for four years at Waterford, for John Lewis, and then returned to Stillwater, where he was in the employ of Lyman Smith for some time. He then became foreman in the finishing department of the hosiery mill of E. B. Skinner & Co., in which position he served until 1889. In that year he established a hardware establishment on Main street, which he has conducted most successfully ever since. Mr. Hunter is a republican in politics, but on questions of local interest supports the candidate whose views are in accord with his own opinions.

On November 25, 1873, Mr. Hunter married Elizabeth F. Moore, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Luther) Moore of Stillwater. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have one child, Cecelia F.

The immigrant ancestor of the Hunter family came at an early day in the history of the thirteen colonies to Connecticut from the north of Ireland. A lineal descendant of his was Samuel Hunter (great-grandfather), who came to near Stillwater, where he died December 11, 1831, at sixty-nine years of age. He married Mary Campbell, who passed away

August, 1831, at sixty-four years of age. She was a daughter of Robert Campbell, and a granddaughter of Rev. Robert Campbell, a Congregationalist minister, who held the first religious services at Stillwater, and together with his son, Rev. Robert Campbell, jr., served as pastors at the "Old Yellow Meeting House" for over forty years. To Samuel and Mary (Campbell) Hunter were born four children: Samuel, jr., John, Esther Montgomery and Nancy Fellows. Samuel Hunter (grandfather) married in 1794, and one of his sons was Andrew Hunter (father), who was born in 1797, in the town of Stillwater, and died in the village on June 1, 1868. Andrew Hunter, although of but common school education, was a man of intelligence, reading and excellent judgment, and was frequently sought by his neighbors for advice and legal counsel. He held the confidence and commanded the respect of all who knew him. Mr. Hunter in early life followed farming, and then removed to the village of Stillwater, where he was in the hotel business up to 1863. He was a democrat in politics and served for twelve years as deputy sheriff, being in office when John Walsh was executed in February, 1834, for the murder of Aaron Case. He also was supervisor and assessor of his town, in which positions, as well as deputy sheriff, he rendered efficient service and gave good satisfaction. He was a strong Presbyterian, ever contributing largely to that church, but never neglecting to aid any church needing assistance. Mr. Hunter wedded Malinda Hodgman, whose father, Isaac Hodgman, was a resident of Stillwater. Mrs. Hunter was an intelligent and charitable woman and a prominent and active member of the Presbyterian church, and died June 11, 1880, at Saratoga, at sixty-nine years of age. To Andrew and Malinda (Hodgman) Hunter were born three children, one son and two daughters: Frances M. Gardner, Mary C. Newland and Edward B., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

GEORGE HENRY PALMER, a well respected citizen of the town of Moreau, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and the foreman of a part of the extensive saw mill plant of D. W. Sherman, of Feeder Dam, is a son of Peter H. and Elizabeth L. (Pratt) Palmer, and was born at Warrenburg, Warren county, New York, July 20, 1846. His paternal great-grandfather, Jared Palmer, was a native of England, and came to New York prior to the Revolutionary war, and served as an American soldier in the Burgoyne campaign. He settled in the town of Moreau, in Saratoga county, but afterward removed to Athol, now Wolf Creek, Warren county, where he died in 1832, at seventy-three years of age. He was a farmer and merchant, and operated several saw mills. He married and had nine children: Jesse, Joseph, David, Asa, Delia and Lydia. Jesse Palmer (grandfather) was born in 1785, and died in 1853, at sixty-eight years of age. He was engaged in milling and merchandising, supported the Democratic party, and married Catherine Hilton, by whom he had eleven children: Richard, Jared, Mary A., Peter H.; David, Jane Stire, Joseph, Hiram, Caroline, Delia and John. Peter H. Palmer (father) was born in the town of Wilton, August 22, 1814, learned millwrighting, and spent twelve years in Michigan, after which he, in 1848, settled at Feeder Dam, this county, where he has been engaged ever since as a millwright on the largest saw mills of the place. He is a republican and a Baptist, and married for his first wife, Minerva A. Wheeler, who died August 11, 1842, and left two children: Lawrence D. and Jubal H. Mr. Palmer wedded for his second wife, Elizabeth L. Pratt, who passed away May 23, 1885, at sixty-four years of age. By his second marriage Mr. Palmer had three children: Minerva A. Denton, who died August 26, 1872; George H., subject; and Myra, who died June 20, 1869.

George H. Palmer attended the common schools, and at sixteen years of age became sawyer for A. Sherman at his saw mill at

Feeder Dam, and so continued for several years under several successive proprietors. He has been for the last twenty years foreman of a part of the large mills of D. W. Sherman, employing one hundred and twenty-five men in the various departments. The pay roll of the mills is nine hundred dollars per week. Mr. Palmer is a carpenter by trade. He owns a house and lot in South Glens Falls, and a small but valuable farm of forty acres of land, on which he now resides. He is a republican, and has served as collector of the town of Moreau, and is chairman of the town committee. He is a member of lodge, chapter, council and commandery in Free Masonry, and has attained to the high rank of thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Masons.

On September 29, 1870, Mr. Palmer married Nellie S. Northup, daughter of John H. and Elvira (Eldridge) Northup. To their union have been born five children: Myra E. Addie E., Carrie L., John H. and William H.

EUGENE A. ANDRUS, the well known manager of the Saratoga detective agency of Saratoga Springs, who has been connected with the detective business for over twenty years in Saratoga Springs, New York, and for several years made a specialty of working upon murder cases in different parts of New York State, and had entire charge of the strike at Congressman George West's mills in 1887, at Ballston, New York, and also had charge of the railroad strike at Albany in August, 1890, as far as the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's railroad was concerned or interested, was born October 13, 1847, at Lebanon, Madison county, New York, and was the youngest son of John B. and Frances R. (Freeman) Andrus, the former a native of Madison county, New York, and the latter born at Richfield Springs, Herkimer county, this State. When one year old he was taken by his parents from the town of Lebanon to the town of Madison, settling on the old Tuller hill farm,

the highest elevation in the county, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the Hamilton select private school, which he regularly attended from the age of thirteen until he had passed his seventeenth birthday. He then began teaching in the common schools, and three years later became interested in some patent rights and went on the road to manage their sale. After being thus engaged for two or three years he concluded to abandon that business and learn the carpenter trade. November 10, 1871, he came to Saratoga Springs, where he worked at his trade of carpenter and joiner for three years, and then began operating with a patent roofing paint, with which he painted nearly all the principal buildings of Saratoga Springs.

For nearly seventeen years Mr. Andrus has been acting as detective for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's railroad, as its chief detective, and is at present thus employed. He has worked up a large number of cases which resulted in conviction, and the sentences of men who have been sent to the penitentiaries and State prisons through his efforts aggregate over two thousand years. On May 31, 1885, while searching a man at Saratoga Police station, whom he had arrested at the railroad yard, Mr. Andrus was shot three times by the prisoner through both legs and one hand, who was shot in return by the detective through the body, while the officer was down and the prisoner standing over him with revolver in hand. He was afterward tried and sentenced to the Clinton county State prison for a term of ten years, but died from the effects of his wound about a year afterward in the Auburn prison hospital, where he had been transferred.

On the 23d of November, 1869, Mr. Andrus was united in marriage to Ann G. Gould, a daughter of Henry Gould, of Cooperstown, this State, by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Smith, at Amsterdam, New York, and their union was blessed by the birth of one child, a son, named Charles B., who was born March 3, 1871, in

Amsterdam, New York, and is now a law student at Saratoga Springs, New York. He passed the law student's course from the high school at Saratoga Springs, New York, in 1890.

Detective Andrus has been a member of Saratoga Lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for more than eighteen years, and is also a member of Morning Star Encampment, No. 64, at Saratoga. He was one of the charter members of Empire Lodge, No. 74, Knights of Pythias, has been a member of High Rock Council, No. 652, Royal Arcanum, of Saratoga Springs, New York, since 1881, and in political sentiment is an ardent republican.

The Andrus family is of Scotch extraction, but have long been residents of this country. The name is said to have been originally spelled Anderson. Elisha Andrus, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a hatter by trade, and lived on the old Madison turnpike, where for many years he fashioned the tiles worn by the gentry in that section, and was widely known as "the hatter of Madison county." He was born and reared there, near the place where he passed his life, and married Nancy Patterson, a Quakeress from Philadelphia, by whom he had a family of two sons. His son, John B. Andrus (father), was born in that county, August 12, 1822, was a farmer by occupation, and died October 15, 1889, aged sixty-seven years. He married Frances R. Freeman, a daughter of Thomas Freeman, and to them was born a family of two sons, of whom Eugene A. was the youngest, and John Watson the eldest, who died of diphtheria, January 30, 1860. Thomas Freeman (maternal grandfather), was a native of New Jersey, but soon after marriage removed to New York and settled at Richfield Springs, Otsego county, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. His wife, Nancy Freeman, lived to be ninety-six. Mrs. Frances R. Andrus (mother) now occupies the old homestead at Richfield Springs, and is in the seventieth year of her age. Her family is

among the oldest in New England, and is now quite numerous and somewhat distinguished for its longevity. The only Andrus' now known to be living of this family connection are the subject of this sketch and his son Charles B.

PIERSON C. CURTIS, M.D., who has been in successful practice at Round Lake, this county, since 1884, is a son of Albert S. and Maria (Betts) Curtis, and was born in the town of Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, January 13, 1856. The Curtis family was early planted in Connecticut, from whence came Sherman Curtis (grandfather), who settled in the town of Ballston about eighty years ago. Here he spent the remainder of his life engaged in farming, dying about 1858, at the age of sixty-six. Politically he was a whig, held a number of local offices, and was for many years a member of the Masonic order. His son, Albert S. Curtis (father), was born on the old homestead in the town of Ballston Spa, in 1883, and grew up there, receiving a good practical education in the public schools. He became a farmer and surveyor, and spent many years in these combined occupations, and still owns a fine farm of one hundred acres, which he cultivated until recently, when he retired from farming, but still gives some attention to surveying. In politics he is a stanch republican, and has held the office of town clerk for a number of years. In 1853 he married Maria Betts, a daughter of Morehouse Betts, a prosperous farmer of the town of Ballston, and by this marriage had a family of three children, two sons and a daughter: Harriet, now the wife of Dr. Zell Baldwin, of Lawrence, Michigan; Pierson C., the subject of this sketch; and Orville, who is now a physician in the Albany hospital.

P. C. Curtis was principally reared on the farm in the town of Ballston Spa, this county, and completed his education at the Fort Edward institute. He then entered the office of Dr. F. B. Sulliff, at that time of Burnt Hills,

Saratoga county, but now of Sacramento, California, and began the study of medicine. Later he pursued his medical studies with Dr. A. Van Derveer, of Albany, and afterward entered the Albany Medical college, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1884. Dr. Curtis has since taken a post-graduate course in New York city. Soon after his graduation Dr. Curtis located at Round Lake, this county, where he has ever since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Curtis is an active member of the New York State Medical association, and of the Medical society of Troy. He is also a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons; Warren Chapter, No. 23, Royal Arch Masons, of Ballston Spa; and of Apollo Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar, of Troy. Politically he is a stanch republican, and gives his party a uniform and loyal support on nearly every question now engaging public attention. On June 23, 1886, Dr. Curtis was united in marriage to Mary Niles, a daughter of the late George W. Niles, of Hoosic, Rensselaer county, who is an intelligent, educated and cultivated lady, and is very popular in the social circles she adorns.

RICHARD BRACE is one of the young representative and self-made business men of the village of Corinth and Saratoga county. He was born October 19, 1860, at Horicon, Warren county, New York, and received a good common school education in the schools of his native village. On leaving school he became employed as a farm hand for about three years, when he turned his attention to logging and lumbering, in which he continued to work for five years. Next he located at Chestertown, Warren county, where for four years he ran a butcher business, and in connection owned and managed a livery stable. These interests he sold in January, 1891, and in August, of the same year, he, with his partner, Julius Kimball, purchased

the hardware and furniture business of the Rhodes Brothers, and William Ide & Co., which they consolidated into one store, and by hard work and good management have succeeded in building up a fine and paying business. They carry most everything found in a first-class hardware and furniture store, and their capital stock is about six thousand dollars. Their main building is sixty-seven by twenty-eight feet in dimensions.

In politics Mr. Brace is a democrat, and has always been active in the service of his party at the polls, although he has never aspired to any political office. He is a member of the Episcopal church, Chester Lodge, No. 514, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Good Templars at Corinth.

Richard Brace was married June 1, 1892, to Cora E., a daughter of Abram and Ellen (Monroe) Bennett.

THEODORE COMSTOCK, a member of the general mercantile firm of Theodore Comstock & Son, of South Glens Falls, and a man well versed in law, who does a large amount of legal business, is a son of George and Martha (Mosher) Comstock, and was born in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, May 5, 1838. He attended the common schools of his native town, and then was engaged in farming with his father until he became of age, when he was given full charge of the farm, which he retained up to 1880. In that year he came to South Glens Falls, where he purchased his present property, and since 1882 has been engaged in the general mercantile business. After leaving school and assuming management of his father's farm, Mr. Comstock took up the study of law, in which he became proficient, but having taken a distaste for some of the work and methods of the upper courts, he abandoned the idea of making the legal profession his life vocation, and turned his attention to other pursuits. While a resident of the town of

Greenfield he served as a justice of the peace for several years, and did considerable legal work in the line of conveyancing and settling up estates. While serving as a justice he had but few cases appealed and never had one of his decisions reversed. Before leaving Greenfield he did considerable business in the orphans and surrogate courts, and since coming to South Glens Falls he is constantly called upon to do conveyancing, settle up estates and attend to many other kinds of legal business before the justices of the peace and in the orphan and surrogate courts. Mr. Comstock is a republican in politics, and while formerly active in political affairs, yet of late years, although manifesting a proper interest in men and measures politically, still will not allow his name to be used in connection with any office, preferring no higher title or prouder distinction than that of an American citizen.

On July 11, 1860, Mr. Comstock married Lydia Bristol, who died the 9th of April of the next year. Three years later, on November 3, 1864, Mr. Comstock wedded Lois Camp, and to their union have been born two children: Fred A., who married Rena Sweet, daughter of S. Mott and Maria (Thompson) Sweet, and is a member of the mercantile firm of Theodore Comstock & Son; and Lois, who died July 24, 1877, at six years of age. Mrs. Lois (Camp) Comstock is a daughter of Warren and Mercy (Edmunds) Camp; the former, who died in September, 1868, aged fifty years, was a son of Job Camp, a native of Vermont, who married in that State, and came to Glens Falls, where he reared a family of nine children: Warren, James, Job, Royal, Orlando, Charles, William, Mercy, Susan and Edna. Mrs. Comstock's mother, Mercy (Edmunds) Camp, who died June 16, 1850, at Thirty years of age, was a daughter of James Edmunds, of English descent. He was a whig and Methodist, and came to the town of Moreau, where he died on his farm, April 11, 1876, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Edmunds married Lois Barrett, and their children were:

Mercy Camp, Richard, Leonard, Jerusha A., Edmund, and Betsey L.

Theodore Comstock is of English descent, and a member of the old Comstock family of Rhode Island. His grandfather, Stephen Comstock, was a Quaker and a life-long resident of Rhode Island, where he married and reared three children: Stephen, Nathan and George.

George Comstock, father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in Rhode Island, which he left in 1813, to settle in the town of Greenfield, this county, where he purchased three hundred acres of farming land. He was a man of excellent judgment and practical business ability, and died in July, 1870, at seventy-five years of age. He was a democrat and a Quaker, and married Martha Mosher, of Rhode Island. To their union were born seven sons and three daughters: Amanda Carpenter; Almeda, who died; Arnold, a lawyer of San Francisco, California; Theodore (1), Almeda (2), and Theodore (1), who died of diphtheria, and whose remains were all buried in one grave; Andrew and Albert (2), lawyers of New York city, and Theodore, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Martha (Mosher) Comstock passed away in June, 1870, three weeks prior to the death of her husband, when in the seventieth year of her age.

JOSHUA BAILEY, who was largely instrumental in founding the knitting machine industry of the world, was born in East Hampton, Connecticut, in 1800. He spent many years at Albany and Cohoes, this State, in the development and successful manufacture of the knitting machine, of which he was largely the inventor. In 1865 Mr. Bailey came to the town of Waterford, where he purchased a beautiful estate and resided until his death, which occurred January 21, 1875. He was a modest, unassuming and retiring man, and had been for many years before his death a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

THOMAS J. TOTTEN, the popular and successful florist of Saratoga Springs, belongs to that very large number of Americans who can justly be called the architects of their own fortunes. He is a son of Joseph and Ann (Burns) Totten, and was born June 26, 1853, at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York. Joseph Totten was born in Ireland, but when fifteen years of age came to the United States and settled at Saratoga Springs, where he still resides. He is of Scotch-Irish descent and has been engaged for many years in the flour and feed business for other parties. His wife, Ann (Burns) Totten, was also a native of Ireland, and died in 1855, aged twenty-five years.

Thomas J. Totten was reared in his native town and received his education there at the public school and at the Brothers' school at Albany, this State. On leaving school he concluded to learn the trade of currier—the finishing of leather, but after working at it for a year, he found it was not sufficiently to his taste to make of it a life pursuit, and quit it to spend eight months at the trade of carpenter, at Albany. But he liked his latter trade no better than his former one, and went to New York city, where he worked in the green house of William C. Wilson, and found the line of employment which was in accord with his tastes and inclinations. At the end of several months he returned to Saratoga Springs and started in the flower business for himself on a very small scale. He sold flowers on the street, among others the beautiful pond lilies so plentiful on Saratoga Lake. When that season (1874) was over, he found work in the grapery and hot house of J. M. Marvin, where he continued for several months. On September 1, 1875, he and Charles Ludwig started a greenhouse, and conducted it for a few months, when Mr. Ludwig sold his interest in the business to John Schafer. The new firm existed for ten years, under the company name of Totten & Schafer, during which period they both bought and built greenhouses at Ballston,

and conducted their business in both places. They separated in 1885, Mr. Schafer taking the Ballston branch of the business and Mr. Totten the Saratoga Springs place, paying the difference in value. He has an excellent trade, running thirteen greenhouses, which cover an area of twenty-one thousand square feet of ground. His floral emporium is at 10 Grand Union block, and his greenhouses on Circular street and Nelson and Lake avenues.

In 1880 Mr. Totten married Helen Hamill, a daughter of Horace Hamill, of Saratoga Springs. They have two children: Thomas J., jr., and Daisy Belle.

Mr. Totten is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons; Rising Sun Chapter, No. 131, Royal Arch Masons; and Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, of Saratoga Springs. He is also a member of High Rock Council, No. 652, Royal Arcanum. A republican in politics, he has served as a trustee of the village. Mr. Totten has made a close and thorough study of his business, and has been so successful in meeting the floral wants of an intelligent public, that his patronage includes the first families of the village as well as most of the distinguished visitors at the Springs.

LYMAN SMITH, one of the leading business men not only of Stillwater, but of Saratoga county and eastern New York, is a man of stability, energy and influence, who has won success by deserving it. He is a son of Bliss and Esther (Newland) Smith, and was born at Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York. Bliss Smith was a native of Vermont, where he followed farming near Bennington for two or three years. In early life he came to Stillwater and continued in farming and the lumber business until the weight of years disqualified him for physical labor. He owned two large and fine farms near the village, which he had acquired by industry and judicious management. His death occurred in 1853, when

nearly seventy-two years of age. Mr. Smith was a whig and a Baptist, and a man who was ever alive to the interests of his church and Christianity, to which he ever contributed freely and generously. He was twice married, first to Esther Newland, and after her death to Eliza Foot. Esther (Newland) Smith was a daughter of Rial Newland, and lived to be fifty years of age, dying in 1836. By his first marriage Mr. Smith had ten children, six sons and four daughters: Elias, Newland, Henry, Renette, Lansing, Matilda Risdon, J. Lyman, Sarah N. Smith, M. D., who are still living; Dorcas Neilson, and William W. Smith.

Lyman Smith was reared on his father's farm, received a good English education in the common and private schools of his native town and the village of Stillwater, and then was engaged for several years in teaching in the common schools. Upon quitting teaching he embarked in the livery business at Stillwater, and also opened a store at that place, under the firm name of Dakin & Smith. This partnership lasted for one year only, when he purchased his partner's interest. In 1865 he disposed of all his lines of business, but two years later resumed general merchandising, and in 1872 erected his present large and handsome general mercantile establishment on Main street. It is a three-story structure, eighty by fifty feet in dimensions, thoroughly finished and finely fitted up with a large amount of floor space for the display of his immense stock of goods, that comprises everything in the line of fine and useful fabrics of home and foreign manufacture, while the notions and boot and shoe departments equal many a city store in the quality and quantity of their respective wares. In 1883 Mr. Smith added a clothing department to his house, in which the latest styles and finest patterns of domestic and foreign cloths and dress goods of all kinds are to be found. His mercantile house ranks as one of the leading establishments of the kind in eastern New York, being only surpassed by the immense retail houses of the great cities.

Mr. Smith, by many years of active life in building up and thoroughly organizing a mammoth and first class general mercantile establishment and business, in which respectively thorough equipment and great prosperity alike prevail, has won his place among the leading merchants of the Empire State. Mr. Smith has widened out the sphere of his business enterprises to far beyond the limits of his village. Besides his store and owing an interest in the well paying straw-board mill of Smith, Davenport & Neilson, he is a stockholder and director of the First National bank of Mechanicville, and has interests in several other successful business enterprises in other parts of the county. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Second Baptist church of Stillwater, and has served efficiently both his village and his church as a trustee.

Lyman Smith, in February, 1857, was united in marriage with Harriet B. Atkins, granddaughter of Rollin Atkins, of Bristol, Connecticut.

Lyman Smith is a man of intelligence and probity, and has taken an active part in promoting the best interests of his town, as well as devoting his best energies to the permanent establishment and successful prosecution of his large and important business enterprises.

HON. JESSE S. L'AMOREAUX, an able lawyer and jurist of Saratoga county, and who enjoys the popular distinction of being one of the leading lawyers of the Empire State, was born in the town of Wilton, Saratoga county, New York, December 11, 1837. His ancestors were Huguenots, who came from France about the year 1700, and settled in Dutchess county, where his father, Jesse L'Amoreaux, was born.

Jesse S. L'Amoreaux was reared in his native town, and after receiving sufficient preparation in the local common schools, entered Fort Edward Collegiate institute, where he took a full course. After leaving that well-

known and excellent school he engaged in teaching, first in his native town, and subsequently at Schuylerville. In 1856, while a resident of the last named place, he commenced the study of law in the office of Lewis & Wells, then well known lawyers of the county. He continued his legal studies with this firm until December 1, 1858, when he removed to Ballston Spa. In 1859 he engaged in the practice of law, as partner of C. C. Hill, in the legal firm of Hill & L'Amoreaux, which continued in existence until in February, 1861. Mr. L'Amoreaux then withdrew to form a partnership with Hon. George Chapman, afterward canal commissioner of New York, and in the following month of May was admitted to the bar of Saratoga county. His professional connection with Mr. Chapman terminated in the autumn of 1863, and for several years thereafter he continued to practice alone. In 1867 he formed a partnership with A. C. Dake, a lawyer of ripe experience and fine ability, and eleven years later, in 1878, Seth Whalen was admitted to the firm, which, under the name of L'Amoreaux, Dake & Whalen, became one of the most able and prominent law firms of Saratoga county and eastern New York. In February, 1885, Mr. Whalen was appointed clerk of the courts of Saratoga county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Horton, and in consequence of this, the popular firm of L'Amoreaux, Dake & Whalen, after a highly prosperous career of nearly seven years, was mutually dissolved, and passed out of existence. While serving as a member of the last named firm, Mr. L'Amoreaux, in 1882, was nominated by the republicans for the office of county judge, and his high standing as a lawyer and his great popularity with the people were such that he had no opposition at the polls. He was elected for a term of six years, and occupied the bench from January 1, 1883, to January 1, 1889, during which period of arduous service he carefully guarded the true interests of the people, and faithfully and fearlessly enforced the laws of the State. Since

retiring from the bench in 1889, Judge L'Amoreaux has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in this and adjoining counties and in other States. For the last few years the services of the judge have been largely engaged by corporations in New York and other States, and he has spent a considerable part of his time in this State and the west in looking after the interests of these great companies. As a corporation lawyer he has no peer in northern New York, and at the present time he has the legal business of many large business enterprises to look after in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland and other large cities in the great Mississippi valley, which demand his constant attention and much of valuable time.

At Ballston Spa, New York, on June 8, 1865, Mr. L'Amoreaux was united in marriage, by Rev. Mr. Talley, with Ellen Holbrook, an accomplished and estimable Christian woman, who deservedly shares in the esteem accorded her husband. In their house gentleness, loveliness and goodness abide, and a home happier than theirs can nowhere be found.

In politics Judge L'Amoreaux has always been a staunch republican. In 1887 his name was presented before the Republican convention as a candidate for justice of the supreme court, and he came within one vote of receiving the nomination. During the autumn of the same year the Republican State convention met at Saratoga Springs, and he was unanimously nominated for the office of comptroller of the State of New York, but was defeated at the November election with the rest of the State ticket.

Early in his legal practice Judge L'Amoreaux gained a large clientage by his knowledge of law, his sound judgment, and his judicious management of litigation. As years wore on, he became noted for his thorough mastery of all the points that could be made available for the parties who retained him, and before a jury his arguments, illustrations and appeals were always heard with close attention,

and seldom failed to impress his own convictions upon the minds of listeners. It was not long after he was admitted to the bar before he worked his way up to a standing among the most eminent and conspicuous members of the county bar; and during the past fifteen years but few unusually important cases have been tried in the county in which he has not been engaged.

In the branch of criminal practice, although not making it a specialty, Judge L'Amoreaux has achieved marked success. He was counsel, with Hon. L. B. Pike, for James Robinson, indicted for murder in Saratoga county, and after the case was moved for trial, they established such a state of facts as induced the court to accept a plea of manslaughter. He also was one of the counsel for Jesse Billings, indicted for the murder of his wife at Fort Miller, on June 4, 1878. The defendant was twice tried, each trial occupying over a month, and was finally acquitted. In 1884 Judge L'Amoreaux defended Dr. Hale, who was tried in the Washington county circuit court for the crime of manslaughter. In this case, as in the Billings, the evidence for the prosecution was shown to be unreliable and inconclusive, and the result was an acquittal. In 1891 he defended Patrick Hughes, who was indicted for the murder of Arthur Churchill, near Schuylerville. On the first trial the jury disagreed, and on the second trial the jury found the defendant guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, which verdict was a great victory for Judge L'Amoreaux, whose superior skill alone saved the defendant's life, as the evidence seemed to warrant a conviction for willful murder.

While on the bench Judge L'Amoreaux discharged his duties in such a manner as to add to his high reputation for ability and uprightness. He presided with ease, urbanity and dignity, and was always able to dispatch a large volume of court business in a very short time from having always been methodical, prompt and direct in his legal practice.

Among his fellow citizens few men are so generally respected and esteemed as Judge L'Amoreaux, and in his business relations none are more valued for sagacity and probity. When the First National Bank of Ballston Spa was organized Mr. L'Amoreaux was chosen as its attorney. Soon after he was chosen one of its directors, and has served as such ever since. In 1880 he was elected vice-president, succeeding in this office the Hon. George West, who had been chosen president. For years he has carefully studied financial questions and measures, and his views have received careful consideration on the part of his associates in the board of directors. As a bank officer he is eminently conservative. Believing that prudent investments may always be depended on to yield profitable returns, he neither recommends speculation nor permits himself to indulge in any financial ventures. He councils only legitimate business, and safe methods of transacting such.

Judge L'Amoreaux is a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian church of Ballston Spa. He is active, liberal and progressive, and always keeps in view the prosperity of his church and its intimate relations to the progress of morality and religion. Cordial, genial and sympathetic, he is ever ready to render to others the kindly services that circumstances may invoke, and is as well known for true courtesy and kind deeds, as he is distinguished for judicial ability and legal triumphs.

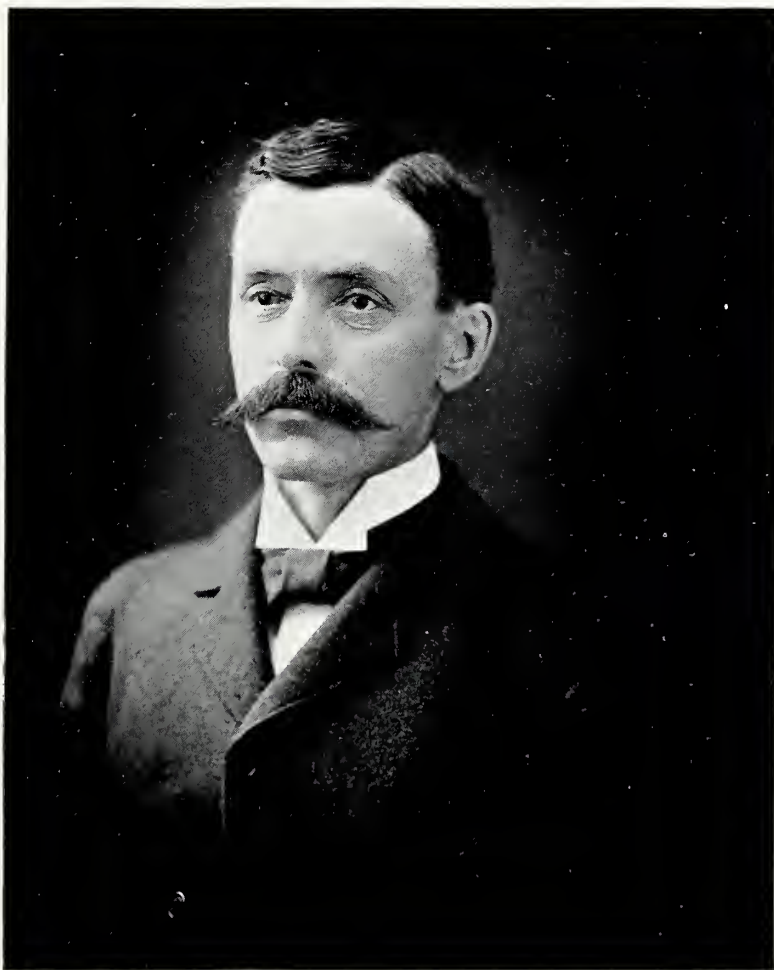
JAMES WATSON VERBECK, a prominent and leading member of the Saratoga county bar, who has been in successful practice at Ballston Spa since 1874, is a son of William and Margaret A. (Gilbert) Verbeck, and was born December 14, 1848, in the town of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, New York. When only eight years of age he was brought by his parents to the town of Saratoga Springs, this county, where he grew to manhood and received his early education.

He was prepared for college in Prof. Robb's Collegiate institute, at the village of Saratoga Springs, and in 1866 entered Union college at Schenectady, New York, where he took the full classical course, and was duly graduated from that institution in the class of 1870. He then read law with Judge Heath, of Amsterdam, and in June, 1874, passed his examination and was admitted to the bar. In September of the same year he located at the village of Ballston Spa, and began a legal practice which for a number of years has been large and remunerative. By first thoroughly preparing himself for the duties of his profession, and then giving careful attention to the details of each individual case as it arose, he won the confidence of the general public, and now finds himself at the head of a legal business surpassed by few if any in Saratoga county. He handles many suits for damages against railroad companies, and his success in this line has secured him considerable reputation. He has made a special study of enactments pertaining to corporations, and is particularly well posted on all the laws of this State and others, concerning railroad companies and their liability to the public. His law library is among the finest in the county, and his general library is large and carefully selected, containing many rare works.

On October 10, 1877, Mr. Verbeck was married to Abba Horton Medbery, eldest daughter of Stephen B. and Sarah M. (Clark) Medbery, of Ballston Spa. To Mr. and Mrs. Verbeck have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: William M., Sarah C., Clara M., James W. jr., and George B.

In politics Mr. Verbeck is a republican, but too earnestly engaged in the exacting duties of his chosen profession to give much attention to political matters. He and his family are members of the Episcopal church of Ballston Spa, in which he is serving as vestryman.

The Verbeck family is of German origin, and was planted among the hills of New



James W. Verbeek.

Hampshire at a very early day. The name is a somewhat unfamiliar one in this country, but is quite well and favorably known in German military and literary circles. William Verbeck, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in the old Granite State, but after attaining manhood removed to New York, becoming one of the early settlers of Washington county, where he took up a large tract of land, and continued to reside thereon until his death in 1847, at a very advanced age. He married twice (his first wife being Susan Quackenbush, and his second Sarah Simmons), and reared a family of children, the youngest of whom was William Verbeck, father of the subject of this sketch, who was born June 18, 1820, in Easton, Washington county, where he was reared and educated, and resided in that county and Rensselaer until 1857, when he removed to Saratoga county, purchasing a large farm in the town of Saratoga Springs. There he lived, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1890. At that time he sold his farm to the Kissingen Spring Company, and removed to the village of Saratoga Springs, where he has since lived, practically retired from all active business. He is a republican in politics, and has held a number of local offices. In January, 1848, he married Margaret A. Gilbert, a daughter of Morris Gilbert, of the town of Saratoga Springs, this county, who died June 6, 1866, at the early age of thirty-nine years. To them was born a family of three children: James Watson, Frances L. Thayer, and Addie C. Washburn.

JOHN NEILSON, one of the early settlers and Revolutionary soldiers of Saratoga county, was born in New Jersey, March 23, 1753, and at nineteen years of age came to near Bemus Heights, where, in 1775, he married a Miss Quitterfield. He purchased a farm that became historic from its connection with the battles of the Burgoyne campaign. He

had four sons: John, Samuel, Charles and Henry. Charles Neilson, the second son, was the author of an interesting work upon the battles of the Burgoyne campaign.

JONATHAN HOWLAND, proprietor of one of the largest and most popular boarding houses of Saratoga Springs, and the representative of an old and highly respected family, is fourth of the nine children born to William and Dina (Smith) Howland, and was born in the town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York, February 22, 1806. The family is of ancient English lineage, and trace their American ancestry back to Arthur, Henry and John Howland, three brothers named from three kings of England, who came over with the Plymouth colony and settled in Massachusetts. The family used a coat of arms, and a genealogical history of its various branches has been compiled and published by Capt. Franklin Howland, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. William Howland, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Dartmouth, that State, January 2, 1772, and resided there until after his marriage. In 1799 he removed to Saratoga county, New York, and settled on a farm in the town of Saratoga, upon which he continued to reside until his death, February 2, 1832. Here he built the first frame house in his neighborhood, and was known as an active, industrious and progressive business man and farmer, becoming quite prosperous. In religion he was a member of the Society of Friends, and politically a democrat of the Jacksonian school. He had learned the trade of hatter when a young man, and for many years carried on that business in connection with his farm operations. In 1798 he married Dina Smith, a native of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, who died at her home in this county in 1862, aged eighty-seven years. They were the parents of nine children, only four of whom now survive; William, a resident of Dartmouth, Massachusetts; Reuben, now

living at New Bedford, that State; Amanda, residing at Ottawa, Illinois; and Jonathan, the subject of this sketch.

Jonathan Howland was reared on his father's farm, and obtained his education in the common schools. He early learned something of the hatter's trade and worked at that business with his father until he attained his majority, when he formed a partnership with his eldest brother, Hon. Thomas Howland, and they engaged in the manufacture of hats at Northumberland, this county, where they conducted a successful business for a number of years. Later, Mr. Howland embarked in the mercantile business in this county, and for a considerable period carried on that enterprise. In 1865 he came to Saratoga Springs and opened a large boarding house, which he has successfully conducted ever since. His house is located on Broadway, and has the reputation of being one of the best and most popular boarding houses in the village of Saratoga Springs. In politics Mr. Howland is a democrat, and has frequently been elected to office in the towns of Saratoga and Northumberland. He is well liked and highly respected by all who know him.

In 1840 Mr. Howland was married to Lucy J. Rouse, of Northumberland, who died in 1844, leaving one son, Smith B., now a resident of Schuylerville, this county. In 1850 Mr. Howland married Catharine D. Laing, of the town of Greenwich, Washington county. By his second marriage he had also one son, Frank G., who married and now resides in the village of Saratoga Springs.

Thomas Howland, eldest brother of Jonathan, was elected to the State assembly from Saratoga county, and acceptably served one term in that honorable body. He was a democrat in politics, and was serving as one of the custom house inspectors in New York city at the time of his decease, January 1, 1847, and his death was caused by ship fever, contracted while in the discharge of his official duties as inspector.

JANTHUS G. JOHNSON, M. D., a prominent and successful physician of Greenfield Centre, this county, who has been in continuous practice since 1853, is a son of Darius and Alma (Barney) Johnson, and was born at Greenfield Centre, Saratoga county, New York, March 1, 1830. His ancestors were of Scotch lineage, the family being planted in America by Elkanah Johnson, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who left his native Scotland on account of religious persecutions, and after arriving in this country settled in Rhode Island. His son, Edmund Johnson (grandfather), was born at Coventry, Kent county, Rhode Island, May 4, 1741, and resided in that colony until after the Revolutionary war, in which he served as captain of a company of Rhode Island volunteers. In the fall of 1783 he left his native State and removed to New York, settling in Stillwater, Saratoga county, where the family has ever since resided. He was an extensive farmer, married Sarah Potter, and reared a family of nine children, one of his sons being Darius Johnson (father), who was born at Coventry, Kent county, Rhode Island, October 20, 1783, and was brought to this county by his parents, while yet an infant in arms. Here he grew to manhood, received a good common school education, and afterward studied medicine with Dr. Asa C. Barney, of this village. At the age of twenty-four he passed his examination, and at once opened an office at Greenfield Centre, where he continued the successful practice of his profession for nearly sixty years, and until his death, December 7, 1866, when in the eighty-second year of his age. Originally a democrat, he became a republican at the outbreak of the civil war, and ever afterward gave that party an earnest support. He served as surgeon of the 59th New York State militia, and was for many years a prominent member of the Masonic order. On October 28, 1815, he married Alma Barney, a daughter of Reuben Barney, of the town of Arlington, Bennington county, Vermont. They had a

family of five children, three sons and two daughters: Delia, who married Preston Denton, now deceased, in the State of Missouri; George F., now deceased, who for many years was a practicing physician at Stillwater, this county; Dr. Lyman B. W., formerly of Wisconsin, now deceased; Ianthus, the subject of this sketch, and Elizabeth G., wife of Lewis Salisbury, and now deceased, of the town of Stillwater. Mrs. Alma Johnson died April 2, 1877, aged eighty-three years.

Ianthus G. Johnson spent his boyhood days in his native village of Greenfield Centre, received a good English education in the public schools here, and then studied medicine with his father. Later he matriculated at the Albany Medical college, Albany, New York, and was duly graduated from that institution in the spring of 1853, with the degree of M. D. He soon afterward began practice in the village of Greenfield Centre, but after two years located in Washington county, this State, where he remained a short time, and then removed to Dundee, Kane county, Illinois. In that State Dr. Johnson remained for the space of two years, after which he returned to New York and again located at Greenfield Centre, where he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. He is widely known and highly esteemed both as a physician and citizen.

Dr. Johnson is an active member of the New York State Medical association, and was connected with the County and Tri-County Medical societies until they went out of existence. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenfield Centre; St. John's Chapter, No. 103, Royal Arch Masons, and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, of Saratoga Springs. Politically he is a staunch republican, and has served as supervisor of the town for a period of two years.

On December 17, 1862, Dr. Johnson wedded Amanda F. Wing, a daughter of Isaac Wing, of the town of Stillwater, this county.

To the Doctor and Mrs. Johnson were given two sons, the elder of whom, Arthur W., was born February 8, 1864, studied medicine with his father, was graduated from the Albany Medical college March 6, 1888, and is now engaged in practice with his father. He is a republican and takes great interest in political affairs, has served as clerk, and is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons, and of St. John's Chapter, No. 103, Royal Arch Masons. The younger son, Byron S., was born September 25, 1868, was educated at Poultney, Vermont, and is now engaged in the mercantile business at Porter's Corners, New York. He is also a republican in politics, is a Royal Arch Mason, and on May 24, 1892, married May Helen Lane, a daughter of William H. Lane, of the county of Saratoga.

ROBERT WELLER, who has been successfully engaged in the bottling and manufacturing business at Saratoga Springs, this county, since 1869, and is also connected with the farming interests of Saratoga county, is a son of Jacob and Mariah (Taylor) Weller, and was born November 23, 1833, in the town of Princetown, Schenectady county, New York. The Weller family is of Holland extraction, but can justly lay claim to being one of the oldest in this part of the country. William Weller, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Holland, and spent most of his life in Schenectady county, extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died there about 1844, at the advanced age of eighty years. He married Margaret Passage, and reared a family of eight children, one of his sons being Jacob Weller (father), who was born at the old homestead in Schenectady county in 1793. There he grew to manhood and received a good practical education in the country schools of that early day. After leaving school he engaged in farming and spent all his active life in that occupation, becoming

quite prosperous and wealthy. He died at his home in that county in 1872, having attained the full measure of man's allotted four score years. In political matters he was a firm and uncompromising democrat, while in religion he adhered to the Dutch Reformed church, of which he was an active member during most of his life. He first married Amy Taylor, by whom he had six children: John, Henry, William, James, George and Schuyler. He next married Mariah Taylor, a daughter of John Taylor, and a native of Schenectady county, this State, and by that union had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: Frances, Silas, Robert, Harriet and Jacob H. He married for his third wife Marion Patterson, who is still living, by whom he had one daughter. Mrs. Mariah Weller died in 1841, at the age of thirty-six years.

Robert Weller was reared principally on the old Weller homestead in Schenectady county, and received a good English education in the public schools of his neighborhood. After leaving school he engaged in farming, and made that his main occupation until 1869. In that year he removed from Schenectady to Saratoga county, and settled in the village of Saratoga Springs, where he engaged in the bottling business and the manufacture of soft drinks. He has successfully conducted that enterprise ever since, building up a fine trade, which requires a large number of wagons to supply during the busy season. In addition to his bottling business, which has become large and important, Mr. Weller also owns and operates an excellent farm in the town of Saratoga Springs, located one mile east of this village.

On the 10th day of August, 1864, Mr. Weller was united in marriage with Eliza Ketchum, of Schenectady county, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Weller has been born a family of three children, two sons and a daughter: Jacob Henry, born December 5, 1865; Martha T., born July 28, 1867; and Robert G., born March 4, 1878. In his political affiliations

Mr. Weller has always been a democrat, and while never taking a prominent part in public affairs, has always given his party a firm and loyal support on questions of both State and National policy. He is active, energetic and enterprising in business, and is rapidly accumulating a handsome competency of this world's goods.

WILLARD J. MINER, a well known and successful criminal lawyer of Saratoga Springs, New York, and a prominent and popular lecturer on the principles and teachings of Odd Fellowship and Pythian Knighthood, is a son of Marvin and Rebecca Ann (Mitchell) Miner, and was born at the city of Cohoes, Albany county, New York, February 19, 1848. Of those who left the shores of the old world during the eighteenth century to seek a home in lands beyond the sea, one was Robert Miner, sr., of Scotland, who settled near New Haven, State of Connecticut. His son, Oliver Miner (grandfather), was an infant in his mother's arms when the family left Scotland, and on becoming of age settled at Columbia, in Herkimer county, New York. He served in the war of 1812, and was killed some years afterward by being run over by a runaway team at the town of his adoption. He married Sarah Clark, and of their children, one was Marvin Miner, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was a wheelwright by trade, and early in life removed from Columbia to Cohoes, in Albany county, where he placed the machinery in the first knitting mill of that place, and where he served for many years as foreman of one of the Gilbert car shops. On January 4, 1867, he died of cholera, aged fifty-seven years. He was a skilled mechanic, and a democrat in politics. He married Rebecca Ann Mitchell, who was a native of West Troy, this State, and passed away February 20, 1857, when in the thirty-first year of her age. They were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters:

William J., a twin of this subject, and who died aged eighteen months; Eveline May, who died, aged two years; and Alida Jessie, now Mrs. Frederick Oliver, of Charlotte, North Carolina.

Willard J. Miner was reared principally at Canajoharie, Montgomery county. He attended school but very little, and after barely learning to read words of two syllables, with the help of Rev. B. B. Loomis, he obtained his education by self-study and observation. At an early age he entered the Gilbert car shops, where he learned the trade of car builder, at which he worked for eleven years, when he became unable to stand physical labor, and came to Saratoga Springs. Here he read law with Van Rensselaer & Hill, and was admitted to the bar of Saratoga county, January 28, 1881, since which time he has been in active practice. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States in 1884, and has a fine criminal practice. In 1889 he defended and cleared three men indicted for murder in the first degree, and one charged with the burning of a dwelling house in which an infant perished in the flames. He also defended the murderer of Henrietta Wilson (Martin Foy, jr.), and the child poisoner, Carrie Green, who was acquitted. He has tried many other important criminal cases, and has generally been successful. He ranks high as an attorney and counsellor at law, and has his office at No. 10, in the town hall.

On October 15, 1884, Mr. Miner was united in marriage with Ella A. Gallop, of Orleans county, Vermont.

In politics Mr. Miner is an unswerving democrat, has served his village as justice of the peace, and believes that the Democratic party stands for the whole people and not for a class. He is a past-grand, and is the representative to the Grand Lodge and the Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York, for Saratoga district, and is district deputy grand patriarch

in and for Saratoga district; also commander of Canton T. J. Marvin, and a trustee of Yaddo Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 85, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has delivered several lectures before the Odd Fellows and Knights that have been published. Three of his prominent Odd Fellow lectures are: "Why I Became an Odd Fellow," "Odd Fellowship," and "Why I Remain an Odd Fellow." Before Saratoga Lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and six other invited lodges, on June 1, 1891, he delivered the memorial address—subject, "What is Death?" And on June 19, 1892, he delivered the memorial address before Chrystal Lodge and four other invited lodges—subject, "After Death, What?" From Mr. Miner's second memorial address we extract the following: "After death, what? If a man die shall he live again? This is the anxious self of man. This unanswered question is life's cruel task master, and the most interesting of all subjects to every man who gives thought to it. This is the polar star, the magnetic center around and about which every aspiration of the soul of a thinking man finally revolves, the ultimatum of every life to attain. All human beings are destined, as we believe, to a continual existence in a future state. We should make a right use of all the means obtainable for developing completeness and beauty of character, perfecting ourselves as well as we may in knowledge, wisdom and love one for another, these being the foundation stones of our beloved order, grounded as they are in the doctrines and teachings that the human race is one family, or brotherhood, whose interests are forever inseparable, and that it is the duty of each individual not to refrain only from whatever would wrong or harm another, but also to live for the common good of all, seeking especially to aid the unfortunate, the ignorant and the inharmonious, and to relieve suffering of whatsoever kind or upon whatsoever race of man it may chance to fall."

WILLIAM J. HAMMOND, an officer of the late war, a leading contractor and builder of Saratoga Springs, and one of its active, earnest and successful business men, was born in Evans, Erie county, New York, September 7, 1842, and is a son of John E. and Maryett (Lewis) Hammond. John E. Hammond is a native of Fulton county, New York, having been born near Johnstown, and when a young man he moved to Erie county, and until 1856 he made his home in Erie and Wyoming counties, pursuing the business of a contractor in stone work and farming. In 1856 he went with his family to Northumberland, Saratoga county, remaining there until 1860, when he sold out his business and removed to Saratoga Springs, where he still continues to reside. He is now in the seventy-sixth year of his age. In politics he is republican. He married Maryett Lewis, of Conestoga, this State, who died at Saratoga Springs in 1884, at sixty-seven years of age. Benoni Hammond, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1784, February 16th, and died at Brant, Erie county, New York. He was a teacher and surveyor, and was a graduate of Union college, where he had for room-mate Martin Van Buren, afterward to be honored with the office of chief magistrate of the United States. Benoni Hammond's father, Paul Hammond, was born in England, December 27, 1757, and came when young to the United States. He died August 8, 1838, in the town of Webster, New York.

William J. Hammond was reared on the farm of his father, and was educated in the common schools. In 1861, at the commencement of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. G, 77th regiment New York infantry, served three years as a sergeant, and during that time participated in most of the battles in which his regiment was engaged. He was honorably mustered out of the Federal service on December 12, 1864, at Saratoga Springs. After the war he went to work at Saratoga Springs as a carpenter, and has been in that

business ever since, but for the past fifteen years has given his time largely to contracting. During the last twelve years he has also been engaged in the lumber business, employing from twenty-five to thirty men constantly. He owns a well equipped planing mill on Spring avenue, which he successfully operates. Sixteen years ago he formed a general business partnership with Charles W. Mosher, but in February, 1892, he bought Mr. Mosher's share of their different enterprises, and since then has been alone in his various business operations, which he now conducts upon quite a large scale.

William J. Hammond married, on December 24, 1873, Arabelle E. Ward, daughter of Benjamin Ward, of Saratoga Springs. Five children have been born to them, three sons and two daughters: Harry, Ernest, Morris, Fannie and Edith.

In business life Mr. Hammond has been alike very energetic and successful. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Saratoga Springs, and Wheeler Post, No. 92, Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a prohibition republican.

HON. CHESSELDEN ELLIS, who was a resident of Saratoga county for many years and served in Congress from 1843 to 1845, was born at New Windsor, Vermont, in 1808. He was graduated from Union college in 1823, read law with Hon. John Cramer, of Waterford, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He served as district attorney from 1837 to 1843, when he resigned to take his seat in Congress, to which he had been elected by the Democratic party of his district. In 1845 he removed to New York city, where he practiced law until his death in 1854.

He was a vigorous debater, warmly admired John C. Calhoun, and had great personal influence with President Tyler. Mr. Ellis was a man of splendid physique, great intellectual ability and fine literary tastes.

THOMAS FINLEY, a justice of the peace of Ballston Spa, and for a number of years closely connected with the business interests of this village, is the eldest son of Terrence and Mary (Farrell) Finley, and a native of the town of Milton, Saratoga county, New York, where he was born February 5, 1850. His father, Terrence Finley, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1799, and when forty years of age emigrated to the United States, settling in the town of Milton, this county. In 1848 he removed to the village of West Milton, where he purchased a farm of two hundred acres, and was engaged in farming until his death in 1885, when in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a democrat in politics, a Catholic in religion, and became quite successful as a farmer and stock raiser. Soon after coming to this country he married Mary Farrell, who was a native of Dublin, Ireland, but came to America with her parents when only three years of age. They had a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Mrs. Finley is a member of the Catholic church, and resides in Ballston Spa, being now in her sixty-seventh year, and still quite active for a woman of her age.

Thomas Finley was reared on his father's farm near West Milton, this county, and obtained his education in the public schools of his native town and at Ballston academy. He remained on the farm assisting his father in its management until twenty-one years of age, and then engaged in teaching during the winter season, while handling cattle and beef in summer. In this manner he occupied his time until 1884, when he came to Ballston Spa, and embarked in the grocery and meat business, which he has successfully conducted in this village ever since—a period of nearly ten years. He now has a large and steady trade, and does an extensive and lucrative business. He is also executor of his father's estate, and manages the operations on the old homestead, besides which he is constantly

dealing more or less in real estate, and now owns a considerable amount of that kind of property in this village.

On June 27, 1888, Squire Finley was united in marriage with Margaret J. Griffin, a daughter of Jeremiah Griffin, of the village of Ballston Spa. To them has been born one child, a son named George T., now in his third year.

Keeping in line with the political traditions of his family, Squire Finley is a staunch democrat. In 1892 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and is now discharging the duties of that position with great acceptability to the general public. At one time or another he has occupied about all the village offices, and in every place of trust and responsibility has acquitted himself with credit and honor. He and Mrs. Finley are members of St. Mary's Catholic church at Ballston Spa, and both are extremely popular among their friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM B. NEILSON, a member of the manufacturing firm of Neilson, Lee & Co., of Mechanicville, is one of the successful and representative business men of the county. He is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Reed) Neilson, and was born at Bemus Heights, in the town of Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, December 3, 1847. His paternal grandfather, John Neilson, was a son of Samuel Neilson, who was killed by Indians. John Neilson was a native of New Jersey, and came to Bemus Heights, where his son, Charles Neilson (father), was born September 6, 1787. Charles Neilson received his education at Union college, and was successfully engaged in farming in his native town during his lifetime. He was a republican and held various town offices, and after having served efficiently as justice of the peace for several years, was continually employed by his neighbors and others to write wills, draw deeds and settle up estates. He was a member of the Presbyterian

church, and died April 2, 1869. Mr. Neilson was twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth Strang, who died September 9, 1829, he had seven children: Courtney, George, Abigail Smith, Henry, Lydia Chabb, Sandford and Elizabeth Fort. For his second wife he married Elizabeth Reed. By his second marriage he had six children: Ellen Newland, Maria Dennison, Louisa Newland, Ann Aurelia Baker, Howard, and William B., the subject of this sketch.

William B. Neilson attended the common schools, and then engaged in farming on the homestead place, where he has resided ever since and which he now owns. In 1875 Mr. Neilson became a member of the firm of McCowett & Neilson, of Amsterdam, Montgomery county, which was engaged for three years in the manufacture of knit underwear. At the end of that time he retired from the firm, but three years later formed a partnership with Rialand Henry Newland, under the firm name of Newland & Neilson, at Mechanicville, where they opened a mill for the manufacture of knit underwear. This mill they have enlarged and refitted throughout until it reached an annual capacity of thirty thousand dozen pieces, and furnished employment to ninety men, yet a year ago it was found to be not sufficiently large to turn out the goods needed to supply their trade. Neilson, Lee & Co. and the members of the new firm immediately proceeded to the erection of the new mill, which is one of the largest, finest and most completely equipped knit underwear mills in the United States. This new mill is a handsome five-story brick structure, modern in design and of architectural beauty, sixty by eighty-five feet in dimensions, with two wings, one thirty by forty feet, and the other forty by sixty feet. When in full operation it will furnish employment for over one hundred and fifty men. Mr. Neilson has constantly been increasing the quantity and improving the quality of his products until they are in all the leading markets of the country, where they have high

standing for durability and thorough finish. Mr. Neilson originated the idea of placing the mills at Mechanicville, and this thriving industry has largely added to the wealth and prosperity of the village.

On February 16, 1875, Mr. Neilson was united in marriage with Isadore Fowler, a daughter of Hiram Fowler, of Pittstown, New York. To their union have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: Charles, Willie B. and Aurelia.

In politics William B. Neilson is a republican, has served his village as school director, trustee and supervisor, and has always taken active part in the support of his party. He is a member and deacon of the Baptist church of Mechanicville, and has always been known as an honorable citizen and a hospitable and generous man.

HON. JOHN WILLARD, a distinguished jurist of great learning and ability, served with distinction as a justice of the supreme court of New York from 1846 until 1854. He was born at Guilford, Connecticut, May 20, 1792, and was descended from two of the Puritan families that founded Guilford in 1639. He was graduated in 1813 from Middlebury college, and after reading law was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of New York in 1817. He first practiced in Washington county, where he became first judge of the court of common pleas. In 1836 he was appointed circuit judge, and in 1846 was elected as one of the justices of the supreme court. Judge Willard was a democrat in politics, served in the State senate in the session of 1862, and died at his residence at Saratoga Springs, September 4, 1862. While in the senate Judge Willard brought about needed changes in the murder and marriage laws of the State. "As an advocate, a judge, a legislator, he was alike eminent and accomplished; and in his private life irreproachable and blameless."

HON. EDWARD D. SELDEN, A. M., a graduate of Yale college in the class of 1844, and an ex-member of the Vermont legislature, and ex-county commissioner of Rutland county, Vermont, has been a resident since 1877 of Saratoga Springs, where his later years of life, after retiring from active business, have been given to benevolent work for the public good. He is a son of David and Gertrude E. (Richards) Selden, and was born in the city of New York, September 6, 1821. He passed his boyhood at Liverpool, England, spent two years at school in Paris, France, and attended one year at the London university college. He then returned to the United States, and after spending one year at New Haven Grammar school, he entered Yale college, from which he was graduated in the class of 1844. After graduation he remained one year at Yale, as a resident graduate, to pursue special studies. Having completed these, he spent six months in Virginia, and then was engaged in the mining business along the shores of Lake Champlain for two years. At the end of that time, on January 1, 1850, he removed to Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, where he was engaged in the marble and subsequently in the lumber business up to 1877. In that year he retired from active business and came to Saratoga Springs, where he has resided ever since. For the last fifteen years Mr. Selden has devoted his time largely to benevolent work, and in 1881, after serving two years as chairman of its executive committee, was appointed superintendent of the Saratoga Humane society, which office he has efficiently filled ever since. He has exerted his benevolence wherever he has found an opportunity for doing good or relieving suffering. He is clerk and elder of the Second Presbyterian church, and has served for some time as secretary of the Fort-nightly Literary club.

Edward D. Selden is a republican in politics. While residing in Vermont he served for some time as school commissioner of

Brandon, and was county commissioner for five years. His services in these offices were so efficiently rendered and were of such a satisfactory character to the public that he was elected in 1861 to represent the town of Brandon in the Vermont legislature. At the end of his term he was reelected and served a second term in the legislature of the Green Mountain State. In that honorable and important body his course of action was such that while he zealously guarded the rights of the State, his individual scrutiny of the large war expenditure of that period being accepted as final, he also vigilantly cared for the interests of his constituents irrespective of party. Mr. Selden stood high in commercial and financial circles in Vermont and northern New York, but while a man of business ability, he has never allowed himself to become careless of what is occurring in the mental and moral world. He is a man of scholarship and culture, and has always held broad and liberal views. Possessed of force and earnest convictions, which he has never failed to assert vigorously if necessary, yet there is nothing of the bigot or tyrant in him. A courteous gentleman, a pleasant conversationalist, and a true-hearted and generous friend, he has won respect and esteem by his kindness, consideration and straightforward course in life.

On February 21, 1856, Mr. Selden married Elizabeth Mills Conant, of Brandon, Vermont, and to their union were born four children: Edward D., Robert W., Charles F., and Gertrude E., of whom all are dead except Gertrude E. Mrs. Selden was a daughter of Samuel Stillman and Elizabeth Turnbull (Mills) Conant, and died June 4, 1864. After her death, Mr. Selden, in 1877, wedded Mrs. Sarah (Wood) Stewart, widow of John W. Stewart, and a daughter of Aaron and Rebecca (Wright) Wood, of Rensselaerville, this State. Mrs. Sarah (Wood) Selden is a sister of Walter A. Wood, the inventor of the celebrated Wood mowing machine, and formerly member of Congress from the Troy district of this State.

The Selden family is one of the oldest and most honored families of New England. It was planted in the new world by Thomas Selden, who came from England, and in 1635 became one of the founders of Hartford colony, in what is now the State of Connecticut. He was a very prominent man in New England, and his name is on the deed for the site of the city of Hartford as it was originally laid out in the seventeenth century. From Thomas Selden, in lineal descent, was David Selden, the father of the subject of this sketch. David Selden was born June 4, 1785, at Had-dam, Connecticut, and at fifteen years of age went to New York city, where he soon became the confidential clerk to a large importing firm which sent him, before he had attained his majority, to Europe to purchase goods. He made several such trips, during which he visited nearly all the countries of Europe. In a few years he left the employ of this company, and foreseeing the great increase of the cotton trade that was soon to take place, he formed the great cotton brokerage firm of Richards, Ogden & Selden, of New York and Liverpool, with correspondents at Charleston, South Carolina, Savannah, Georgia, and New Orleans, Louisiana, being located himself at Liverpool, England, where for twelve years he sold more than three quarters of all the cotton exported from the United States. From England he returned to New York city, where, finding that a partner of his had lost in speculation all of their capital, he established the first commission house for the sale of English manufactures in New York, but was induced to return to Liverpool, where he was at the head of another large business firm for several years. At the end of that time he retired from business, and after residing at New Haven, Connecticut, long enough to educate four of his sons, he removed to New York city, where he died February 23, 1861, at seventy-six years of age. Mr. Selden was a man of great business ability and wonderful organizing power, and left the impress of many of

his ideas on the present commerce of the world. He was instrumental in organizing the first line of packets sailing on fixed days between Liverpool and New York, and in forming the London Parcels post, the pioneer of all of the express companies of the world, besides introducing other useful improvements in ocean commerce and inland trade, especially in the iron business. He married Gertrude E. Richards, an educated and cultured woman of New York city, who was born December 9, 1801, and died February 21, 1875. Mrs. Selden was a daughter of Abram Richards, who was of Welsh descent, and who was an active, prominent and useful merchant of Savannah, Georgia, and afterwards of New York city.

WILLIAM P. CARPENTER, a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow of Saratoga Springs, and a well known business man, whose career has been one of substantial progress, is a son of William B. and Ruth (Brown) Carpenter, and was born at Glens Falls, Warren county, New York, May 13, 1843. The Carpenters are of English descent, and the family is one of the old families of the United States. One branch of the family became resident of New York, and a descendant of its founder was William B. Carpenter, the father of the subject of this sketch. William B. Carpenter was born March 25, 1802, and reared at Glens Falls, where he died January 31, 1854, aged fifty-two years. He was a wagon maker by trade and carried on wagon making for several years at Sandford's Ridge, which was three miles north of Glens Falls. He was a whig and a Quaker, and married Ruth Brown, who was a daughter of Ephraim Brown, of English lineage, and died March 18, 1882, when in the eighty-third year of her age. She was a native of Sandford's Ridge, and for many years before her death had been a devout member of the Society of Friends. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter were the parents of eleven

children, five sons and six daughters: William B., Ruth, Cordelia, Aaron B., Joel D., William, Amanda H., Rachel S., Louisa, Lydia and William P.

William P. Carpenter was reared at Glens Falls and Sandford's Ridge, received a good English education in the common schools of his native county, and upon attaining his majority in 1861, came to Saratoga Springs, where he has been successfully engaged in the trucking and express business ever since. Mr. Carpenter runs a number of wagons and employs several hands in order to fill his numerous orders. He has had a large fire-proof, with separate apartments, storage house, for the past twelve years, and enjoys an extensive and substantial business. He has successfully met all outside competition and permanently maintains the lead in his respective lines of business.

On September 7, 1870, Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage with Mary L. Edwards, a daughter of Ephraim Edwards, of Utica, this State. William P. Carpenter's wife is a member of the Congregational church of Saratoga Springs, and Mr. Carpenter is a birthright member of the Friends' church of Saratoga Springs, which was organized in 1865. He is a democrat in politics and has always advocated and supported the principles of democracy as taught by Thomas Jefferson. He is a member of Empire Lodge, No. 183, Knights of Pythias; and Hathorn Lodge, No. 241, and Morning Star Encampment, No. 64, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Carpenter ranks high in Masonry, and is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons; Rising Sun Chapter, No. 131, Royal Arch Masons; Cryptic Council, No. 37, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar; and Oriental Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Carpenter is a pleasant and courteous gentleman, a well respected and highly esteemed citizen, and an energetic and enterprising business man.

LEVI L. WEEKS, a well known and prosperous farmer of the town of Malta, this county, is a son of Capt. John and Catharine (Lansing) Weeks, and was born June 21, 1821, in the town of Malta, Saratoga county, New York, on the farm where he now resides. The Weeks family is of remote Welsh descent, and have been long resident in this State. James Weeks, the grandfather of Levi L. Weeks, was a native of Westchester county, but removed to Malta, this county, about 1795, where he engaged in farming. He was an old-line whig in politics, and a Quaker in religious belief. A man of unimpeachable character, he was well liked by his neighbors, and being industrious and a good manager he became quite prosperous. He married Freelove Brundage and reared a family of three children. Capt. John Weeks (father) was born at North-castle, Westchester county, this State, April 13, 1783, but came with his parents to the town of Malta, Saratoga county, when about twelve years of age. After reaching man's estate he engaged in farming on his own account, and soon became very successful. He owned a farm containing one hundred and sixty acres of fine land, and spent most of his life in clearing it up, and improving and cultivating its broad acres. His death occurred November 29, 1859, when in the seventy-seventh year of his age. In political sentiment he was an old-line whig, and during his life held a number of the town offices. For many years he was connected with the old State militia, in which he held a captain's commission, and was familiarly addressed as Captain Weeks. On May 26, 1805, he married Catharine Lansing, a daughter of John Lansing, at that time a leading farmer of the town of Malta, and by this union had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch is the seventh, and the only one of the sons now living. Mrs. Catharine Weeks (mother) died March 19, 1872, aged eighty-nine years.

Levi L. Weeks was reared on his father's

farm in the town of Malta, attended the common schools of his neighborhood and Jonesville academy, and completed his education at the old Hamilton academy in Madison, Hamilton county, this State. After finishing his studies at that institution he engaged in teaching, which he followed for some years, and then began farming. To this latter occupation he has devoted the greater part of his active life, and has become very successful and prosperous. He owns and cultivates a farm containing one hundred acres of valuable land, situated in the western part of the town of Malta, in what is known as the Weeks corners.

On September 24, 1845, Mr. Weeks was united in marriage to Jane A. Hagar, a daughter of Solomon Hagar, then of the town of Ballston, but who afterward removed to Michigan, where he died in 1880, aged nearly eighty-four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Weeks were born a family of three children, one son and two daughters: Audella, who married George W. Burr, a farmer, residing in the town of Malta; Mary F., now deceased; and Levi E., who resides with his parents and assists his father in the farm management. Levi E. Weeks is a quiet, unobtrusive man, of the age of thirty-five years, possessed of the happy faculty of making friends of all who are favored with an acquaintance or brought into business relations with him. He was united in marriage to Emma Babcock, January 1, 1880. They have two children: Lelia, aged seven years, and Jessie, aged four. Mrs. Jane A. Weeks is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is now in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

Politically Mr. Weeks is a republican, with whig antecedents, and has held the positions of town superintendent of schools, assessor, and other local offices. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace at one time, but declined to serve. Nearly all his life he has been a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has served his denomination as trustee, steward and recording steward for

many years. Mr. Weeks has spent a long, active and useful life among the people of this county, and is everywhere known and highly esteemed for the honesty, integrity and uprightness of his character, and his many admirable qualities of head and heart.

CHARLES C. VANVORST, one of the substantial and prosperous farmers of the town of Ballston, is a son of Ammi and Sarah C. (Hoyt) VanVorst, and was born in the town of Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, August 30, 1850. Abraham VanVorst, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Holland, who came to this country when a young man and served as a teamster in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and, not having a gun, stood in the ranks with a hickory club in his hand. He was a farmer and a cooper, and one of the early settlers of Schenectady county, where he died at an advanced age. His son Abraham (grandfather) was a farmer in Schenectady county, this State, where he lived all his life, dying about 1860. His wife, Martha Wallace, was a daughter of Jacob Wallace, of Charlton, who won distinction in the Revolutionary war as a member of the famous flying artillery, while his three brothers were serving in the English army at the same time. Ammi VanVorst (father) was born on the old homestead in the town of Glenville, Schenectady county, in 1804, and was reared and educated there. At the age of twenty-eight he removed to Saratoga county, and purchasing a farm there, spent the remainder of his active years in its cultivation. He operated on an extensive scale for a number of years and became quite prosperous. About 1884 he practically retired from active life and is passing his declining years in quietude with his son in the town of Ballston. In politics he has always been democratic, and for a number of years was an officer in the old State militia. He married

Sarah C. Hoyt, a daughter of Ammi Hoyt, of the town of Charlton, and by this union had a family of two children : Charlotte, who became the wife of Edward K. Wheeler, a farmer of Burnt Hill, this county, and Charles C., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Sarah C. VanVorst was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died at the age of thirty years.

Charles C. VanVorst grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools and at Charlton academy. Soon after leaving school he embarked in farming on his own account, and has made agricultural pursuits the principal business of his life. Being of an energetic disposition and gifted with a good degree of ability for management, he has been quite successful, and now owns a fine farm containing one hundred and seventy acres of excellent land, upon which he annually produces a large amount of hay and grain and a considerable number of fine stock.

On November 13, 1878, Mr. VanVorst was married to Harriet Van Buren, a daughter of Harman Van Buren, of Clifton Park, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. VanVorst have been born a family of five children : Jessie and Satie died at the ages of six and four years ; Edna G., Emma J., and Clarence.

Politically Mr. VanVorst is a prohibitionist, and an active member of the local lodge of Good Templars. He is also a member of Ballston Grange, No. 687; Patrons of Husbandry, and takes great interest in every movement calculated to benefit the farmers and producers of this country.

JOSEPH J. PERKINS, a wounded veteran Union officer of the late civil war and one of the substantial business men of Schuylerville, is a son of Jacob and Reconcile (Blakemany) Perkins, and was born at York, Michigan, April 3, 1845. His paternal grandfather, Erastus Perkins, was a native of West Polliet, Vermont, where his immediate an-

cestors had come. Erastus Perkins was a tailor by trade, and during the latter part of his life removed to Mooresville, Michigan, at which place he purchased a farm of five hundred acres of land. He was a republican and a Baptist. He built and donated the first Baptist church at West Polliet, Vermont. He married and had two children, one son and one daughter : Betsey Ellsworth, of York, and Jacob, father of the subject of this sketch. Jacob Perkins was a man of good education and served as principal of high schools for over ten years, at Newton and Clyde, New York, after which he removed to York, Michigan, where he was engaged extensively for several years in farming, merchandising and lumbering, and in operating a stave factory and saw mill. Leaving York he was successively engaged in the hotel business at Ypsilanti, that State, and then for a short time served as general agent for J. T. Hadley's Encyclopedia. He was a republican in politics, and died at Jackson, Michigan, August, 1868, at eighty-five years of age. Mr. Perkins had been for many years a prominent and useful member of the Baptist church, in which he was serving as a deacon at the time of his death. He was a liberal supporter of church and school missions, and the Baptist church edifice at York, Michigan, was a present from him to the congregation. He was married to Reconcile Blakemany, who was a daughter of Dr. Blakemany. Mr. Perkins had twelve children, eleven sons and one daughter : George, Erastus, Martha Rice, Elisha and Elijah (twins), William, John, Albert, James, Henry, Joseph J. and Adelbert. Of the sons, four served during the late war : Elisha in the 6th Michigan heavy artillery ; William enlisted in the First Michigan sharpshooters, was wounded seven times, receiving one wound one night on a picket post where three men had been killed previously, but which he held ; Albert served in the 12th Michigan infantry ; and Joseph J. in the 6th Michigan heavy artillery.

Joseph J. Perkins received his education in the public schools of Mooresville and the Ypsilanti State Normal school of Michigan, and then was engaged for four years as a clerk in a hotel. At the end of that time, in June, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 6th Michigan heavy artillery, and was elected corporal. He participated in the engagements at Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Jackson, Pensacola, Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan and Skippus Landing, where he was severely wounded in the neck by a piece of a shell, but worked his gun until the close of the action. He was honorably discharged from the Federal service at New Orleans, on August 20, 1865, and returned to Michigan, where he engaged in the business of teaching horsemanship. Meeting with remarkable success he soon commenced to travel, and thus for thirteen years was engaged in sixteen states, where he formed and instructed large classes in all of the important towns. In 1878 he established a large livery, sale and feed stable at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and two years later came to Schuylerville, this county, where he conducted a successful livery business until 1886, when he purchased his present well improved farm of one hundred and sixteen acres of land, which is two and one-half miles from the village. Mr. Perkins still gives instruction in horsemanship and deals to some extent in horses, although a considerable part of his time, since the spring of 1891, has been given to the management of his farm. For two years he was manager of the Washington County Agricultural society and Stock Breeders' association, and in various other ways has given time and attention to the farming and stock interests of eastern New York. Mr. Perkins is a republican in politics, and while no office seeker, yet has held several offices, being excise commissioner for several consecutive years. He is a member and past commander of Frank Morton Post, No. 116, Grand Army of the Republic, in which organization he has always taken an active part.

On March 20, 1877, Mr. Perkins married Minnie F. Wilcox, daughter of George and Mary (Beckwith) Wilcox, and a member of the old Wilcox family of New England. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have one child, a son, George W., who was born August 17, 1881.

ROBERT HAMILTON, M. D., proprietor of "Dr. Robert Hamilton's Medical Institute," at Saratoga Springs, and one of the most successful and popular physicians in Saratoga county, is a son of David and Jerusha (Hewlet) Hamilton, and was born September 3, 1819, in the town of Wales, Erie county, New York. The family is of English descent, and was planted in America previous to the revolutionary period by John Hamilton, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Thomas Hamilton, grandfather of Dr. Robert Hamilton, was a native of Pennsylvania, but in early life removed to Chautauqua county, New York, becoming one of the early settlers of his section. He was a farmer by occupation, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and spent the remainder of his life in Chautauqua county, engaged in agricultural pursuits, dying there at an advanced age. He married and reared a family, one of whom was David Hamilton (father), who was born in eastern Pennsylvania about 1784. While yet a child he was brought to Chautauqua county, New York, by his parents, and at the age of twenty-two married and removed to Erie county, this State. He served with distinction in the war of 1812, being captain of his company and taking part in a number of the historic contests of that struggle. After peace was declared, Captain Hamilton resumed farming in Erie county, where he remained until 1838, when he removed to Illinois, and died in the city of Chicago in 1868, at the good old age of eighty-four years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and served as class leader, trustee and steward more than forty years. Politically he was a

whig and republican, and during his active years frequently served his people in different local and county offices. By his marriage to Jerusha Hewlet he had a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters: Levina, Thomas E., Polemus D., William H., Lydia A., Robert, Mary A., Phebe, Merinda and Rosetta. Mrs. Jerusha Hamilton was a native of Rhode Island, a Quaker in religion, and died in Chicago in 1872, aged eighty-eight years.

Robert Hamilton spent his boyhood and youth in the town of Wales, Erie county, this State, receiving a good English education in the public schools and academy of Erie county. At the age of eighteen he went to Illinois with his father, and remained in that State for a period of ten years. He had early determined to make the healing art his chosen life work, and soon after going to Illinois began reading medicine in Chicago with Dr. David S. Smith, a prominent physician of that city. He returned to New York in 1852, and for two years was engaged in practice with his uncle, the celebrated Dr. Thomas Hamilton, of Rochester, this State. Dr. Hamilton is a graduate of the Penn Medical university of Philadelphia, also the Eclectic Medical college of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which well known institution he was graduated with high honors. In March, 1854, Dr. Hamilton came to Saratoga, and for four years took charge of the medical department of Dr. N. Bedortha's establishment, and in March, 1857, opened his medical institute at Saratoga Springs, and has ever since been closely connected with the interests and history of this city. Dr. Robert Hamilton's Medical institute was successfully conducted until 1871, when the property was destroyed by fire. Its enterprising proprietor immediately rebuilt the establishment and was just entering on a career of unusual prosperity, when, in 1874, his handsome buildings were again consumed by the flames. The general public had taken notice of his determined fight for success, and many were the expressions of sympathy and

good will that reached him from all parts of the country. The local newspapers spoke in high praise of his enterprise, energy, goodness of heart and benevolence, and universal love and esteem were expressed for Dr. Hamilton, both as a citizen and a physician. In 1874 he moved into his present establishment at No. 44 and 46 Franklin street, which he has since conducted successfully, and which is widely known in this country and Europe as "Dr. Robert Hamilton's Medical institute of Saratoga Springs." It is charmingly located, near the principal springs, churches and hotels, and is carefully adapted to all the requirements of invalids and guests. Its boarding department is well regulated, its halls and parlors unusually pleasant and well arranged, and its sleeping rooms are cheerful, airy and well furnished. Taken together, Dr. Hamilton's establishment is a model institution, and is justly regarded as one of the best in the world. He gives his personal care to every department, and his well known skill and learning, combined with his pleasant, affable disposition, make Dr. Robert Hamilton's Medical institute one of the most popular and successful establishments at Saratoga Springs. His treatment of chronic and nervous diseases has been especially gratifying. During the summer he occupies part of five buildings, and his patients come from all parts of the United States, with occasional visitors from many foreign countries.

On July 19, 1846, Dr. Hamilton was married to Jane L. Abbott, a daughter of Capt. Lewis Abbott, of South Brookfield, Massachusetts. To the Doctor and Mrs. Hamilton were born four children, one son and three daughters: William A., who studied medicine, was graduated from Yale college in 1868, also from the college of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city; was chief physician of Bellevue hospital, and engaged in practice at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he died October 22, 1881, aged thirty-five years; Ada, now the wife of Dr. E. S. Davenport, of Pitts-

field, Massachusetts; Jessie, who married Frank A. White, of Saratoga Springs; and Carrie, who became the wife of Frank Howland, also of this city.

Dr. Hamilton is a member and one of the censors of the State Eclectic Medical society, of which he has been president, and is also a member of the National and District Eclectic Medical societies, of which latter he was also president several years. He is one of the State board of medical examiners of the State, which meets quarterly to examine medical students, and on October 21, 1874, delivered the annual address before the State Medical society, at Cooper institute, in New York city. The address was afterward published and widely circulated. For a time he filled the position of lecturer on physiology and the laws of health at the Fort Plane Female college, and was elected professor of medical jurisprudence and hygiene in the Eclectic Medical college, of Philadelphia, in February, 1866. Dr. Hamilton usually lectures twice a week at his medical institute, and nearly every year goes abroad, delivering a course of lectures on medical subjects. He has received many favorable notices of his lectures. The Doctor formed the first organization here of the Sons of Temperance, and served as presiding officer for a time. He is still a member, and for several years was also a member of the National division; is a member of the order of Good Templars, and also of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. He is also a member of Franklin Lodge, No 48, Free and Accepted Masons. Politically Dr. Hamilton is a republican with whig antecedents. He cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison for president in 1840. In 1844, while in Chicago, he was elected alderman of that city on the abolition ticket, being the first man, if not the only one, ever elected to office on that ticket in that city. During his term he was selected by the council to serve as acting mayor in the mayor's absence, and as such presided over the councils of the

World's Fair city, then in its infancy. In religion, Dr. Hamilton adheres to the faith of his father, and for nearly half a century served as class leader in the Methodist Episcopal church, and for more than twenty-five years as trustee. He is still a member of the official board, and for about twenty years was president of the board of trustees. Within the past few months Dr. Hamilton has given some very valuable evening lectures on the laws of health and kindred subjects. Of these lectures a public journal says: "Among the many delightful entertainments at Saratoga the evening lectures at Dr. Hamilton's take high rank as being not only most interesting and instructive, but are given by this talented physician so clearly that the audiences are charmed, as well as instructed. Dr. Hamilton's lectures during the past week have been on the laws of health. His ideas on 'nutrition' gave most valuable suggestions as to diet and muscular exercise, and were expressed in eloquent and forcible language. The finest musical talent added its charms to these delightful gatherings. Mrs. Freelong, from London, with her pure soprano voice, sang the gems of Italian song, and Mrs. Davenport, his daughter, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, rendered some fine classical compositions in a truly artistic manner. As these charming evenings are free to the public, the parlors are always filled by a cultivated, appreciative audience."

Dr. Hamilton has always been active and liberal in support of church interests, and indeed in every movement calculated to benefit humanity. His years have been full of labor and honor, and he is now nearing the close of a career remarkable for its professional success.

GEORGE L. AMES, a retired business man of Saratoga Springs, is a gentleman whose successful career furnishes a fine example for the imitation of young men who mean to win success in life by deserving it, and are willing to build on the corner stone of



Geor. L. Ames, Esqr

energy, enterprise, integrity and immovable determination. He is a son of Justin M. and Anna H. (Chaffee) Ames, and a native of Becket, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he was born June 16, 1832. The Ames family is of English and Welch descent, and was among the earliest to settle in Connecticut, where a number of its members have won local distinction. A branch of the family was soon planted in Massachusetts, and in Berkshire county, that State, Joel Ames, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born about 1775. There he grew to manhood, receiving a good education, studied medicine and was a student all his life. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and became widely known in his native State. He married Zuba Putnam and reared a large family, several of whom became prosperous and prominent citizens of Berkshire county. One of his sons, Justin M. Ames (father), was born in that county during the initial year of this century. He received the best education afforded by the schools of that section, and after attaining manhood engaged in farming and lumbering, with both of which he remained connected during most of his active life, and in both of which he was remarkably successful. In 1863 he came to the village of Saratoga Springs, and resided there until 1883, when he removed to Connecticut, and died at Thompsonville, that State, in 1885, at the good old age of eighty-five years. Politically he was a whig and republican, but in no sense a partisan, a man of broad views and independent action. He was a member of the Congregational church, and his life fitly illustrated the religion he professed. Strong minded and upright in character, he won the confidence of all with whom he came in contact, and was shunned only by those who feared the light of day and felt instinctively that he held nothing in common with themselves. About 1824 he married Anna H. Chaffee, a daughter of Thomas Chaffee, and a granddaughter of Colonel Knowlton, who fell at the battle of Washing-

ton Heights. She was a native of Becket, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and died at her home in that State in 1859, aged fifty-seven years. She was a member of the Congregational church, and a woman of many rare qualities of heart and mind. By this union Mr. Ames had a family of twelve children, ten of whom attained majority, and nine of whom are still living.

George L. Ames was the fourth child, and was reared and principally educated in his native village of Becket, Massachusetts. After passing through the best schools of that place he entered Black River academy, at Ludlow, Vermont, and completed his academic course in that institution. In 1852, when twenty years of age, he came to New York, and settling at Schuylerville, this county, embarked in the jewelry business, which he continued until 1861, meanwhile studying law and being admitted to the bar of this county. In 1857 he was appointed clerk, then to the positions of superintendent and general superintendent of Champlain canal, and continued to discharge the functions of that office for a period of ten years, with an ability and mastery of details that amounted almost to genius, and proved alike acceptable to the public and very advantageous to the interests of the canal management. He also served for four years as deputy canal commissioner for the eastern division, under Commissioner George W. Chapman, with headquarters at Albany. He came to Saratoga Springs, this county, in 1870, and has been a resident of this village ever since, now occupying his handsome residence on Broadway, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries necessary to refined living. In 1875 occurred the disastrous failure of the Commercial bank of Saratoga Springs, and Mr. Ames was appointed attorney for the receiver by the court, and directed to wind up its business. In doing this he closed out a large stock of hardware and the American hotel and Geyser spring, that came into the hands of the receiver of the bank, and in all the trying circumstances

connected with adjusting conflicting interests, and arranging the complicated affairs of the bank, he displayed superior ability, sound judgment, and the strictest integrity, together with a deep insight into human nature and a complete mastery of the general principles which underlie the vast structure of modern business.

There is also considerable mechanical ingenuity and skill in the make up of Mr. Ames, and he has worked out a number of inventions, any one of which might have made him a fortune if he had cared enough about the matter to take out a patent. While superintendent and commissioner of the canal, he constructed several locks in which new devices were introduced, and new applications made of well known mechanical principles.

In 1855 Mr. Ames was married to Ellen L. Tinker, a daughter of Rufus Tinker, of Chester, Massachusetts, and a very excellent and estimable lady. They have had no children. Mr. Ames is a democrat in politics, and while connected with the canal management, took a very prominent part in the politics of the State, serving frequently as a delegate to the State conventions of his party, and enjoying the confidence of such men as Horatio Seymour, Senator Curnan, Hon. William I. Skinner, Gov. John T. Hoffman, and other well known leaders.

The natural business activity of Mr. Ames was manifested in many ways not referred to in this sketch. While living at Schuylerville he assisted in the organization of the Schuylerville National bank, drew its charter, and served as director and president of the bank during the remainder of his residence in that village. He laid out Prospect Hill cemetery at Schuylerville, and the new Green Ridge cemetery at Saratoga Springs, and until his retirement from business was always active in every movement for the improvement and development of his village, county or State. Mr. Ames is a member of the Masonic order at Saratoga Springs. In his business career

he has displayed the energy of a steam engine, and from first to last has persistently held to that bright lexicon of youth wherein is recorded no such word as fail, having never been connected with any enterprise that was not pushed to permanent success. Alike in youth and busy manhood he has always adhered to the truth, giving twelve inches for a foot, and paying one hundred cents on the dollar. He learned this golden motto from his honored father, and to its implicit observance ascribes much of the prosperity that has crowned his somewhat active and successful career in life.

COL. HENRY C. NEWTON, a battle-scarred veteran of the late civil war, who served gallantly in nearly all the great battles of the army of the Potomac, and spent several months as a prisoner in Libby and other celebrated southern prisons, is a son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Martin) Newton, and was born in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, September 21, 1834. The Newton family is of English and German descent. His grandfather, Calvin Newton, served in the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812. He also had an uncle, Calvin Newton, who served in the war of 1812, and who died before the close of that war.

Henry C. Newton received his education in the common and district schools of Moreau and Glens Falls academy, and then engaged in farming and in the lumbering business, which he followed for some years in his native town. In the mean time he had taught school for several terms, and at the commencement of the war he, with O. S. Cotum, raised a company of one hundred and three men, and was made first lieutenant of Co. A, 93d regiment, and was senior first lieutenant of that regiment at the commencement of the war; was one of the keepers of the State prison at Dannemora, in Clinton county, and was removed two years later on account of political sentiments. He served three terms

as deputy clerk of the legislature after the war, and was officially connected with that body, at Albany, for fifteen years. Soon after this Colonel Newton's health failed him from wounds received and exposure endured in the army of the Potomac, and for the past few years he has not been actively engaged in any business pursuit or been able to hold any public position, either State or local. He is a republican in politics, served as a justice of the peace for several years, while residing in Hamilton county, before the war, and has always supported the cardinal principles of his party.

On January 24, 1866, Colonel Newton married Mary E. Farrel, of South Glens Falls.

Colonel Newton's military record is one of which he may be justly proud, as he endured all the privations of camp and march, faced the dangers of battle and suffered the untold horrors of southern prison pens. On October 16, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, afterward E, was made captain of Co. E, 93d New York infantry, of which he was elected first lieutenant. He was promoted to captain in 1863, brevetted major and lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious services in battle, and was honorably discharged from the Federal service on May 15, 1865. His regiment saw hard and continuous fighting, and it participated in the following battles: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Antietam, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Talopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strasburg, and Deep Bottom. In the Wilderness he was wounded in the abdomen by a musket ball, at Petersburg he was struck by a rifle ball in the left side, from the effects of which he is suffering to-day with heart trouble, and at Deep Bottom he received a third wound by being struck in the right ankle by a musket ball. At Deep Bottom he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison, from which he was transferred to Salisbury, North Carolina. From the latter place he was taken to Danville, and then sent back

to Libby prison, from which he was paroled February 21, 1865. Colonel Newton was with the army of the Potomac in all of its great struggles for existence, victory and supremacy, except Bull Run and Appomattox Courthouse, and as an officer distinguished himself for efficiency and bravery on many a bloody field and dangerous march.

GEORGE I. JACKSON, a stanch and active republican leader of South Glens Falls, where he has been actively engaged for twenty years with the large lumber firm of Finch & Pruyn, was born in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, June 21, 1850, and is a son of Jonathan and Susan (Howard) Jackson. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Jackson, sr., spent the early years of his life in his native county of Dutchess, and then came to near South Glens Falls, in the town of Moreau, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his final summons came, on January 7, 1865, when his years of life were eighty-four in number. He wedded Margaret Simpson, who passed away November 22, 1859, when well advanced in the seventy-seventh year of her age. Their children were: Katie Warner, Mary Whipple, Angeline Connery, Simpson, Bartlett, George, Jonathan, and Margaret, of whom only Jonathan and Angeline are now living. Jonathan Jackson (father) was born at Malta, on August 19, 1817, and moved to Moreau, Saratoga county, where he now resides; received a good common school education, and has always been engaged in farming and acting as a superintendent of lumbering operations. He identified himself with the Republican party upon its organization, and has zealously and steadfastly supported it through all its vicissitudes of fortune, and to-day, although seventy-six years of age, is an enthusiastic advocate of its fundamental principles. He has been honored at different times by his fellow citizens with local offices of trust and responsi-

bility. Mr. Jackson married Susan Howard, who was born in 1825, and is a daughter of Thomas Howard, a resident of Queensbury. They have nine children, four sons and five daughters: Annette, Ida Brodie, Franklin, George I., Byron, Maria Whittaker, Katie Hyde, Anna Potter, and Fred, all of whom reside in Saratoga or adjoining counties.

George I. Jackson received his education in the common schools of his native town, and then attended Prof. James Conkright's Commercial school at Glens Falls. Leaving school he entered the employ of Finch & Pruyn, a large lumber dealing firm of Glens Falls, with whom he has been for a period of over twenty years. He has been promoted from place to place until he now holds a very responsible position with the company, whom he has served efficiently ever since being in their employ.

On April 4, 1878, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage with Eliza Starbuck, daughter of Stephen and Cynthia M. (Mead) Starbuck, of Glens Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have one child, a son, Clayton D., who was born April 4, 1884.

In politics Mr. Jackson has always been a republican of republicans. When barely of age he was elected supervisor of his town, which he has also served as collector of taxes and as highway commissioner. He served for two years as a member of the Republican county committee, on which he rendered efficient and active service. Mr. Jackson is a member of Attalia Tribe, No. 194, Improved Order of Red Men, and is an energetic and thoroughgoing man in whatever he undertakes.

CHARLES M. DOOLITTLE, a popular citizen and business man of Schuylerville, and the champion cyclist of the Upper Hudson valley, is a son of Dr. Emery and Oriana (Makepeace) Doolittle, and was born at Easton, Washington county, New York, September

12, 1868. He is of English lineage on his paternal side. His great-great-grandfather, Joel, and his great-grandfather, Edward Doolittle, were natives of Connecticut, where his ancestors had been resident prior to the Revolutionary war, in which three of their brothers fell in defense of the liberties of the thirteen colonies. Charles Doolittle (grandfather) was born at Windsor, Vermont, and at an early age removed to Michigan, where he was engaged in farming during the greater part of his life. He was originally a whig and then a republican up to 1884, when he identified himself with the Democratic party. He died January 16, 1890, when in the eighty-first year of his age. He married Mary A. Densmore, and to their union were born six children, five sons and one daughter: Orlando, Josephine, Franklin, Chester, Dr. Emery and George. Of these children, Emery, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born March 22, 1842, at Dover, Michigan. He studied dentistry, took a full course at Chicago Dental college and practiced his profession at Niles, Michigan, and Schuylerville, this county, until 1889, when he removed to Saratoga Springs, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Doolittle is a democrat in politics, and when at Schuylerville he served for ten years as clerk of the corporation, and was postmaster under President Cleveland's administration. He is a member of the Presbyterian church; Schuyler Lodge, No. 676, Free and Accepted Masons; Home Chapter, No. 176, Royal Arch Masons; and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar. He married Oriana Makepeace, daughter of Thomas and Kate Makepeace, of Niles, Michigan, and they have two children: Charles M. and Mabel.

Charles M. Doolittle received his education in the Union Free school of Schuylerville, from which he was graduated in the class of the centennial year. Leaving school, he became an assistant in the postoffice, where he remained for six months. He then, in December, 1886, became an assistant in the office of

the Victory Manufacturing Company, and two years later, and before he had reached his twentieth birthday, was promoted to the responsible position of paymaster. He paid out from seven to eight thousand dollars every two weeks. Later he acted as assistant superintendent of the great plant of the company, and while taking upon himself the many duties and varied labors of his new position, the company requested him to continue as paymaster. He holds both positions to-day, and has given thorough satisfaction to the company in his management of the affairs entrusted to his care. He is a democrat, and is the youngest supervisor that ever served in the county, being elected at twenty-three years of age, by a majority of eighty votes, at Schuylerville, when the village was republican by one hundred and fifty. Mr. Doolittle has given entire satisfaction as a supervisor, building all needed bridges and repairing every bad road, and at the same time has lowered the town tax fifteen cents on the hundred dollars. He is a member of Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, and has the good will of all who know him.

JOHN H. CHUBB, a man of varied business experience, and one of the reliable and well respected citizens of Schuylerville, is a son of John H., sr., and Lydia A. (King) Chubb, and was born at Durgee, Washington county, New York, August 27, 1833. John H. Chubb, sr., was born and reared at Spiegletown, Washington county, where he passed the early part of his life. He was engaged in farming, merchandising and lumbering, and had established quite a successful business, when he lost nearly fifty thousand dollars worth of property by fire. This great loss so seriously affected his various enterprises that he withdrew largely from business, and removed to the town of Dresden, in his native county, in which he died January 17, 1848, at sixty years of age. He was a democrat and a Bap-

tist, and had held the office of supervisor of his town, while he had been a deacon in his church for many years before his death. Mr. Chubb was a man of influence and standing in his community. He was twice married. For his second wife he wedded Lydia A. King, a daughter of John King, of Northumberland. By his second marriage he had seven children, six sons and one daughter: Prentice, John H. (subject), Andrew, Asa, George, Thaddeus and Phœbe Bartholomew. Mrs. Lydia A. (King) Chubb died June 11, 1862, aged sixty-two years.

John H. Chubb attended the district schools of the town of Dresden, and the public schools of the village of Granville, in his native county, and then turned his attention to boating on the Champlain canal and the Hudson river, running on regular trips between Ottawa and New York city. He first followed freighting, but soon purchased several boats and conducted a general shipping and speculating business until 1855, when he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, to accept a position in a civil engineering corps. A year later he removed to Hutchison, in the same territory, where took up a claim, and operated a saw and planing mill, besides actively assisting in other ways in building up the new-founded village, that has since grown to a place of considerable importance. While residing there he married, and his wife, by caring for a wounded Sioux chief, gained the friendship of that red warrior and his tribe, whose members frequently made her presents of beads and game. In 1859 Mr. Chubb came east on a visit, and his wife dying suddenly, he remained near Schuylerville, where he soon purchased his present farm of seventy-five acres, and engaged in dealing in hay, grain and produce, and coal and lime. He now does quite a large business, and always supplies good articles in all his various lines of trade. Mr. Chubb is a republican in politics, and besides serving for some time as superintendent of the Champlain canal, has held several of the offices of his town. He is

a member of Schuylkill Lodge, No. 16, Free and Accepted Masons, of Schuylerville, and has been useful in many ways toward promoting the best interests of his fellow townsmen, beside constantly laboring for the prosperity of his village. He owns some valuable houses, lots and farming lands, and during the Indian troubles in Minnesota, lost over twenty-five thousand dollars worth of property.

On July 23, 1856, Mr. Chubb married Eveline Bartly, who was a daughter of Robert Bartly, and died in November, 1860, leaving two children: E. A., who married Minnie McCready, and is engaged in business with his father; and Ellen F., who was graduated from the Albany State Normal school, and is now a teacher in the Victory public schools. For his second wife Mr. Chubb, on January 1, 1866, wedded Hannah Woodcock, daughter of Israel Woodcock, of Dresden, Washington county, New York.

JUDGE ADAM MOTT, who held the office of supervisor of the town of Clifton Park for five years, and sat on the bench as associate judge of Saratoga county for a period of three years, was born in the town of Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, New York, May 30, 1821, on the farm where his grandfather settled in 1795, and where his father was born, lived and died. The facilities for obtaining an education were very meagre in that day, but young Mott attended the common schools of his neighborhood and secured the rudiments of a practical education, which he afterward improved by wide reading and close study of men and things, as they were presented to him in everyday life. In December, 1839, he wedded Eliza M. Pink, of his native town, who died in December, 1867, leaving two children, a daughter who became the wife of Abijah P. Philo, of Stillwater, this county, and died in May, 1886, leaving two children: Arthur P. and Eliza P.; and a son, DeWitt C. Mott, who married Rosa B. Flagler, and has

one daughter — Bertha Mott. On January 1, 1877, Adam Mott was again married, this time to Mrs. Hannah Usher, widow of Hiram Usher, and a daughter of Shubael Taylor, of the town of Half Moon. His second wife is still living, being now in the fifty-sixth year of her age.

Adam Mott filled a number of important offices in Rensselaer county. In 1846 he was appointed under-sheriff of the county, in which capacity he assisted in the execution of two criminals at Troy, both convicted of murder and both executed on the same day in January, 1848. In 1849 he was nominated by the whig party for sheriff of the county, but the ticket was defeated by the democrats. In 1851 Mr. Mott was elected justice of the peace, and in 1852 and 1853 he represented his town in the board of supervisors of Rensselaer county. In 1854 he removed to West Troy and took charge of the repairs on the first section of the Erie canal. The following year he became weighmaster on the canal, and in 1856 purchased and moved upon a farm in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga county, where he resided until 1861, when he removed to the village of Clifton Park. Here he has resided ever since, engaged in auctioneering and settling up estates. In 1861 he was elected justice of the peace in the town of Clifton Park, and continued to discharge the duties of that office with great acceptability until 1872. In 1863 he was elected one of the justices of sessions for Saratoga county, and reelected in 1865, and again in 1868. In 1872 his business called him to Illinois, where he resided two years, and then returned to Clifton Park. In 1876 the Republican party elected him supervisor of the town, and reelected him to the same office for five successive terms. He also served three years as superintendent of the county's poor.

Judge Mott is still well preserved and active. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has served as trustee for many years. They spent

the winter of 1888-89 together in southern California, and were much pleased and benefited by the glorious climate of that wonderful section of our country. Judge Mott still takes an active interest in politics, but not so extensive as in his earlier years. Mrs. Mott has one son by her former marriage, George H. Usher, who is now manager of the business of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company in New York city.

COM'R A. EDSON HALL, of Saratoga Springs, New York, is commissioner of schools in the Second district of Saratoga county, said district comprising ten towns, including one hundred and eleven school districts, employing one hundred and eighty-six teachers. Mr. Hall is a gentleman who has won deserved recognition as an educator, is among the most active, enterprising, and useful citizens of Saratoga county, is a son of Rev. Aaron and Judith S. Hall, and was born September 21, 1859, at Watervliet, Albany county, New York.

The Hall family is of English descent, and was planted at an early date in Vermont, where it is now quite numerous. John Hall, great-grandfather of Com'r Hall, was a Vermont farmer, and lived and died in his native State. His son, John Hall (grandfather of Com'r Hall), was born at Bristol, Vermont, and spent his life in that State, engaged also in farming. He had a family of fourteen children. He died at his home in Vermont in 1830, at the age of seventy-two years. One of his fourteen children was Aaron Hall (father of Com'r Hall), who was born at Bristol, Vermont, October 28, 1816. He attended the common schools of his native place when a lad, and was afterward graduated from the Troy Conference academy, Vermont. In 1840 he joined the Troy conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has ever since been a constant and successful worker, and now enjoys the distinction of being the

oldest active member of that important body. For more than half a century he has gone up and down within the bounds of this conference, engaged in the labors of a Methodist itinerant, and zealously doing the work of the divine Master. Previous to the war his intense opposition to slavery was the cause of much dissatisfaction among some of his ministerial brethren. Upon one occasion he was brought before his conference for preaching anti-slavery doctrines. He lived, however, to see his brothers in the ministry and his entire church come over to the grounds he then occupied, and to know that even the memory of these differences is fast fading from the minds of men. For many years he has been connected with Odd Fellowship, being past grand of Greenfield Centre Lodge, No. 308, of that order. In 1858 he married Judith Farnum, daughter of Joseph Farnum, of Willsborough, this State, by whom he had a family of four children, three sons and a daughter: A. Edson Hall, whose name heads this sketch; Rev. Charles L., of the city of Troy; Dr. W. G. B., a practicing physician of Brooklyn; and Sarah Ida, who became the wife of Roger Haviland, of Glens Falls, this State.

A. Edson Hall spent his boyhood in different places where his father was stationed as a preacher. He received his preliminary education in the common schools. He afterward attended Argyle academy, Washington county; the Claverick college, and Hudson River institute, of Claverick, Columbia county, this State, and the Troy Conference academy at Poultney, Vermont, from which latter he was graduated June 26, 1878. After completing his education he taught in the schools of Saratoga county for four years, and then was engaged as salesman at Cohoes. In 1884 he came back to Saratoga county, and for two years acted as agent at Porter's Corners for the Greenfield Mutual Mercantile association, after which he moved to Greenfield Center, and in partnership with Charles W. Spaulding engaged in the mercantile business for him-

self, the firm being Spaulding & Hall. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster at Greenfield Center. He was in business for a period of five years, but in 1890 Mr. Hall sold out, having been elected school commissioner. In 1891 he resigned the postmastership in order to devote more of his time to the schools of his district. On March 5, 1884, Com'r Hall was united in marriage to Isabella Campbell, daughter of Robert Campbell, of the city of Cohoes. Mrs. Hall, for five years before her marriage, was a teacher in the schools of Cohoes. Their union has been blessed with the birth of one child, a daughter, named Helen Campbell. In his political affiliations Mr. Hall has always been a republican. In addition to serving as commissioner of schools and postmaster at Greenfield Center, he was also clerk of the town of Greenfield for a period of four years. He is a member and past grand of Greenfield Centre Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons, and of St. John's Chapter, No. 103, Royal Arch Masons. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as steward and class leader seven years. He is also closely identified with Sunday-school work of his denomination, having been the efficient superintendent of the school at Greenfield Center during the past seven years.

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WILLIAM V. BALCH, M. D., a skilled and successful physician of Galway, and a descendant of one of the Pilgrim band that came over in the Mayflower, is a son of Vistus and Margaret (Dockstader) Balch, and was born at the village of Johnstown, in Fulton county, New York, December 17, 1849. His immigrant ancestor was among those who came over in the Mayflower and settled at Plymouth, the story of whose founding will live in song as well as on the historic page until the end of time.

ASAHEL P. HAWLEY, a farmer residing at Half Moon, this county, and a worthy descendant of the old Hawley family of Albany county, was born in the town of Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, January 1, 1836. He is the eldest son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Philo) Hawley, and was principally reared on his father's farm in his native town, where he attended the public schools, and laid the foundation of the superior education which was afterward completed at the Half Moon academy and a high school in the State of Vermont. After finishing his studies he engaged in farming from choice, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He cultivates a fine farm, containing two hundred acres of valuable land, on the east side of the village of Half Moon, where he resides. Mr. Hawley is one of the enterprising, progressive farmers of this county, whose operations are conducted according to approved modern methods.

During all his life Mr. Hawley has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and takes an active interest in political affairs.

In 1864 Mr. Hawley wedded Maggie E. Baughton, youngest daughter of Hon. Chauncey Baughton, of the village of Waterford. To Mr. and Mrs. Hawley was born a family of three sons: Chauncey B., now a farmer of the town of Half Moon; Cornell S., a clerk in the office of the secretary of State at Albany; and Harvey L., engaged in the general mercantile business in the village of Half Moon, this county.

The Hawleys are one of the oldest families of New York, and their residence in Albany county antedates the revolution. In that county Andrew Hawley, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared, but in later life removed to Saratoga county, settling in the town of Half Moon, where he continued to reside until his death in 1841, at the age of seventy years. He married Sarah Ward, of Albany county, and reared a family of eight children. One of his sons was Lewis

Hawley (father), who was born in the town of Bunn, Albany county, this State, April 21, 1801. There he grew to manhood, and received his education in the common schools. In 1830 he removed to the town of Half Moon, Saratoga county, and one year later married Elizabeth Philo, a daughter of Asahel Philo, a farmer of this town. They had a family of two sons and one daughter: Asahel P., the subject of this sketch; George A.; and Phœbe E., now the wife of John Sherman, a prosperous farmer of the town of Clifton Park. Lewis Hawley was a farmer by vocation, owning one hundred acres of valuable land in the town of Half Moon, where he resided until his death in 1870, when in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Politically he was a democrat, in religion a strict member of the Baptist church, and always stood high in the community where he lived. His wife died in 1880, aged seventy-two years.

ERASTUS R. FORTE, a prominent dealer in agricultural machinery and wagons, at Jonesville, this county, who has been justice of the peace at that place for nearly a decade, and is well known throughout the county, is a son of Captain Cornelius F. and Alida (Wilbur) Forte, and a native of the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga county, New York, where he was born July 31, 1844. The Fortes are of French extraction, though residents of New York since early times. John Forte (paternal grandfather) was a prosperous farmer of the town of Clifton Park, where he passed nearly all his life, and where he died in 1830, aged fifty years. He married Alida Fonda, and had a family of four children, one of whom was Cornelius F. Forte (father), who was born on the old homestead in the town of Clifton Park, in 1821. Soon after attaining manhood he embarked in the hotel business in the town of Half Moon, and after running the hotel for some time, purchased a farm in that town, and gave his later attention to the

business of farming. He died in June, 1876, at the age of fifty-five. Politically he was a republican, and during his life held all, or nearly all the offices of his town. In religion he was a strict member of the Dutch Reformed church, in which he served as deacon for many years. For a long time he was connected with the old State militia, and held a captain's commission, being familiarly known and addressed as Captain Forte. In 1840 he married Alida Wilbur, a daughter of Samuel Wilbur, of the town of Clifton Park, and by that union had a family of three sons: John T., who died in infancy; Erastus R., the subject of this sketch; and John N., who died in 1878.

Erastus R. Forte was principally reared on the old home farm in the town of Clifton Park, receiving a superior English education in the public schools and the academy at Jonesville. After leaving school he followed farming, general merchandising and speculating for a number of years, after which he engaged in the agricultural machinery and implement business at Jonesville, where he has built up a nice trade. He handles all kinds of farm machinery and agricultural implements, wagons, sleighs and harness, and his business extends to all parts of the surrounding country.

Politically Erastus R. Forte is a republican, and has been repeatedly elected to the office of justice of the peace, in which he has served with great acceptability for more than nine years. He is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, of Watertford; and a past grand of Jonesville Lodge, No. 132, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Squire Forte is also connected with Clifton Park Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, and takes an active interest in everything calculated to improve the conditions of agriculture or benefit the farming community.

On June 27, 1867, Squire Forte was united in marriage to Huldah Vischer, a daughter of Francis Vischer, of the town of Clifton Park. To their union has been born two daughters: Minnie, now the wife of Rowland J. Wood, a

prosperous young farmer of the town of Clifton Park; and Anna A., the wife of Willard C. Sheppard, a prosperous merchant of Jonesville, New York.

JOHN EVERS, a man of many years' successful business experience, and the energetic proprietor of the celebrated Waterford molding sand banks, is a son of Bernard and Ann (Stokes) Evers, and was born at Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, September 8, 1840. He was reared at Waterford, received his education in the common schools, and then assisted his father in operating his celebrated molding sand banks until the death of the latter in 1868, when he succeeded him in the proprietorship and general management of the business. He employs a number of men, and ships his sand in large quantities to many different sections of the country. This sand is of such an excellent quality for the purposes for which it is used that it has no competitor in the markets of the country. It is used in all the molding departments of the first-class foundries of the United States. He has received testimonials from many leading manufacturers, endorsing the excellence and superiority of the Waterford molding sand. In connection with operating his sand industry, he is engaged largely in the coal and wood business, and enjoys an excellent trade among the fuel consumers of Waterford. Mr. Evers is a worthy representative of his enterprising and respected father, and has largely developed a new source of wealth to his county by supplying foundries and many other manufacturing establishments with a superior article of universal consumption.

On October 15, 1873, Mr. Evers was united in marriage with Sarah Roe, a daughter of James Roe, of Waterford, who came from Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Evers have two children, both sons: Thomas F. and Malcolm J.

In political opinion Mr. Evers is a democrat. He is a member of the school board of his vil-

lage, and has entered upon his second term as a justice of the peace for the town of Waterford. He is a Catholic in religious belief. He owns considerable real estate, conducts a large business, and is one of the substantial and reliable citizens of Saratoga county. He served for some time as a member of the Knickerbocker Fire company, No. 1, and in various ways has contributed to the advancement of his village.

John Evers is of Irish descent, and his father, Bernard Evers, was born and reared in county Longford, province of Leinster, Ireland. After attaining his majority he sought to better his fortunes by coming to the United States, and in 1822 landed at Quebec, province of Quebec, Canada, which he soon left to settle at Waterford, where he resided until his death, which occurred March 25, 1868, when in the seventieth year of his age. He commenced life for himself at Waterford as a day laborer. He afterward worked on the construction of the Champlain & Erie canal, and having thus acquired a small sum of money, he embarked in the coal and wood business, in which he was remarkably successful. He was the first man to discover the celebrated Waterford molding sand, and was actively engaged for many years before his death in shipping this sand to various sections of the United States. Mr. Evers was a very stirring, energetic man, and acquired a valuable estate during the latter years of his life. He was a Catholic in religion, and always gave a hearty support to the Democratic party. He wedded Ann Stokes, who was a native of the same county in Ireland as himself, and who passed away May 5, 1867, at fifty-six years of age. To their union were born ten children, five sons and five daughters.

WILLIAM A. COLLAMER, one of the leading farmers and landowners of the town of Malta, who for a number of years was connected with the train service of the Hud-

son River Railroad Company, is a son of William A. and Anor (Newton) Collamer, and a native of the town of Malta, Saratoga county, New York, where he was born August 16, 1828. The family is of Italian extraction, but have been native Americans for nearly two hundred years, having been planted in Massachusetts colony long prior to the Revolutionary war. Anthony Collamer, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, lived for a time in what is now known as the town of Scituate. The town was held by him under the title of a grant from England. His son, Anthony Collamer (great-grandfather), was a ship carpenter by trade, afterward commanded a vessel, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war with two of his sons. He resided in Connecticut for many years, and in that State his son, Barker Collamer (grandfather), was born and reared. He learned the trade of ship carpenter with his father, and worked at that business for a time. He served in the Continental army, and soon after the close of the Revolutionary war removed to Saratoga county, New York, purchasing a farm in the town of Malta, where he spent the remainder of his days in agricultural pursuits. He died in 1856, in the ninetieth year of his age. Politically he was a democrat, and during his residence in the town of Malta he held, at one time or another, all the offices of the town. In religion he was a Methodist, and married Sarah Anthony, and reared a family of children. One of his sons was William A. Collamer (father), who was born on the old homestead in the town of Malta in 1807, and died at his home in the town of Waterloo, New York, October 11, 1892, aged eighty-five years. He followed farming all his life and became quite prosperous. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat, and during his more active years took a deep interest in local politics. He served in a number of official positions, including those of supervisor of the town and justice of the peace. For many years he was an ardent member of the Methodist Episcopal

church, and did much in support of its various interests. In 1823 he wedded Anor Newton, a daughter of David Newton, a prosperous farmer of the town of Malta, and by that marriage had a family of six children: David N., Jane Ann, William A., Catherine M., Charlottie E., and Anor A. Collamer.

William A. Collamer grew to manhood on the paternal acres in the town of Malta, this county, and acquired a good practical education in the public schools, finishing his studies at a select school in Ballston Spa. At the age of twenty he accepted a position as baggage-master on the Hudson River railroad, running between New York city and Albany, and some time later became a conductor on that road. The latter position he held for a period of seven years, and then retiring from the road purchased the old homestead, a farm in the town of Malta, where he has ever since resided, extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm contains five hundred acres of valuable land, located one-fourth mile west of Wiggins' Corner, and is in a fine state of cultivation and well improved.

On April 8, 1855, Mr. Collamer married Harriet A. Wiggins, a daughter of John Wiggins, of Wiggins' Corner, this county, and to their union was born a family of three children, one son and two daughters: John E., married Helen Hall; Anor, married John Duncan, superintendent of the Hudson River Paper and Pulp Company's mill at Mechanicville; and Jennie P., who became the wife of Frederick Flagler, a farmer of the town of Half Moon, this county.

Adhering to the political traditions of his family, Mr. Collamer has always been an ardent democrat, and has frequently been called on by his fellow citizens to serve in official positions. He was elected supervisor of the town some eighteen years ago, and served continuously for five years, and completed another term of three years in 1887. In the latter year he accepted an appointment by the governor as loan commissioner, and he now

holds the appointment of member of the advisory council of the World's Congress Auxiliary in farm culture. At different times he has filled about all the minor offices of his town. He is a Master Mason, holding membership in Franklin Lodge, No. 32, at Ballston Spa, and is also connected with Enterprise Lodge, No. 1492, Patrons of Industry. Mr. Collamer is widely known in this section of the Empire State, and universally esteemed for his many excellent qualities.

JOEL W. SMITH, an intelligent and active business man and the editor and proprietor of the well known and popular *Waterford Advertiser*, is a son of Jacob W. and Sarah (Sutherland) Smith, and was born in the town of Half Moon, Saratoga county, May 30, 1844. The Smiths are of German descent, and settled in New York about 1685. One member of the family in Dutchess county was William Smith, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. William Smith became an early settler in one section of the town of Half Moon, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1838 at sixty-seven years of age. His son, Jacob W. Smith (father), was born in 1806, and in 1866 removed to the village of Clifton Park, where he has resided up to the present time. He has always been engaged in farming, and in politics was an old-line whig until that party went down, since which time he has supported the Republican party. Mr. Smith married Sarah Sutherland, who was a native of this county, and died July 16, 1886, at seventy-six years of age. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and her father, Rev. Lewis Sutherland (maternal grandfather), was of Scotch descent. He was born in the United States, became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and preached for a number of years in this county before his death. He died in 1853 at the age of sixty-nine years.

Joel W. Smith was reared on the paternal

acres in the town of Half Moon, received his education in the district schools, and was engaged in farming up to 1869. In that year he removed to Middletown, where he was engaged for two years in the sewing machine business. At the end of that time he came to Waterford, and embarked in the meat market business, in which he continued for ten years. He then purchased a half interest of R. D. Palmateer, in the *Waterford Advertiser*, which they published until June 1, 1891, when he purchased Mr. Palmateer's interest. Since then he has conducted the paper very successfully.

On June 14, 1865, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Mary E. Gates, a daughter of Luther Gates, of the village of Middletown, this county, who was a relative of General Gates, of Revolutionary fame. To their union have been born two children, a son and a daughter: S. Jennie and Luther J.

In politics Mr. Smith is a republican. He is a member of the Baptist church, and Clinton Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons. He is reliable and energetic as a man and a citizen, and has prospered in every enterprise in which he has ever been engaged. His paper, the *Waterford Advertiser*, is a quarto, eight column weekly sheet, published every Friday, at one dollar and a half per year. It was established April 29, 1872, by R. D. Palmateer, and has been the property of Mr. Smith since June 1, 1891. The *Advertiser* is independent in politics, and has a large circulation in the central and southern parts of Saratoga county and in the adjoining portions of Rensselaer and Albany counties, and has subscribers in nearly every State in the Union. The *Advertiser* is distinguished by short, crisp and pointed editorials, contains all the important State and National news, while the local happenings of the village and the county are accorded ample space on its pages. It also gives the latest intelligence by telegraph and cable of what is going on at home and abroad, and devotes considerable space to agricul-

tural affairs and religious reading. In connection with the paper, Mr. Smith has a large and well ordered printing office, including four power presses driven by steam, and makes a specialty of doing first-class job work of all descriptions.

LOUIS LeDOUX, "the village blacksmith" at Maltaville, this county, is a gentleman of French descent, who is ranked among the most respected citizens of his section, and who has been successful in building up a good trade in the line of his business. Mr. LeDoux is a son of John and Victoria LeDoux, and was born April 12, 1847, at Hilaire, province of Quebec, Canada. His father was also a native of Hilaire, and owned and managed two fine farms, aggregating one hundred and seventy-six acres of excellent land. Young LeDoux received his education in the public schools of Hilaire, and remained at home until his fifteenth year, when he started out to do for himself. He first went to the city of Montreal, Canada, where he secured a position as waiter in a private family of means, and after a year and a half in that position he came to the United States, locating at Ballston Spa, where he began learning the blacksmith trade with John B. Shadler. After completing his trade he worked as a journeyman at different places in Saratoga county, and in 1871 came to Maltaville, and embarked in the blacksmithing business for himself. He has been very successful, and now has a good business, owns a handsome house and shop and two acres of land in this village.

On February 19, 1872, Mr. LeDoux was united in marriage to Sarah Payne, a daughter of James Payne, a carpenter and wagon-maker of Maltaville, this county. Mr. and Mrs. LeDoux are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In his political opinions the subject of this sketch is an ardent republican, though in no sense a politician. He is a member of Frank-

lin Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons; Warren Chapter, No. 23, Royal Arch Masons, of Ballston Spa; Half Moon Lodge, No. 493, and Mechanicville North Star Encampment, No. 128, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is likewise connected with Tenendaho Tribe, No. 154, Improved Order of Ren Men, and is a member of the local lodge of Good Templars.

EMMETT CARRAGAN, foreman of the Vichy Spring Company, and one of the stockholders of the Carlsbad Spring Company of Saratoga Springs, is a son of William and Harriet R. (Hyatt) Carragan, and was born in the town of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, May 14, 1847. The Carragans are of English and Irish extraction, and Eleazer Carragan (grandfather) was born in Dutchess and settled in Saratoga county, where he lived to be over four-score years of age. His son, William Carragan (father), was born in Dutchess county in 1809, but was reared in the town of Saratoga Springs, where he was a prosperous farmer. He was a democrat in politics, had served as commissioner of his town for two terms, and died February 4, 1891, when in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. Carragan married Harriet R. Hyatt, who is a daughter of Stephen and Mary Hyatt, and was born in 1825.

Emmett Carragan was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools, and in 1868 entered the employ of the Geyser Spring Company, with whom he remained up to the year 1872. He then entered the service of the Vichy Spring Company, and in 1886 was promoted to his present position as foreman of their celebrated spring. Under his personal direction large quantities of the Vichy water is put up and shipped all over the United States. During the last twenty years of his business life Mr. Carragan has made some careful, judicious, and paying investments, among which is Carlsbad Spring stock, of which

he now holds many shares. Mr. Carragan is a staunch republican in political affairs, and never fails to render his party an unswerving support at all times. He is a pleasant, courteous gentleman, and a member of the First Baptist church of Saratoga Springs.

On December 18, 1878, Mr. Carragan was united in marriage with Frankie C. Gilbert, daughter of John J. Gilbert, of Saratoga Springs.

CAPT. JOHN H. CAMPBELL, proprietor of the Talmage hotel of Mechanicville, and a veteran officer of the army of the Potomac, is a genial gentleman, of excellent business qualifications and a republican leader of force and influence in Saratoga county. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Hunter) Campbell, and was born April 27, 1836, at Coleraine, County Derry, Ireland. He came at an early age from his native country to Lansingburg, Rensselaer county, this State, and received his education principally in the public schools of that village. Leaving school he learned the trade of brush maker, which he followed continuously up to April, 1861, when he helped to organize Co. A, 30th New York infantry. He was elected first lieutenant of his company, and on August 30, 1862, was commissioned captain. His regiment was a part of the famous Iron brigade, and he commanded his company in the battles of Antietam, Slaughter Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and South Mountain. At the end of his term of service he was honorably discharged from the United States volunteer service at New York city, June 30, 1863. Shortly after returning home he became partly paralyzed, and thus rendered unfit for further military service, he turned his attention to business pursuits. He opened the Tammany Hall hotel at Lansingburg, which he conducted for two years, and then assumed charge of the Campbell house, of which he was proprietor for ten years. At the end of that time

he had recovered, to a large extent, from his paralysis, and served as postmaster and as a detective until 1889, when he came to Mechanicville and opened the Talmage hotel, which he has conducted most successfully ever since.

Captain Campbell married Mary Wallace, who died in 1872, leaving five children: Elizabeth Golden; Thomas W., who was the youngest postmaster that has ever served at Lansingburg; John H.; George B.; and Jennie Strecker. On June 23, 1873, Captain Campbell wedded Elizabeth Farrell, and by his second marriage has had four children, two sons and two daughters: Helen M., Francis M., Walter A. W. (deceased), and Roscoe Conkling.

Captain Campbell is an unswerving republican in politics. In 1867 he was elected collector of Lansingburg, and two years later was appointed postmaster of that village by President Grant. At the end of his term he was succeeded by his son as postmaster. He was afterward appointed by Governor Cornell as a detective on the Champlain canal, where he served until General Merritt, inspector of customs for the port of New York, assigned him to duty in the barge office, where he remained until a severe fall incapacitated him for the service that he was performing. He then went to Troy, where he served for three years as a detective and then was made chief of the police force, which position he held for five years. A new party then coming into power in the city he was thrown out of office, but appealed to the courts and was reinstated. Having triumphed he was satisfied and then resigned. Captain Campbell is a republican from principle, and serves his party with the same zeal in defeat as in victory. He has served as a delegate to Republican county, congressional and State nominating conventions; and while ever a leader and a force for his party, has never sought an office, and when offered the nomination for assembly, declined to accept it, although that nomination was equivalent to election. He is a mem-

ber of Willard Post, No. 34, Grand Army of the Republic; and a past chancellor of Castle No. 34, and a member of the New York Grand Lodge, of the Knights of Pythias.

The Campbell family has been resident for several generations in the north of Ireland, where James Campbell, sr., the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. He was a chemist by profession, but in middle age became the superintendent of cemeteries of Belfast, in his native country, where he died when lacking but one year of being a centennarian. In the Irish struggles for freedom he was always with the patriots, who so often risked their lives for Ireland's independence. He had three children: Robert, Rosa and James. The youngest son, James Campbell (father), died at the early age of thirty-two years. He married Elizabeth Hunter, a daughter of James Hunter, proprietor of the far-famed linen bleach greens at Dunmurry, Province of Ulster, in Ireland. To their union were born six children: Elizabeth (deceased), Robert, Linda Graham, Capt. John H., James and Robinson. Mrs. Campbell, who died at Lansingburg, New York, in 1889, at eighty years of age, was a worthy descendant of the old aristocratic Hunter family that has been prominently engaged for the last two centuries in the manufacture of Irish linen goods.

WILLIAM DAVENPORT, a man of business ability and experience, and an active member of the straw board manufacturing firm of Smith, Davenport & Neilson, of Stillwater, is a son of Capt. John and Lida (Van Buren) Davenport, and was born at Easton, Washington county, New York, October 27, 1827. The immigrant ancestor of the Davenport family in America was John Davenport, who came from England about 1767 to Canaan, Connecticut, where he died and left several children to survive him. From one of his sons was descended Peter Davenport,

the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Peter and his brother Richard came with a Congregational colony from Canaan to near Stillwater, where they built the first church of that place. Peter and Richard, however, settled near Easton, in Washington county, where the former cleared out a large farm, and died in 1816, at sixty-six years of age. Peter Davenport married Alida Daronde, and had two children: Capt. John and Catherine Van Buren. Capt. John Davenport (father), like his father before him, was a farmer by occupation and a whig in politics. He served as justice of the peace, beside having held various other town offices. He was a member of the Reformed church and the Masonic fraternity, and served during the war of 1812 on the staff of General De Ridder with the rank of captain. He died in 1845, aged sixty-six years. Captain Davenport wedded Lida Van Buren, and to their union were born seven children, four sons and three daughters: Peter, William (subject), Cornelius, and one son and three daughters who all died in infancy. Mrs. Davenport, who died in 1881, when in the seventy-seventh year of her age, was a daughter of William and Maria (Winne) Van Buren, of Easton, Washington county.

William Davenport received his education in Stillwater academy, of this county, and Troy Conference academy, of Poultney, Vermont, and spent the early years of his life as a farmer on the home farm near Easton, in Washington county. This farm he sold in 1866 to remove to Stillwater, where he was engaged in the general mercantile business until 1891, when he sold his store in order to become a member of the straw board manufacturing firm of Smith, Davenport & Neilson. This company has their plant on Railroad street, and employ a regular force of twelve men in the manufacture of their straw board, which is well known as a first-class article in the market, where it has ready and constant sale. Mr. Davenport gives considerable time and attention to this business, which is rap-

idly growing, while in connection with his other partners he has taken steps to increase the size and efficiency of the works. In politics Mr. Davenport has supported the fundamental principles of the Republican party since it came into existence. He is an efficient member of the First Presbyterian church of Stillwater since his residence in the village. In his business relations he is exact, punctual, and strict, but always pleasant and courteous.

On September 18, 1850, Mr. Davenport was united in marriage with Helen M. Dickenson, daughter of Daniel and Maria (Becker) Dickenson, of Stillwater. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport have six children, one son and five daughters: Edward L., who married Fannie Lansing, daughter of George and Laura (Bryant) Lansing, and follows contracting on the improvement of the Erie canal; Cora A., Gertrude M., Helen M., Jennie A., and Anna S.

HON. JAMES WARREN HOUGHTON, one of the youngest judges who ever sat on the bench in Saratoga county, is universally regarded as a young man of talent and energy, and has rapidly won fame and honor as a just and impartial jurist. Few men have achieved greater success in early life, or have been more faithful in the performance of public duty, than Judge Houghton. He is the eldest son of Tilley and Charlotte (Dayton) Houghton, and was born in the town of Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, September 1, 1856. The Houghton family is of English descent, and settled at Leominster, Massachusetts, at an early day in the history of the Bay State. One of the members of this Houghton family, several generations down, was Tilley Houghton, sr. (grandfather), who came from Leominster to this county, where he lived until his death. He married a Miss Mitchell, whose father was an officer in the English army. Their son, Tilley Houghton, the father of Judge Houghton, was born and reared in this county, where he lived until his

death, which occurred February 12, 1869, at forty-nine years of age. He was a man of great natural ability, and was widely known in this and adjoining counties. Although not a lawyer, he was the legal adviser of a large portion of the northern part of the county, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends. He married Charlotte Dayton, daughter of Joel and Jane (Cameron) Dayton, the latter of whom was a descendant of the Scotch Highland Camerons, and was born in that country in 1831, and died January 31, 1890. To Mr. and Mrs. Houghton were born three sons and four daughters, of whom one son and three daughters are living: Hon. James W., Mrs. H. P. Ryals, Mrs. C. C. Sackett and Miss Daisy.

James Warren Houghton, up to the time of the death of his father, had attended the common schools of the village of Corinth. After his father's death, his mother and the family were thrown largely upon their own resources. In order to avail himself of the advantages of first-class schools, he went to reside with an aunt in Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York. By manual labor on the farm he acquired good health, and laid the foundation of a sturdy constitution, which has enabled him to pass successfully through his many years of sedentary life and close application to professional labor. In 1871 he entered Canandaigua academy, then a college preparatory school of note. He closely pursued a thorough course of study, teaching, however, at intervals, as a means of meeting necessary expenses. He was recognized by the faculty as a studious and ambitious boy, and on several occasions was awarded rhetorical prizes. At the close of the school year of 1876, by special designation of the trustees of the academy, he delivered an oration upon the "Past and Future of the Republic." He had hoped to enter college, but at the end of his preparatory course he found himself unable to carry out his cherished design, and he remained one year longer at the academy, where during that



Hon. James Warren Houghton.

time he took advanced studies, and did the work that is usually done the first year or two of most colleges. In the fall of 1876, still finding himself unable from lack of means to enter college, the seeming necessity of qualifying himself for some remunerative work caused him to abandon his long cherished desire for a collegiate education, and he entered upon the study of the law with Judge H. L. Comstock, of Canandaigua. He read for some time with Judge Comstock, and afterward with E. W. Gardener, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester in October, 1879. In January following he came to Saratoga Springs, having secured a position in the office of Hon. E. H. Peters, who was then entering upon his first term as surrogate of the county. Three years later, in 1882, he opened an office for himself, and his care and extensive research in the preparation of his cases soon attracted attention, and in a short time secured for him a lucrative practice. With successful practice came deserved popularity, and after winning several stubbornly contested civil and criminal cases he was recognized as one of the rising young lawyers of the county. His reputation grew with his increasing years of practice, and at the Republican county convention held at Ballston Spa, on September 6, 1888, he was nominated for the office of county judge. Several other prominent and able lawyers were candidates for the nomination, and the convention was a memorable one, not only for the stubbornness of the fight, but also for the good feeling which prevailed. A nomination was not reached until the sixty-second ballot, when Mr. Houghton was made the unanimous choice of the convention. At the ensuing election he was opposed by an able democratic lawyer, but notwithstanding an especial effort to defeat him on account of his youth, he was elected by nearly fifteen hundred majority. The term of office is six years. He took his seat on the bench January 1, 1889, and has presided over the courts of the county ever since with ability and fairness. On several occasions he has

been called upon to act in neighboring counties, and his easy dignity and impartial rulings and ability have been universally commended.

On April 22, 1884, Mr. Houghton married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of John Smith, of Saratoga Springs. Their union has been blessed with two children: James Tilley and Elizabeth.

Judge Houghton's residence is at the corner of Caroline and Court streets, where Mrs. Houghton presides over their inviting and tastefully furnished home with charming simplicity and hospitality.

As a lawyer Judge Houghton had a fine record, being remarkably successful in winning his cases. Among his early triumphs in criminal cases was his successful defense of John W. Luke, of New York city, who was charged with having robbed a prosperous farmer of Saratoga county of over one hundred thousand dollars in securities. Although Judge Houghton did not secure an acquittal, yet he made a defense so tenacious and untiring that on each of three separate trials he obtained a disagreement of the jury, which led to the discharge of his client. This case established his reputation as a zealous and untiring advocate. His familiarity with surrogate practice naturally brought litigation of that character to him after he opened an office for himself, and he has been engaged in many of the most important will cases of the county, being considered now an authority on the laws relating to wills and surrogate practice. His tastes are for civil law, his retainers being especially numerous in corporation and probate cases. He is a clear and forcible speaker, and is frequently called upon for speeches and addresses, both political and literary.

Judge Houghton is well qualified for the high and honorable position which he holds by his firmness, integrity and legal acquirements. His simplicity of character, solidity of judgment, sincerity, earnestness and industry all mark him as a man easy of approach, wise in counsel and zealous and untiring in action.

WILL W. SMITH, a prominent young attorney of Saratoga Springs, and junior member of the well known law firm of French & Smith, was born January 6, 1862, in the town of Jay, Essex county, New York, and is a son of Eli and Mary (Atwood) Smith. The family is descended from good old English stock, planted in Vermont at an early day. In that State Steven Smith, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared, but while yet a young man he removed to New York and settled in Essex county. He was a blacksmith by trade, and pursued that vocation nearly all his life, dying at his home in Essex county about 1869, when nearly sixty-five years of age. He married Polly Peck, and reared a family of nine children. One of his sons was Eli Smith (father), who was born in 1827, in Essex county, this State, where he grew to manhood, was educated, and spent all his long and active career. He learned the trade of blacksmith when a young man, and made that the principal business of his life, though he engaged to some extent in other pursuits, and was stirring, energetic, and successful in everything he undertook. Politically he was a democrat of the old school, and served as collector and in other official positions in his town, and occupied the office of justice of the peace at the time of his death, July 23, 1888, when in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and always active in the support of the various religious interests of his denomination. In 1852 he married Mary Atwood, a daughter of James Atwood, and a native of the State of Vermont. To them was born a family of six children: Rolon E., a farmer residing in the State of Vermont; Clarence W., ex-county judge, and a member of the law firm of Keck & Smith, at Johnstown, Fulton county, New York; Mary, who married Zena Wood; Sarah, who became the wife of Bethnel Fletcher, a farmer of Bloomingdale, Essex county; Will W., and Arthur E. Smith, now a practicing

physician at Cohoes, New York. Mrs. Smith is a member of the same church as her husband, resides with her son, Dr. A. E. Smith, at Cohoes, Albany county, and is in the sixty-eighth year of her age.

Will W. Smith was reared in the town of Jay, Essex county, this State, receiving his education in the public schools, at Westport academy, and the Plattsburg high school. After finishing his studies at the latter institution, when only seventeen years of age, he engaged in teaching, and was thus employed until he had attained his twenty-fourth year. He taught the Geyser school, in the town of Saratoga Springs, and afterward became principal of the public schools of Northville, Fulton county, this State, where he remained one year. As a teacher he was very successful, and his labors were highly appreciated, but in 1885 he abandoned the school room for the purpose of preparing himself for the bar. He began the study of law in the office of Albert S. Burdick, of Saratoga Springs, and completed his preparation with Hon. J. W. Houghton, of the same village. In November, 1888, he was duly admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of New York, and has been continuously engaged in his profession ever since. He makes a specialty of real estate and probate matters, and has been remarkably successful. In the spring of 1891 Mr. Smith formed a law partnership with General W. B. French (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume), under the firm name of French & Smith, and since that time these gentlemen have practiced together, and have a large and lucrative business.

On December 26, 1881, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Julia Haff, seventh daughter of Schuyler Haff, of the village of Peru, Clinton county, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born a family of four children, one son and three daughters: Frances, Kate, Lena, and Harold V.

In his political affiliations Mr. Smith has always been an ardent republican, and takes

an active part in local politics. He is a member of Saratoga Lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his legal career promises to be exceptionally successful and brilliant.

CHARLES H. STURGES, a member of the Saratoga county bar, and who has achieved unusual success in counsel practice, is a son of William and Charlotta (Sherman) Sturges, and was born at Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, May 22, 1846. At eight years of age he came to Saratoga Springs, where he received his education in the common schools and the high school. His first employment in life for himself was serving as a superintendent of a tannery. After six years' service in that position, the tannery was destroyed by fire, and he turned his attention to the mercantile business, in which he continued successfully until 1880. In that year he entered the office of the surrogate's court, which position he held until 1886. Having read law while serving as clerk, he was admitted to the bar, and upon resigning his clerkship in 1886, he opened an office at Saratoga Springs, where he has been engaged in active practice ever since. He does a large counsel business, ranking as one of the leading lawyers of the county in that branch of the legal profession, although not neglecting his general practice, which is good.

In 1866 Mr. Sturges married Florence S. Hartwell, who died in 1878. Four years after her death, in 1882, he wedded Emma A. Deal, of Saratoga Springs, and by his second marriage has two children: Harold A. and Raymond.

Charles H. Sturges in political affairs has always supported the Republican party, and advocated its cardinal principles. He served as superintendent of public works from 1881 to 1886. He is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons; Rising Sun Chapter, No. 131, Royal Arch Masons; Cryptic Council, No. 37, Royal and

Select Masters; and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, of which he has been prelate for the last fifteen years.

The Sturges family were early residents of Connecticut, where Reuben Sturges (grandfather) was born and reared. Reuben Sturges came to Rensselaer county, where he died. Of his children, one was William Sturges, the father of the subject of this sketch. He was a tailor by trade, and came from Rensselaer to Saratoga county, where he became a resident of the village of Saratoga Springs, at which place he died November 5, 1865, aged fifty-six years. He followed tailoring and farming during the active years of his life. He was one among the early republicans of eastern New York, and remained a firm supporter of the Republican party until his death. Mr. Sturges married Charlotta Sherman, of Rensselaer county. They reared a family of children. Mrs. Sturges lived to be three score and ten years of age, and passed away in 1883 at her home at Saratoga Springs.

WILLIAM W. WORDEN, the popular proprietor of the Worden house in Saratoga Springs, was born in Saratoga county, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He served three years during the war of the rebellion, enlisting as a private in Co. C, 77th regiment New York volunteers, was wounded at the battle of the wilderness, and at the end of his service was a lieutenant of his company. After the war Mr. Worden located in Saratoga Springs, and engaged in the lumber and planing mill business, and furnished most of the doors, sash and blinds for the large hotels of Saratoga Springs. In 1883 his planing mill was burned, and in 1885 he opened his present hotel, known as the Worden hotel. Mr. Worden personally manages his hotel, and its fine reputation is owing entirely to his efforts.

William W. Worden is a republican in politics, and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party, and in the fall of 1891 he was

elected sheriff of Saratoga county, which office he now holds. He was one of the presidential electors on the Garfield ticket in 1880. He is also a prominent secret society man, being a member of the Rising Sun Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Rising Sun Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; and Oriental Temple, of Troy.

COL. WILLIAM M. SEARING, one of the two oldest members of the Saratoga county bar, and who commanded the famous 30th New York infantry in several of the hardest battles of the late civil war, is a son of Richard and Hannah (Stanley) Searing, and was born about one mile from Saratoga Springs, in the town of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, December 1, 1821. He was reared on the farm, received his education principally in select schools in the State of Vermont, and at eighteen years of age commenced the study of law. He read with Judge L. F. Warren and Judge William Hays, of Saratoga Springs, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession, as his health would permit, until the opening of the late great civil war. He responded to Lincoln's first call for seventy-five thousand men, and assisted Col. Edward Frisbey to organize the 30th New York infantry, of which he was elected and commissioned as major. In 1862 he was made lieutenant colonel, and in August, 1863, at the second battle of Bull Run, the colonel was killed, and Lieutenant Colonel Searing was promoted on the battle-field to the rank of colonel. He commanded the regiment at the battles of South Mountain, when it only numbered one hundred and ten effective men; Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. The regiment was ordered home at the expiration of its term of service, and was honorably mustered out of the Federal service at Albany, June 18, 1863. Colonel Searing was actively engaged in every battle

in which his regiment participated, and at second Bull Run had his horse shot under him, whereby he received injuries of his leg and hip from his steed falling on him that still affect him. After being honorably discharged, Colonel Searing returned to Saratoga Springs, where he has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession ever since. For the last fifteen years he has served as government claim attorney, and the duties of that position are of such a character now as to take up the greater part of his time.

In 1844 Colonel Searing married Caroline M. Huling, daughter of Beekman Huling, of Saratoga Springs. To their union have been born six children, five sons and one daughter: Beekman H., who married Sarah J. Jenner, and is one of the most active business men of Saratoga Springs; William M., jr., who wedded Harriet A. Carpenter, and was engaged in the commission business in Philadelphia at the time of his death, in 1886, when he was in the thirtieth year of his age; Rev. Richard C., an Episcopal minister; Edward J., Samuel S., and Caroline M.

In politics Colonel Searing is a straight republican. He has served as assessor and police justice of his village, and has always been active in the true interests of his party. He is commander of James B. McKean Post, No. 498, Grand Army of the Republic; has served for twenty-seven years as a vestryman of the Episcopal church, of whose Sunday school he was superintendent for several terms, and is president of the board of trustees of the Home of the Good Shepherd.

The Searings are of English descent, and came to Massachusetts soon after the Puritans. They settled near Newburyport, in that State, and some of them removed to Rhode Island, where Samuel Searing (grandfather) was born and reared. Samuel Searing and several others of Quaker parentage and faith left Rhode Island on account of religious ostracism in the community where they resided, and settled at Hempstead, Long Island,

There Samuel Searing married Sarah Pearsall. In 1778 he came to Saratoga Springs and settled one mile west of the High Rock spring, on a farm on which he died. His children were: Richard, Nathaniel, Gilbert, Samuel, Margaret, and Sarah. Samuel, jr., settled at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and the two daughters married brothers, John and Ziba Taylor. The eldest son, Richard (father), was born at Hempstead, Long Island, and came with his father to Saratoga Springs. After attaining his majority he went into the woods and cleared out what is now known as the old Stewart farm. In addition to farming he was also engaged in the lumbering business, in which he was very successful. Late in life he removed to his Bear Swamp farm, on which he died June 21, 1857, aged seventy-two years. He was a Jacksonian democrat in politics, and had filled several town offices. He married Elizabeth Thunder, who died and left five children: Clinton, Courtland, Betsey, Laura, and Martha. For his second wife Mr. Searing wedded Hannah March, widow of William March, and daughter of Samuel Stanley, by whom he had three children: Sarah, wife of James Ingersol; Hannah, and Col. William M. Mrs. Hannah (Stanley) Searing, who died at seventy-two years of age, was born at Jeffrey, near the base of the old Grand Monadnock mountain, in New Hampshire. Her people, the Stanleys, are of English descent, and were among the pioneer settlers of Jeffrey.

HIRAM PALMER, the second oldest merchant in years of business of Saratoga Springs, who is noted for industry, economy, and good citizenship, is a son of Bealy and Catherine (Boyce) Palmer, and was born in the town of Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, August 27, 1825. He was reared on the farm, received his education in the early common schools of his neighborhood, and engaged in farming, which he followed until he was thirty-two years of age. In the meantime

he had purchased a farm in the town of Wilton, which he sold in 1857, and during the next year came to Saratoga Springs, where he immediately embarked in his present successful grocery business. His store is at No. 461 on Broadway street. - It is a large and well arranged establishment, carefully fitted up and filled with an excellent stock of choice staple and fancy groceries. His facilities for transacting business are unusually good, and he executes all orders promptly and in a satisfactory manner. By strict attention to the wants of his customers, and a straightforward system of honorable dealing, Mr. Palmer has secured a large and permanent patronage. He is a democrat in politics, and a useful member of the First Presbyterian church of Saratoga Springs. He is a pleasant and courteous gentleman of unblemished integrity, and has been very successful in his undertakings in business life. Wise in his investments, he has accumulated a competency sufficient to render him comfortable through his remaining years of life.

In 1863 Mr. Palmer married Belva M. Scott, of the town of Elmore, Vermont, and who died in April, 1857. To their union were born three children: Charles Sumner and Willie, who both died in infancy, and Albert W., who is now engaged in the grocery business with his father.

Among the early settlers of New York were the Palmers, who are of English origin. One member of the family was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came to Saratoga county, where he was variously engaged until his death. He married, and of the children born to them in the town of Wilton, one was Bealy Palmer (father), who never left his native county, although hundreds from New York, during his early life, joined the great westward tide to the northwest territory. He was born in 1782 at Does' Corners, then known as Palmerstown, on account of several members of the Palmer family having settled near its site at an early day. He learned the

trade of shoemaker, at which he worked for many years prior to his death, in the town of Charlton, in February, 1838. He was an old-line whig politically. He was drafted to serve in the war of 1812, but was never mustered into the United States service on account of physical disability. Mr. Palmer married Catherine Boyce, of German descent.

LOUIS HENRI JANVRIN, a descendant of the old and well known Janvrin family of France, and who as the popular proprietor of leading and representative hotels in Troy, Saratoga Springs and New York city, and Montreal, Canada, was widely and favorably known to the traveling public as a courteous gentleman and a thorough business man, was a son of Joseph E. and Joanna (Colcord) Janvrin, and was born at Exeter, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, October 2, 1841. He received his education in the public schools of his native village, which he left at eighteen years of age to accept a position as a clerk in a wholesale pickle and preserve house in Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained for seven years, and then went from the New England metropolis to become a clerk in the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York city. Here he spent seven years, and in that time acquired the practical experience which became the foundation of his wonderfully successful hotel career that commenced in 1874, when he and Hiram Tompkins, William Gage and Mr. Perry, opened the United States hotel at Saratoga Springs. Under Mr. Janvrin's personal management this magnificent six-story hotel of nearly a thousand rooms became almost as renowned as the great watering place itself. Six years after coming to Saratoga, he opened (1880) the noted Troy house of Troy, this State, and shortly afterward became proprietor of the splendid Windsor hotel of Montreal, Canada, and the celebrated and elegantly appointed Albemarle hotel of Fifth avenue, New York city. Mr. Janvrin

threw his entire energies into the management of his fine hotels and soon brought up their internal arrangements to the highest standard of comfort and elegance. He spared no pains or expense, and rendered his hotels strictly first-class in every respect as representative city houses; but the great labor necessary to accomplish this highly gratifying result was too much even for Mr. Janvrin's great powers of endurance and wonderful energy, and in 1884 he was compelled on account of ill health to dispose of all of his hotels, except the Albemarle hotel, which he will rent until he is sufficiently recovered to resume charge of it. He owns some very valuable property at Saratoga Springs, where he has a beautiful home on Broadway street.

In 1867 Mr. Janvrin married Mary C. Bryant, of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Janvrin have three children: Joseph E., Louis Henri, jr., and Marie H.

In politics Mr. Janvrin was a democrat. He was a member of Bethesda Episcopal church, and ranked high as an energetic and enterprising business man of good executive ability and fine organizing power.

Louis Henri Janvrin was a lineal descendant of Jean Janvrin and his wife, Elizabeth (Leconsteur) Janvrin, who lived in the Isle of Jersey, which at that time belonged to France. Their son, Jean Janvrin, being a seafaring man, sailed for many years between ports of Europe and America, carrying merchandise in his vessels. On August 6, 1696, he sailed from Lisbon, Portugal, on his first voyage to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as commander of his own ship, the "Four Friends." The "log" of this and subsequent voyages is now in the possession of the heirs of Jefferson Janvrin, of Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Capt. Jean Janvrin built a wharf for himself at Portsmouth, as he found the wharf already there not sufficient for loading and unloading his cargoes. On September 12, 1706, he married Elizabeth Knight, of Portsmouth. They had four children, two sons and two daughters.

ters: John, George, Mollie and Betsey. Captain Janvrin was a man of ability and education, and possessed a very fine property at the time of his death, which occurred suddenly at Lisbon, Portugal, when he was on a voyage to that country. From Captain Janvrin have descended all the Janvrins in this country, and one of his descendants was Joseph E. Janvrin (father), who was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1801, and died at Exeter in the same State, in 1886. He passed his life from boyhood at Exeter, where he was engaged for many years in the general mercantile business. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a republican in politics, and had held the most important offices of his town and village. He married Joanna Colcord.

ROBERT CHARLES McEWEN, M.D., who has served alike with distinction in the armies of the United States and Great Britain, is a prominent and leading physician and surgeon of Saratoga Springs, and Saratoga county. He is a son of Robert D. and Sarah Ann (Hedden) McEwen, and was born at Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, October 15, 1833. He was principally reared in New York city, where he was a pupil for nine years of the celebrated William Forest, A.M., whose school for boys was at that time regarded as one of the best in New York. Having made thorough preparation under Professor Forest for a collegiate course, he entered Williams college, of Williamstown, Massachusetts, at the early age of sixteen years, and was graduated from that time-honored institution of learning in the class of 1853. Leaving college he determined upon medicine as a life vocation, and read with Dr. N. B. Ives, of New Haven, Connecticut, where he took his first course of lectures in Yale Medical college. From New Haven he went to New York city, where he pursued special medical studies in the office of Professor J. M. Smith, and then entered the famous

college of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with high standing in the class of 1856. During the next year he applied himself assiduously to widening out and increasing his medical knowledge, and with such satisfactory results that on October 1, 1857, he passed successfully a strict and rigid examination by the medical board of Bellevue college, and upon its recommendation he was appointed by the governors of the alms house, as a junior house physician at Bellevue. He was soon promoted on the ground of activity and efficiency to the position of senior assistant and house physician. After eighteen months residence, during which time he had discharged his duties so satisfactorily, he received the diploma of the hospital and purposed to visit Europe and Africa. He visited Europe and then went to south Africa, where he received and held for some time a commission as a surgeon in her Majesty's service. Leaving the English forces he visited the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1860 returned to Connecticut, where, at the urgent solicitation of his friends, he practiced at Stratford, that State, until August 16, 1862. On that day he accepted a commission as assistant surgeon of the Seventeenth Connecticut infantry, but soon became acting surgeon and served as such up to September, 1863, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. Returning home he slowly recruited his health and practiced for three years in New York city. He then came to Saratoga Springs, where he has built up a very fine and extensive practice.

Dr. McEwen married Caroline Armstrong, who died in 1864, leaving one child, a daughter named Jennie L. Three years after her death Dr. McEwen, on June 10, 1867, wedded Sarah E. Watrous, and by his second marriage has one child, a daughter, named Nellie D.

Dr. McEwen is a republican in politics and an Episcopalian in religion, being a member and warden of Bethesda Episcopal church.

He is a member and past eminent commander of Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, besides being prominent in several other organizations. He is the surgeon of St. Christina home, and vice president of the New York State Medical association; served one term as president of the Saratoga County Medical society, and is a member of the New York County Medical society. In May, 1883, Dr. McEwen was commissioned as captain of the 22d Separate company of the National Guard of New York. To his skill as a commander, and to his ability and tact as a disciplinarian, are due the excellent and unsurpassed efficiency and envied and far-reaching reputation of the corps. It was principally through his efforts that Saratoga's beautiful and substantial armory was built. He labored zealously and persistently for an armory, and was before three successive legislatures before his efforts were crowned with success. The first bill passed was vetoed by the governor, but the second passed successfully in 1889 and contained an appropriation of forty-two thousand dollars. The county gave the lot, which is worth ten thousand dollars, and to-day Saratoga Springs has the largest company armory in the State. One who is a competent authority on the history of the county, writing of Dr. McEwen, says: "He is a popular commander, a skilled physician, a cultured gentleman, and a true friend."

The McEwens are of Scotch descent, and Judge Charles McEwen, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Charles McEwen, was a native of Connecticut, where his family had resided for several generations at Stratford, having originally come from Scotland to Amboy, New Jersey. Judge McEwen was an eminent judge of New York city. His son, Robert D. McEwen, was born in the old family residence which still stands, and at an early age went to New York city, where he was a clerk for a short time. He afterward embarked in the mercantile business at Bainbridge, this State, which he followed until 1834, when he returned to New York city, where he died in 1872, at

sixty-four years of age. He was a republican and an Episcopalian, and married Sarah Ann Hedden, who was a consistent member of the Episcopal church, and died in 1870, when in the fifty-sixth year of her age. She was a daughter of Judge Josiah Hedden, a distinguished jurist of New York city.

HILAND CARPENTER, the proprietor of the Saratoga shirt factory, owes his present high business standing and great manufacturing success entirely to his own unceasing efforts, as he began his career with absolutely nothing but his own indomitable energy and good strong hands. He is a son of Andrew P. and Eliza (Wright) Carpenter, and was born at Pownal, Bennington county, Vermont, November 20, 1857. Andrew P. Carpenter was a native of Pownal, and was at one time a large woolen manufacturer at that place, but his business was ruined by a disastrous fire. He was a member of the Congregational church, and in politics, from early manhood, had supported the Republican party. He died in 1877, in the State of Iowa, where he had gone in quest of health. Mr. Carpenter married Eliza Wright, a native of Pownal, Vermont. She was a member of the Congregational church, and died in 1865. Andrew P. Carpenter was a son of Reynolds Carpenter (grandfather), a native of Rhode Island, where the Carpenters were among the earliest settlers. Early in life, however, Reynolds Carpenter removed to Vermont and settled in Pownal, where for many years he was engaged in farming and speculating.

Hiland Carpenter was reared in his native place until he was twelve years of age, when he went to North Hoosick, Rensselaer county, and there he resided until 1891. In 1872 he commenced working for himself at ten dollars a month and his board. In a few months he saved money for a course in Troy Business college, and after graduation from that institution he accepted a position as book-keeper

in North Hoosick, where he remained until 1876, when he resigned to engage in the general mercantile business. In a few years, in connection with his mercantile business, he engaged profitably in the manufacture of land plaster. At the same time he started a shirt factory on a very small scale, running but two machines. As time went on his shirt trade continued to grow, until in 1891 it had outgrown the town to such an extent that sufficient employees could not be found in the village, and necessitated a removal of the factory to a place with better facilities for prosecuting his rapidly increasing business. Saratoga Springs offered the necessary advantages, and in June of that year Mr. Carpenter established his present factory there. This factory is a large two-story brick structure with sufficient space to accommodate four hundred workpeople, though he has as yet but employed two hundred hands. His trade is increasing rapidly, and already he is in need of more employees than he can obtain. As it is he furnishes light employment at fair wages to many of the girls and young women of Saratoga Springs and the surrounding country who care to work in the factory.

In politics Mr. Carpenter is a straight republican. The story of his life is fitly told in his years of struggle and toil, and in his final establishment of a permanent industry whose past and present prosperity has added largely to the wealth and business of Saratoga Springs.

FRANK M. CRAWFORD, an enterprising and successful business man, is a son of John F. and Mary A. (Moriarty) Crawford, and was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, April 3, 1855. The Crawfords come of the old nobility of Scotland. Wallace Crawford (great-grandfather), emigrated to the United States when a young man, and became one of the earliest settlers of Saratoga county, where he married, reared his family and died.

Benjamin Crawford, his son, was born at Saratoga Springs, where he married and followed the occupation of farming and carpentering until his death in 1865, at the age of seventy-six. He was a republican, served in the old militia, and his son, John F. Crawford (father), was born in Saratoga Springs. He married Mary A. Moriarty, who was a native of Troy, New York, and of French extraction. She died in 1877, at the age of sixty-one years. Her father, Rev. J. D. Moriarty, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and founded the church of that denomination in Saratoga Springs.

Frank M. Crawford grew up in the village of Saratoga Springs, and received his education in the public schools and the high school of that place. He then accepted a position as clerk in a boot and shoe house, in which he remained for nine years. In 1880 he began business for himself, in the same line of trade, with R. C. Fonda, under the firm name of Crawford & Fonda. They continued together until 1887, when Mr. Crawford bought Mr. Fonda's interest in the business, and has since conducted it alone, under the name of F. M. Crawford only. His place of business is at 419 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, where he has a large and tastefully arranged establishment, plentifully stocked with a fine line of boots and shoes. He enjoys a prosperous trade, and is one of the prosperous business men of the village.

In 1883 Mr. Crawford married Jessie B. Hart, daughter of Rev. J. S. Hart, of Saratoga Springs, and to their union have been born four children, one son and three daughters: Irving, Emily, Bessie and Jessie.

Frank M. Crawford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons; Rising Sun Chapter, No. 131, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar; and Oriental Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Troy. He is also a member of Hathorn Lodge of the Independent order of

Odd Fellows; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Royal Arcanum. In his party affiliations Mr. Crawford is a republican, and a popular gentleman.

WILLIAM H. GROESBECK, V.S., of Saratoga Springs, is one of the skilled and experienced veterinary surgeons of New York. He is a son of Hugh and Mary (Ingersoll) Groesbeck, and was born October 2, 1834, in the town of Wilton, Saratoga county, New York. He was reared on the farm, received his education in the public schools and Hebron academy of Washington county, and at twenty-one years of age became a clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery house at Saratoga Springs, where he remained until 1861. In that year he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, William E. Dexter, and they ran a livery stable for four years. At the end of that time Mr. Groesbeck opened a drug store at No. 380 Broadway street, which he conducted for three years, and then turned his attention to his present veterinary business, which he has pursued continuously here ever since, excepting the years 1884 and 1885 that he spent in New York city, where he practiced as a veterinary surgeon.

In 1859 Mr. Groesbeck married Marian L. Dexter, daughter of Stephen Dexter, of Saratoga Springs. They have three children, one son and two daughters: Frederick H.; Mary E., wife of Peter Witzel, of New York city; and Grace L., who married Harry Grubb.

In politics Dr. Groesbeck is a republican. He is a second cousin of the prominent lawyer, W. S. Groesbeck, who took an active part in the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson.

The name of Groesbeck is found occurring in the history of southeastern and eastern New York for the last two centuries. Hugo Groesbeck, whose grandson, Leut. Hugh, was the grandfather of Dr. Groesbeck, came about 1690 from Amsterdam, Holland, and settled

in Dutchess county, this State, where he reared a family, and where many of his grandchildren were born. His grandson, Lieut. Hugh Groesbeck (grandfather), was born in 1758, and after serving as a lieutenant in the revolutionary war, came to the town of Wilton, where he followed farming until his death in 1838. Of his children, one was Hugh Groesbeck (father), who died in 1850. He was a life-long resident and prosperous farmer of the town of Wilton. He was a whig and a Methodist, and married Mary Ingersoll. Mrs. Mary Groesbeck was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and passed away in 1872, when in the sixty-second year of her age.

GEORGE H. BENNETT, one of the leading and influential citizens of Schuylerville, is a son of Horace and Sophia (Skidmore) Bennett, and was born at Fort Miller, Washington county, New York, March 9, 1834. His paternal grandfather, Phineas Bennett, was one of the pioneer settlers of his section in the Upper Hudson valley and followed lime burning in Washington county for many years. He was a democrat in politics and served as a soldier in the war of 1812, being in the battle of Plattsburg, and several other severe engagements along the northern frontier. Phineas Bennett was an industrious and thoroughgoing man, and died in 1856, aged sixty-five years. He married Sarah Fisher, and their children were: Phineas, Richard, Horace and Elizabeth Smith. The third son, Horace Bennett (father), was born April, 1808, in Washington county, and died September, 1870, at sixty-two years of age. He learned with Selah Fisher the trade of miller, which he followed during his lifetime in various parts of Washington and Saratoga counties. He was a democrat, and resided after marriage near Middle Falls, in his native county. Mr. Bennett married Sophia Skidmore, who was a daughter of Lysander and Martha Skidmore. To their union were born five sons and three daughters:

George, Anna Maria, Eliza J., George H., Edward, Egbert, Fayette and Sarah A., who was accidentally killed at Harris' mills by a log rolling over her.

George H. Bennett attended the common schools of his native county and Schuylerville academy, and then learned with William M. Palmer, the trade of miller, which he followed at various places in Rensselaer and Washington counties until 1859. In that year he formed a partnership with Henry W. Dennis, and they leased the mill at Schuylerville, which Mr. Bennett now operates. At the end of three years Mr. Bennett purchased his partner's interest, and since then has operated the mill most successfully. He does a general milling business, but makes a specialty of rye grinding, and has a large trade. In 1882 he became the pioneer of the flour, feed, grain and coal business at Schuylerville, where he has met with remarkable encouragement in that line of business, and has built up an extensive and lucrative trade. He is a member of the Reformed church, and has served for several years as a member of the board of education of school district No. 1, of the town of Saratoga. During his first term as a school official he became largely instrumental in securing the erection of the present handsome and commodious high school building of Schuylerville. Mr. Bennett is a strong democrat, and has always been active and efficient in the support of his party. He has also been prominent in the financial affairs of his village, having served continuously since 1889 as a director of the National bank of Schuylerville.

On May 6, 1854, Mr. Bennett married Helen S., daughter of Hector and Charlotte (Stewart) McRae, who are of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have three children: James, who married Lilly Newton, and is engaged in milling at Schuylerville; William E.; and George M., who wedded Charlotte McNaughton, and has charge of his father's coal business.

William E. Bennett was born at Schuylerville, January 22, 1863, received his education

in the public and high schools of his native village, and in 1882 registered as a law student with P. C. Ford. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1886, and has continued ever since his admission in active and successful practice. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of the Reformed church. He was elected justice of the peace at Schuylerville in 1888, and was reelected to the same office in 1892, being the only democratic candidate that was successful on the town ticket in 1888, and receiving a large majority at the March election of 1892. In December, 1891, William E. Bennett married Edith, daughter of Leroy and Jane (Osborne) Clark.

EDWARD H. HOYT, a well known and successful manufacturer and business man of Saratoga Springs, this county, was born November 22, 1860, in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, and is the youngest son of Rev. Z. T. and Sarah M. (Foote) Hoyt. The Hoyt family is of English descent, and was planted in America over two hundred and fifty years ago, since which time they have been widely scattered through the New England, middle, and western States. James Hoyt, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native and life-long resident of Connecticut, where he was extensively engaged in farming. His son, James Hoyt (grandfather), was born in Connecticut, from which State he came to New York about the beginning of the present century and settled in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county. He was a prosperous farmer, and owned four hundred acres of land in the western part of that town, where he died about 1851, aged seventy-four years. Politically he was a whig, and for many years took an active interest in public affairs. He married Rachel Starr, and had a family of eight children. One of his sons was Rev. Z. T. Hoyt (father), who was born December 3, 1812, on the old homestead in the town of Greenfield, this county, where

he grew to manhood and received his preliminary instruction in the common schools. After leaving the country school he entered Union college at Schenectady, New York, and began his preparation for the ministry of the Presbyterian church. He was duly graduated from that institution in 1840, and Union Theological seminary, New York, in 1844; began his ministerial labors in Hastings, Michigan, which have now extended over more than half a century. For the past thirty-eight years he has been pastor of the Presbyterian church of South Greenfield, this county. In politics he is a prohibitionist, and has all his life been a strong opponent of the traffic in alcoholic liquors. In 1846 he married Sarah M. Foote, a daughter of Jesse Foote and Angelica Van Buren Foote, of the village of Mayfield, Fulton county, New York. To their union was born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Sarah F., who married E. Irvin Scott, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania; James T., a lawyer, now located in New York city; Emma R., living at home; and Edward H., whose name heads this sketch. Mrs. Sarah M. Hoyt was born at Mayfield, Fulton county, on November 8, 1822, and was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church all her life.

Edward H. Hoyt was reared principally at South Greenfield, this county; attended the public schools for a time, and completed his education at Pulaski academy, Pulaski, Oswego county, this State. In 1887 he engaged in the manufacture of toilet paper at Saratoga Springs, and is now doing a large business in that line. His plant is located at Nos. 2, 4, and 6 Benedict street, where he is just completing an additional building thirty by one hundred feet in dimensions. He is also interested largely in the Hoyts patent toilet paper box, manufactured in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and resides on a fine farm of nearly two hundred acres in the town of Milton, this county, to the superintendence of which he devotes part of his time.

On October 24, 1883, Mr. Hoyt was united

by marriage to Hannah C. King, youngest daughter of William M. King, a prosperous farmer of the town of Milton. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt have been born three children, two sons and a daughter: Frances M., William K., and James.

In his political affiliations Mr. Hoyt has always been democratic, and of late years has taken considerable interest in local politics. In 1891 he was made the candidate of his party in this senatorial district for the position of State senator, and his personal popularity was so great that he reduced the regular republican majority of three thousand down to three hundred. No better proof could be offered regarding his high standing in this section of the State, where he is best known. He is a member of Washington Council, No. 76, American Legion of Honor, of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and of the farmers' organizations of New York State, particularly the Patrons of Industry, in which he has always taken a great interest.

EPHRAIM FORD, whose life, while not one of intense activity, yet has been one of practical utility, general usefulness, and unusual success, is an intelligent citizen and prosperous farmer of the town of Stillwater. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Vandenburg) Ford, and was born in the house in which he now resides, in the town of Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, February 7, 1820. His paternal grandfather Ford was born and reared in Ireland, and in the latter part of the last century came to the town of Stillwater, where he purchased a large tract of land which he cultivated until his death. He was an anti-federalist in the early days of American politics, and wedded Esther Edmonds, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters: John, Thomas, Betsey Woodruff, and Jane, who died in early womanhood. John Ford (father) was born in 1791 near the present village of Stillwater, and

received the advantages only of the limited education of that day. He was a farmer by occupation, and in early life removed from his father's farm to the farm of one hundred and ninety-six acres, of which one hundred and fifty-two acres are now owned by the subject of this sketch, and which then was a part of the original Vandenburg tract that was one mile in width and six miles in length. In 1836 he purchased a second farm, which was near Bemus Heights, and on which he resided from that year up to his death, on March 12, 1865, when in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Ford wedded Elizabeth Vandenburg, and their union was blessed with eight children: Ephraim, Elias, Jane Smith, George (dead), Elizabeth (deceased), Martin, John, and Elizabeth (2), who died in childhood. Mrs. Ford, who was born in 1801 and died in 1878, was a daughter of Evert Vandenburg, who was of Dutch descent, and came into the town of Stillwater in colonial days. Evert Vandenburg took up a tract of land afterward known as the Vandenburg tract, and once when Indians were passing through, prior to the Revolutionary war, he rescued from them, at considerable risk to himself, a white child that they had captured and were carrying off into the wilderness. Mr. Vandenburg, who died in 1816, was married and reared a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: Elizabeth Ford (mother), Margaret Smith, Cornelius, Everett, and Sarah Hamilton.

Ephraim Ford was reared on his father's farm, received his education in the early public schools of his town, and assisted his father in farming until he was thirty-seven years of age, when he engaged in shipping lumber, grain and produce from Montreal, Canada, over the Champlain canal and the Hudson river to New York city. He was very successful in this line of business, which he followed up to 1871, in which year he purchased a farm of one hundred acres on Saratoga lake, where he remained for four years. He then sold his farm at a handsome profit and pur-

chased the one now owned by W. P. Seymour, of near Stillwater. On the Seymour farm he lived for ten years, and at the end of that time, in 1885, he purchased the house and one hundred and fifty-two acres of his father's old farm, on which he has resided up to the present time. This farm is very fertile, highly improved and wonderfully productive, and has been considered for many years as one of the finest farms to be found in the county. Mr. Ford is a democrat, and a member of the Second Baptist church of Stillwater, and ranks as one of the substantial farmers and reliable citizens of his community. He has always recognized in life that for every day, the duller and busier alike, some special duty waits, and he has invariably performed that duty, so that his business of to-morrow will never be clogged by the neglect of to-day or the indifference of yesterday.

Ephraim Ford, on December 18, 1855, married Elizabeth Cartwright, daughter of Thomas and Mary (McKeshney) Cartwright, of Scotch and English descent respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Ford have been born four sons and one daughter: Warren, born November 1, 1856, married Marie Strang, was a veterinary surgeon and farmer, and died December 1, 1890; Walter C., born January 5, 1859, and died October 5, 1863; Edward M., born November 1, 1869; and Fannie L., at home with her parents.

DANIEL E. LA DOW, an energetic and successful business man and a member of the old and well known sash and blind manufacturing firm of Barnes & La Dow, of Mechanicville, is a son of Jacob and Eliza A. (Denton) La Dow, and was born at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, November 19, 1839. His paternal grandfather, Daniel E. La Dow, was a native of New York, and passed the larger part of his life in the town of Malta, where he was a farmer. He was a whig and Baptist, and had seven chil-

dren: Stephen W., Jacob, Eliza Beardsley, Eleanor Thomas, Martha Lipscomb, Julia Cooper and Rheuma Rogers. Jacob La Dow (father) was born in 1817, and received a good English education, which he has largely supplemented by reading. He has fine mechanical ability, has erected several water mills and applied successfully to them hydraulic processes of his own invention. He has mastered by his own application the trades of carpenter, wheelwright and machinist. He owned and operated several water power flouring mills, was in the lumber business with James Morgan at Glens Falls for some time, and then engaged in the blind and sash business at Ballston Spa, which he followed one year. At the end of that time he started a machine shop, and four years later removed to Stillwater, where he became a member of the door, sash and blind manufacturing firm of Cornell & La Dow, which removed in 1864 to Mechanicville. Three years later he retired from the firm to become a partner in the same line of business with A. H. Barnes, under the firm name of Barnes & La Dow. In 1869 Mr. La Dow was succeeded by his son in the firm, and since then has not been engaged in active business life. Mr. La Dow married Eliza A. Denton, who was a daughter of Daniel Denton, and who died in 1845, leaving two children: Daniel E. and T. Augusta Barnes. Mr. La Dow wedded for his second wife, Mary E. Vaughn, and by this marriage has four children: Orville D., J. Charles, Robert V. and Lily Blaisdell.

Daniel E. La Dow received his education in the common and private schools of Glens Falls and Stillwater academy, and then was engaged in the sash and blind manufacturing business with his father until 1863, when he went to Troy, this State, where he operated a sash and blind factory for two years. He then embarked in the knit goods business at Waterford, as a member of the firm of Allen, Stewart & Scott, but one year later withdrew from the partnership to remove to Stillwater,

where he started a knitting mill, being the pioneer in that business in Stillwater, which he sold out and left in 1868 to become a member of the manufacturing firm of Collins & La Dow, of Troy, New York, from which partnership he withdrew in 1869. In that year he became a member of the present firm of Barnes & La Dow, which does the largest sash and blind manufacturing business in Saratoga county. In connection with their large and lucrative manufacturing business the firm carries all kinds of timber, lumber and building supplies. Mr. La Dow is a republican in politics, has held all the offices of his village, and during his administration as president he urged and secured the purchase of the steam fire engine of Mechanicville, as well as organized the hose company, both of which bear his name. He was instrumental in organizing the First Baptist church of Mechanicville, of which he is a deacon. Mr. La Dow has always been prominent and active in every enterprise for the progress and prosperity of his village. He is president of the Young Men's Christian association, also one of the trustees of the Round Lake association, one of the best known institutions of the State of New York; while serving as president of the school board was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the new Union Free School building. He is a member of Ellsworth Lodge, No. 192, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Montgomery Lodge, No. 504, Free and Accepted Masons. Activity and usefulness have ever been distinguishing characteristics of Daniel E. La Dow, whose business life has been one of honesty, honor and success.

On March 25, 1867, Mr. La Dow married Elizabeth P. Haight, daughter of J. W. and Mary (Mosher) Haight, of Stillwater, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. La Dow have been born two children: Jared S., who is assisting his father in his manufacturing business; and Fred W., who died in October, 1881, at eighteen months of age.

DAVID T. LAMB, of Waterford, whose career in the business world is a remarkably good illustration of the success that can be attained in life by industry, enterprise and integrity, is a son of Joseph and Martha (Thompson) Lamb, and was born in the town of Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, September 1, 1814. He was reared on the home farm, received a practical but limited education in the early schools of his town, and after arriving at manhood he left agricultural pursuits to engage in the general mercantile business at Lansingburg (opposite Waterford) on the Hudson river, in Rensselaer county, where he remained until 1845. In that year he removed to Waterford, and embarked in the hotel business. He conducted the house that is now known as the Clifton house for eleven years, and then disposed of his hotel property to give his entire attention to contracting, in which he had been somewhat interested for some years. He soon widened out his contracting business, and became a large and successful contractor on public works. He continued in contracting from 1856 to 1889, and during that time was actively engaged in his own and adjoining counties on contracts of some of the most important public works of the northern Hudson valley, one of which is the beautiful and durable iron bridge that now spans the Hudson river between Troy and West Troy.

In 1889 Mr. Lamb retired from the active pursuits of life, although he still takes interest in the material development of his town and county, and has continued to serve as a director of the Union Bridge Company of Waterford. He served for several years as a director and the vice-president of the old Saratoga County bank, which was the first bank that was established in the county, and for twenty-five years acted as a director of the Waterford & Troy Electric railroad, which he was largely instrumental in building up from the horse street car line pur-

chased by the company soon after its formation.

On April 29, 1837, Mr. Lamb married Emeline Voorhees, a daughter of German Voorhees, of the town of Half Moon. They have one child living, Mary A., who is the wife of Theodore A. Clixton, of the city of Troy.

In politics Mr. Lamb is a straight democrat, and served for fifteen years as supervisor of the town of Waterford, two of which he was chairman. He was also president of the board of trustees of his village, and as a village and town official discharged successfully and satisfactorily every duty of each of his positions. While engaged in business he was thoroughgoing, energetic, clear-headed and honorable in all his transactions. He owns a fine farm and other valuable property, which has all been accumulated by his own exertions and enterprise. His unusual prosperity, extending and increasing through half a century, marks him as a man of ability, judgment and industry. Mr. Lamb is in all respects worthy of the success that he has won, and has done much, both directly and indirectly, to advance the interests of his village. He is liberal, public spirited and hospitable, and always one of the foremost in any enterprise for the good of his community.

The Lambs are of English lineage, but have been resident in New England for nearly two centuries. David T. Lamb's paternal grandfather, Caleb Lamb, was a native of Connecticut, but in middle life removed to Dutchess county, this State. His son, Joseph Lamb (father), was born in Dutchess county in 1754, and served at an early age in the Revolutionary war. After the close of that great struggle he returned to his native county, where he was engaged in farming until 1798, in which year he came to the town of Half Moon. He was a large landholder and prosperous farmer, and died October 27, 1837, at eighty-three years of age. He was a whig and a Baptist, and served as a justice of the peace for a number of years.

He married Martha Thompson, who was a daughter of Jacob Thompson, of Dutchess county, and who died June 14, 1849, aged seventy-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb were the parents of five sons and three daughters.

LEWIS VARNEY was born of Stephen and Susan (Ogden) Varney, on January 29, 1838, at Luzerne, Warren county, New York. The Varneys are of Saxon origin, and by tradition trace their ancestry back to that race of fierce barbarians who came from the northern coast of Germany and conquered the British Isles while its native population were yet savages. Josiah Varney, his paternal grandfather, was born and reared near Queensbury, Warren county, this State, from whence he removed in early manhood to Luzerne, Warren county, where he passed the remainder of his life. In early life he was a school teacher, and it is said he taught the first public school at Glens Falls. He married and reared a large family, one of his sons being Stephen Varney (father), who was born in Warren county, this State, in 1800, and resided there until 1845, when he removed to Hadley, Saratoga county, and made that town his home until the time of his death in 1887, when in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was a farmer and lumberman by occupation and possessed considerable real estate. Politically he was a whig and republican, and in religion a member of the Baptist church. He married Susan Ogden, a daughter of Obadiah Ogden, of Queensbury, Warren county. She was for many years a member of the Baptist church, and died at her home in January, 1892, at the remarkable age of ninety-four years. Lewis Varney resided with his parents at Hadley until he arrived at the age of twenty-one years, having received his primary education in the public schools and completing his studies in the academies at Jonesville, this county, and Glens Falls, Warren county. Soon after leaving the latter institution, he entered the law

office of Ellsworth & Butler, at Saratoga Springs, and continued there until May, 1861, when he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State, and has ever since been actively engaged in his profession at Saratoga Springs, holding the esteem of court and bar, and enjoying the confidence of the public. In 1864 he was admitted to practice in the United States district court, and has been connected with a number of important trials, and notably the Saratoga Springs bonding case, which he argued before the court of appeals in 1871, securing the reversal of a former judgment and thereby saving to the village of Saratoga Springs the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Varney was chosen as a delegate to represent the second assembly district of Saratoga county in the judicial convention to nominate two judges of the supreme court, which was held at Plattsburg on the 8th of September. He went into that convention with a settled determination that one of the judges to be nominated should be a resident of Saratoga Springs, to succeed Judge Bockes, and his choice was Judge John R. Putnam. For four hours he stood alone, the other twelve delegates dividing equally between Judge L'Ameraux and Kellogg. Finally his efforts were successful, and, after a spirited contest, Judge Putnam was nominated and elected, and still occupies his seat on the supreme bench of this State, and is now one of the general term judges in the Third judicial department. The *Plattsburg Morning Telegram* of the 9th of September said of the convention: "It was nearly half past eight when the chairman rapped the convention to order. The evening brought new accessions to the large crowd that had closely watched the proceedings through the day. But the fact that an understanding had been arrived at, and that the contest was at an end before a ballot was taken, had come to the knowledge of the expectant spectators who were prepared for the final ratification of the compact that was to follow. Disappointment was depicted upon



Lewis Varney.

every countenance save perhaps that of Mr. Varney, the sole delegate who held the key to the situation, and shrewdly used it to unlock the door that barred the entrance to his chief to the supreme court. But there was no sign of elation on Varney's face. He simply looked placid, contented and satisfied with the situation. The other delegates looked dragged, none of them seemingly having any special pride in what they had done."

Mr. Varney was sent to the legislature in 1891 and 1892; the first year securing a majority over Frank M. Boyce, democrat, of five hundred and ninety-four votes, and the second year received a majority of six hundred and sixteen over Elihu Wing, the democratic candidate. While in the assembly Mr. Varney introduced and secured the passage of a bill authorizing the court to grant an injunction with or without security against any person who had received property from a lunatic without adequate compensation; also introduced and passed a bill amending section 675 of the penal code, making offensive or disorderly acts or language a misdemeanor, although no assault is committed. He also secured the passage of a bill making a State appropriation for the completion of the armory at Saratoga Springs. The most important bill introduced by Mr. Varney was the bill abolishing pensions of judges of the supreme court of appeals. This measure was referred to the judiciary committee, and finally, near the close of the session, it was reported adversely, and on a motion by Mr. Varney that the house disagree to said report, and argument thereon, it was carried by a large majority, and the bill was advanced to a third reading. While in the legislature Mr. Varney took the lead in debating the obnoxious bill which had passed the senate, authorizing the granting of licenses to sell strong liquors to balls and assemblages of people, and defeated it in the house. He also made an able argument against the bill increasing the pay of supreme judges in the Albany district, and defeated the bill. While

in the legislature Mr. Varney was a member of the committee on general laws and codes of engrossed bills.

In September, 1864, Hon. Louis Varney was united in marriage to Kate E. Hill, a daughter of Dr. Green Hill, a practicing physician of Logan county, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Varney were born four children, one son and three daughters: Gertrude, now the wife of Dr. William Hodgman, of Saratoga Springs, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume; Susan, Louis, jr., and Katharine, the three latter living at home with their parents. In religious faith and church membership Mr. Varney is a Presbyterian, and no man stands higher among the people who know him, or is more influential in the local politics of Saratoga county.

REV. DAVID A. PECK, who for a number of years was a Baptist minister in Wisconsin, and is now living a retired life at Rexford Flats, this county, is a son of Rev. Solomon C. and Lydia (Schauber) Peck, and was born August 23, 1820, in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga county, New York. The Pecks are descended from an ancient English family, and trace their American ancestry back to William Peck, who landed in America June 26, 1637, and soon afterward settled at Hartford, Connecticut. From (1) William Peck the line descends through his son, (2) Jeremiah Peck, who was the father of (3) Samuel Peck, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. The latter was born at Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1688, and his son, (4) John Peck (great-grandfather), was a native of the same place, born in 1718. He was a farmer, as his ancestors had been, and one of his sons was (5) Abijah Peck (grandfather), who was born at Greenwich, Connecticut, April 3, 1758. He enlisted in the Continental army in January, 1776, at the age of eighteen, and was under arms when the declaration of independence was read at the head

of the American army in the following July. On the night of the evacuation of New York he stood as a sentinel in that city, and was one of the last to leave. He served in several of the most trying campaigns of the Revolution, was at the battle of White Plains, and personally underwent all the hardships and privations which have rendered the "men of '76" famous in story and song, and helped to brighten the record of their achievements on the proudest pages of history. After the Revolution was successful and peace had been established, he settled at North Salem, Westchester county, this State, and soon after removed to Galway, Saratoga county. In 1794 he removed to Clifton Park, Saratoga county, where he died November 12, 1848, aged ninety years. On November 18th, 1784, he married Midwell Close, a daughter of Solomon Close, one of the early settlers of Westchester county, and reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. March 12, 1801, he was ordained a Baptist minister, was the founder of the Clifton Park Baptist church, and held services at his own house until they were able to build a church. For a period of forty years, ending only with his death, he preached regularly for that church without asking a dollar for his services. Like Paul, he worked with his hands for a living, and being industrious, energetic and of good judgment, he accumulated considerable property. During the course of his long and active life it fell to his lot to render greater service than most men to his country, his church and his neighbors, and he died with the love and esteem of all who knew him. Of his sons, one was Solomon C. Peck (father), sixth in line of descent from the founder of the American branch of the family. Solomon C. Peck was born in the town of Galway, this county, September 12, 1793. He was a farmer and owned the two hundred acres of land now constituting the farm of his son, the subject of this sketch. He served with honor and distinction in the war of 1812, was a whig in politics, and was the third

clerk of the town of Clifton Park. In religion he was a Baptist, and for many years served as clerk of the Clifton Park Baptist church. On September 7, 1819, he married Lydia Schaubert, a daughter of David Schaubert, a prominent farmer of the town of Clifton Park, this county. To that union was born one child, a son, named David A., whose name heads this sketch. Mrs. Peck died in 1820 at the early age of twenty-one years, and in 1823 Solomon C. Peck married Mary Trepennig, a daughter of Jacob Trepennig, also of the town of Clifton Park, by whom he had a family of six children, two sons and four daughters. Mr. Peck died July 31, 1885, in the ninety-second year of his age.

David A. Peck, representing the seventh generation from William Peck, the immigrant ancestor of the family, was educated at Madison university, in Madison county, this State, and on September 6, 1848, was regularly ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church. His pastoral labors, which were earnest and successful, were principally confined to Wau-paca county, Wisconsin, where he served until 1878, when he retired from the ministry, and returned to the old homestead in New York to care for his aged and invalid father. He enlisted December 25, 1863, serving in the Wisconsin Light artillery until August 10, 1865.

Rev. Mr. Peck is a life member of the New York State Baptist convention, and of the New York State Temperance society. In politics he is a republican, but has never taken an active interest in political affairs.

On August 19, 1848, Rev. Mr. Peck was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Susan Foote, youngest daughter of John Foote, of Hamilton, Madison county, this State. Their union was blessed by the birth of four children, two sons and two daughters, only one of whom, John, now survives. The deceased were: Mary E. Peck, born May 24, 1849, at Rutland, Wisconsin, died May 20, 1890; George C., at Dartford, April 21, 1851, died April 20,

1852; Hattie F., at Waupaca, Wisconsin, April 15, 1855, died January 2, 1881. George died April 20, 1852. Mrs. Peck, who was a member of the Presbyterian church, died January 28, 1890.

John F. Peck, only surviving child of Rev. David A. Peck, and eighth in direct descent from William Peck, was born at Dartford, Green county, Wisconsin, February 7, 1853. He is a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics, served as town clerk in Wisconsin, and now resides at Clifton Park. On August 18, 1881, he married Abbie F. Axtell, a daughter of David Axtell, of Waupaca county, Wisconsin, and to them have been born four children: George, Hattie F., Glenn (deceased), and Arthur, representing the ninth generation of the Peck family in America.

REV. JOSEPH CAREY, S.T.D., rector of Bethesda Episcopal church of Saratoga, is respected and admired by all who know him for his true Christian and unimpeachable character and self-sacrificing labors as well as for his ability and scholarship. He is a son of Robert and Ellen (Gordon) Carey, and was born in New York city, December 23, 1839. Of English-Scotch lineage, he is the second son of his parents, whose family consisted of five sons and three daughters. He was fitted for college at Newburg academy, and in 1859 entered St. Stephen's college, of Annandale, Dutchess county, from which excellent institution of learning he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1861. This celebrated college, now so justly popular through her two hundred and fifty graduates, was founded under the patronage of Bishop Horatio Potter, of New York, who was Dr. Carey's spiritual adviser. Leaving college Dr. Carey, in September, 1861, entered the General Theological seminary of the Episcopal church in New York city, where he remained for three years, under the instruction of men whose names are held in high esteem

among the Episcopal clergy. During his theological course he became the most proficient Hebrew scholar in his class, and shortly after his graduation he was favorably mentioned as the successor of Dr. George H. Houghton as professor of Hebrew, but his choice was to enter parochial life. On July 3, 1864, he was ordained a deacon in Calvary church, New York, by Bishop Potter, and after three months' service with the present Bishop Seymour, of Springfield, then rector of St. John's church, Brooklyn, he became, in October, 1864, rector of Grace church, Waterford, where he was ordained to the priesthood February 23, 1865, by Bishop Potter. Under Dr. Carey's ministrations Grace church was enlarged and beautified, the number of communicants greatly increased, and an impulse given to the work in the parish which still continues. In addition to his labors at Waterford, he helped to maintain a mission in the village of Crescent that was productive of good results, and gave an occasional service in vacant parishes in that vicinity. At the end of four years of zealous, faithful, and successive work at Waterford, he accepted a call from Christ church, Ballston Spa, and in October, 1868, succeeded Rev. Dr. George Worthington, the present Bishop of Nebraska, as pastor of that parish. To his labors there he brought the same great zeal and untiring energy that characterized his work at Waterford. Under his charge the parish grew rapidly in numerical strength, spiritual power, and temporal prosperity. He was instrumental in obtaining the purchase of the old armory for church purposes, and carried on a successful mission a few miles west of the village, beside giving occasional services at Factory village and in the Cullen district. After five years of labor at Christ church that was abundantly blessed, Dr. Carey was called to the charge of Bethesda church at Saratoga Springs, where his efforts have been fully appreciated by an intelligent and progressive people. His rectorship of Bethesda church dates from Advent Sunday,

November 30, 1873, when he took charge of the parish, to which he was warmly welcomed and in which he has given nearly twenty years of arduous and successful service.

Dr. Carey was happily married on October 3, 1865, to Catharine North Guion, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Tompkins Guion, D. D., rector of St. John's church, Brooklyn, and a descendant of the old Huguenot Guion family of Rochelle, France, which settled in New Rochelle, New York. Their home has been blessed with one son and five daughters: Catharine Guion, Ellen Seymour, Cornelia Enos, Mary Alice, Edith Ellison, and Joseph Gordon. Mrs. Carey is a woman whose graces of character, Christian loveliness and accomplishments are well known, and whose influence has been very material in strengthening the popularity of her husband.

Dr. Carey received his degree of M. A. from his *alma mater*, which in 1878 conferred the degree of D. D. on him for his ability, learning, and valuable services in the ministry. He is a proficient Hebrew scholar, evinces a great fondness for linguistic studies, especially the Oriental tongues, and has given, by request, to the press several essays and sermons that have established his present high literary reputation. His essay, "The Hebrew Names of God," and his sermons, "The True Knight," "Two Masters," and "The Death of President Garfield," are masterly efforts.

Dr. Carey may be considered a conservative high churchman, and while holding fast to the great Catholic truths, is sympathetic, broadly so, with all. He is an indefatigable worker, has a pleasant word for every one, and when needed visits the sick and afflicted, no matter what their condition in life. He is a trustee of St. Stephen's college, represents the diocese of Albany as diocesan trustee of the General Theological seminary, and is archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Troy, and trusted friend and assistant of Rt. Rev. Dr. Doane, Bishop of Albany. He was a delegate to the general convention in 1886 at Chicago, and in

1889 at New York, where he was appointed as one of the five delegates to represent the church in the United States in the Provincial Synod of Canada of that year. In December, 1888, Dr. Carey was unanimously named by the clergy of the Episcopal convention of Delaware for bishop of that diocese, but the lay members of the convention not knowing him sufficiently, failed to concur with the clergy by a lack of only a very few votes. In 1892 he was a deputy to the Baltimore general convention, where he was put on the joint commission of five bishops and five presbyters that was appointed on "The Marginal Readings of the Bible."

In this brief sketch it is impossible to do more than make mention of the excellence of Dr. Carey's character, and the importance and far-reaching influence of his work. His ambition has been to improve and beautify the church edifice and belongings, and to make attractive not only the house of God, but as well the worship of Him of whom he is so zealous a servant. He has transformed Bethesda church into one of the handsomest and most completely furnished churches in the State of New York, and in addition to his regular church he conducts weekly mission services at the mission chapel on Catharine street, and the Home of the Good Shepherd on State street, which are the property of the church, beside holding services once a week at the Parish house on Washington street.

Dr. Carey is non-partisan in politics, and a Free Mason of high degree, being also a Knight Templar. He is chaplain of the Citizens' Corps, and holds other positions of honor.

Dr. Carey has declined many calls to prominent parishes and positions in the church from love of his flock. Bethesda church is largely attended by Saratoga's summer guests, and the prominent church people of the land who come to the springs during the warm season have shown a deep interest in Dr. Carey's work and have highly appreciated his labors. Of his preaching, all who have heard him

know that in simplicity of thought, apt illustrations, the earnest Christian meaning put into his words, and the ready flow of language, more than in flowery eloquence or brilliant similitudes, consists his greatest charm. As an illustration of his masterly style, we quote the following from the peroration of one of his anniversary sermons: "And all those who have died in the faith were ready for the coming of the King. Let us, too, be prepared for His advent. He may come for us in an hour when we think not; but if we are found in one place serving Him in love we shall merit His approbation. Moved by His tenderness and goodness toward us, shall we not with renewed zeal go forth to meet Him in good works, in holy services, in self-denial, in lives of faith and purity and truth? So will we be ready when He comes, and He will be enthroned in our hearts. Be ready, O my soul!"

HEMAN L. WATERBURY, the active and efficient manager of the Western Union telegraph offices at Saratoga Springs, is a son of Capt. Philo R. and Mehitable (Bullard) Waterbury, and was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, February 23, 1845. The Waterburys of this county come of English ancestry, and since 1792, when William Waterbury, the grandfather of Heman L., removed from Connecticut and settled in the village of Saratoga, they have been residents of Saratoga county. William Waterbury was a farmer by occupation, and the farm he then owned is now included within the corporate limits of the village. His son, Capt. Philo R. Waterbury (father), was born in Saratoga Springs, where he resided until his death in 1867, when in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was a member of the Baptist church, a republican in politics, and served for several years as captain in the old New York militia. He married Mehitable Bullard, a native of Vermont, and who died in 1878, at the age of eighty-one years. For many years she had

been a consistent member of the Baptist church of Saratoga Springs.

Heman L. Waterbury grew to manhood at Saratoga Springs, where he received his education in the common and private schools of the village. Leaving school he learned telegraphy, and when at the age of seventeen he accepted a position with the Western Union Company, in Albany, New York, where he remained in their employ until 1883. In that year the company appointed him to his present position as manager of their office at Saratoga, where they have during the summer season nine offices. In 1865 Mr. Waterbury was married to Louisa M. Stover, a daughter of Rev. Ensign Stover, Methodist Episcopal minister, who was then stationed at Saratoga Springs. Three children have been born to this union, one son and two daughters: Charlotte S., wife of Dr. C. S. Peeke, of Saratoga Springs; Minnie, residing at home; and Frederick M., one of the proprietors of the *Saratoga Eagle*, a weekly newspaper of the village.

Heman L. Waterbury is a member of, and past officer of all the Masonic bodies of Saratoga Springs, including lodge, chapter, council and commandery, and also a member of Oriental Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Troy. A republican in politics, he has attained to such knowledge and efficiency in his business as to rank among the foremost managers of telegraph lines in New York.

ROBERT E. MOREY, who for many years was prominently connected with the leather business in northern New York, and now resides at his beautiful home on the western shore of Saratoga lake, five and one-half miles from the village of Saratoga Springs, this county, is a son of John and Delinda P. (Perry) Morey, and was born April 22, 1839, in the city of Troy, New York. The Moreys are of English extraction, and this branch of the family is descended from one of three brothers of that name who came over from

England prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Massachusetts. In that State Nathan Morey, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared, but while yet a young man removed to the city of Troy, New York, where he engaged in tanning and dealing in leather. He was energetic and enterprising, and built up a large trade in leather, which he successfully conducted until his death. In politics he was a democrat, married a Miss Derrick, of Rensselaer county, and reared two sons: Charles and John. Charles lived to middle age and died. His youngest son, John Morey (father), was born in the city of Troy in 1806, and grew to manhood there. He attended the schools of his native city, and after completing his education learned the leather business with his father, and at the death of the latter, about the year of 1837, succeeded him in the management and ownership of the business. Inheriting great business ability and an active disposition, as well as the means necessary to carry out his enterprises, he became intimately identified with the leather trade of northern New York, owning and operating tanneries at Saratoga Springs and West Milton, in Saratoga county, and two or three at various points in Rensselaer county. He did an annual business amounting to two hundred thousand dollars, which at that time was perhaps the largest of its kind in the State. In 1866 he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he became largely interested in the leather business, and continued to reside in that city until his death in 1876, when in the seventieth year of his age. Politically he was a democrat, but cast his last vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. In 1836 he married Delinda Perry, a daughter of John Perry, of Coopers-town, this State, and to them was born a family of six children, five sons (three of whom died in infancy) and a daughter: Nathan D., who resided for many years at Saratoga Springs, but is now deceased; Robert E., the subject of this sketch; and Mary H., who married Dr. G. W. Leonard, a practicing

physician of New York city. Mrs. Delinda P. Morey died at Saratoga Springs, January 15, 1892, in the eightieth year of her age.

Robert E. Morey was reared principally at Lansingburg, this State, and received an academic education, graduating at the age of seventeen at Onondaga academy, Onondaga county, New York, after which he learned the trade of tanning with his father, and was in business with him until the latter's death in 1876. He then carried on the leather business for himself at Saratoga Springs until 1892, when he disposed of his interests in that enterprise and erected the beautiful Piscatory hotel on the western shore of Saratoga lake, in the town of Malta, where he owns forty-three acres of fine grounds, and one of the loveliest spots on earth.

On October 20, 1862, Mr. Morey was married to Helen E. Verbeck, fourth daughter of Sidney Verbeck, of the village of Saratoga Springs. To Mr. and Mrs. Morey was born a family of five children, four sons and a daughter: Robert E., jr., now engaged in the general market business at Saratoga Springs; Elizabeth C., who married George N. Weatherwax, agent at the Delaware & Hudson depot, in Saratoga Springs; George L. and Sidney Verbeck—the two latter living at home with their parents; and John P. Morey, who died at the age of eleven years.

In his political affiliations Mr. Morey is republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and uniformly supported that party ever since, though in local matters sought to support the best candidate of either party. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum at Saratoga Springs, and ranks among the most respected and useful citizens of Saratoga county.

H. C. MONROE, M. D., one of the leading and most successful physicians of Schuylerville and Saratoga county, is a son of Dr. Isaac and Mary (Thompson) Monroe, and was born at Granville, Washington county,

New York, February 8, 1845. He received his education in the common schools of South Granville and North Hebron academy and Fort Edward institute, and then commenced the study of medicine as a life vocation. After reading for some time he entered the medical department of the university of New York, from which he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1872, and from the hands of whose faculty he received the Mott silver medal for one of the best anatomical and surgical specimens prepared in his graduating class of seventy-two members. He took a special course in physical diagnosis of Prof. William H. Thomas, of New York, after which he returned to South Granville in his native county, where he practiced until May, 1872. In that month he came to Schuylerville, where he has remained until the present time, and has a wide and remunerative field of practice. Two years ago he took a post graduate course at the Post Graduate Medical school, New York.

On February 2, 1876, Dr. Monroe married Nancy C. Lettis, a daughter of Peter and Margaret (Putnam) Lettis. To Dr. and Mrs. Monroe have been born seven children, two sons and five daughters: Alice (dead), Mary, Margaret, Ralph, Helen, Frank (now dead), and Elizabeth.

In politics Dr. Monroe is a republican; was elected, in 1880, as coroner of Saratoga county, and faithfully discharged the duties of that responsible position; was elected president of the village of Schuylerville in 1890 and served two terms, and is now a member of the board of education. He is a member of Granville Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Masons. Dr. Monroe is a member of the Union Medical society of Saratoga, Washington and Warren counties, and by reading and study endeavors to keep abreast of the rapid advancement of the medical profession.

Dr. H. C. Monroe is of Scotch lineage. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Monroe, was a native of Rensselaer county, near Troy, and

had two brothers, who became soldiers in the American army during the war of 1812, and were killed in that great struggle. He married and reared a family of children, of whom were: Dr. Nelson, a physician, who practiced at Whitehall and in New York city; Erastus, who was engaged in farming and in the cabinet making business at Granville, New York; and Dr. Isaac, father of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Isaac Monroe was born October 5, 1805, near Troy, New York, and received a good English education, after which he taught for some time. He read medicine with Dr. Pond of Granville, Washington county, was graduated from Castleton Medical college of Vermont, and returned to Granville, where he practiced with success forty-five years, until his death, which occurred June 20, 1875, when he was in the seventieth year of his age. He was a whig and republican in politics, was prominent in local politics, and had held the most important of the offices of his town. He was twice married. His first wife was Mary German, who died and left one child, Dr. R. G., who was a very skillful physician and surgeon, and held at one time an important position at the general hospital of Louisville, Kentucky. At his death he was located at Rutland, Vermont. He died in 1839 at the age of thirty years. Dr. Isaac Monroe married for his second wife Mary Thompson, a daughter of Cephas and Elizabeth (Campbell) Thompson, and by his last marriage had four children: Dr. I. T., Dr. H. C. (subject), Annie E. Lee, and James N.

WILLIAM S. OSTRANDER, a member of the Saratoga county bar, and a prominent and active citizen of Schuylerville, is a son of William P. and Isabel C. (Winney) Ostrander, and was born June 28, 1858, near Grangersville, in the town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York. He received his academic education in the Schuylerville High school and Argyle and Mechanicville acad-

emies, and then entered Cornell university, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881. Leaving college he read law with Hon. D. S. Potter, of Schuylerville, for a short time, and then prosecuted his studies with the celebrated law firm of Iselin & Warner, of New York city, for some time, after which he returned to Schuylerville, where he completed his legal course under his first preceptor. Soon after completing his required course of reading, in 1883, he was admitted to the bar, and later opened an office at Schuylerville, where he has secured an extensive practice. Mr. Ostrander, while not neglecting the general practice of the law, yet makes a specialty of corporation and real estate laws, in which important and growing branch of his profession he has met with flattering success. He is a pronounced republican in politics, and an active member of the Reformed church. He has served his town acceptably for three terms as town clerk; has been twice president of the board of education, and is now president of the village of Schuylerville. Although engrossed with the cares of his law practice, and giving gratuitously much time to the municipal affairs of his village, he still retains his interest in the literary life of his *alma mater*, and is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, Delta Chi Chapter of Cornell university. While at college he was the literary editor of the Cornell *Era*, and since then has contributed articles to many of the papers of the State. In 1884 he wrote and published an interesting and instructive sketch of "Burgoyne's Campaign." This work gives an accurate description of the battles and scope of that campaign.

On October 17, 1883, Mr. Ostrander married Cora E. Laing, daughter of Giles P. and Isabella (Pond) Laing, of Schuylerville. Mr. and Mrs. Ostrander have three children: Sterling, Vibert L., and Marian, who are respectively eight, five, and two years of age.

The Ostrander family is one of the old families of Holland, and some of its members at

an early day settled in Dutchess and Rensselaer counties, from the latter of which Christopher Ostrander (grandfather) came to Saratoga county. Of his sons, one was William P. Ostrander (father). In connection with Samuel Sheldon he built the Chestnut street annex to Schuylerville, and later he erected the handsome High School building of Schuylerville, which ranks among the finest buildings in the county. Mr. Ostrander was born in Sandlake, New York, February 22, 1823, and for nearly half a century has made his home in the town of Saratoga. He was originally a whig, and when that party went down became a republican. He served as supervisor of Saratoga for five consecutive terms, from 1862 to 1866, and during the war years of that time was very active and successful in recruiting volunteer companies for the Federal army. He is well known as a good business man, and has been for many years a member of Schuylerville Lodge, No. 268, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Ostrander married Isabel C. Winney, and to their union were born four children: Vibert W.; Fannie M. Marshall, who died in 1872, at twenty-two years of age; William S., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; and Anna I. Closson. Mrs. Ostrander is a daughter of Francis K. Winney (maternal grandfather), who was a descendant of the old Winney family, of Albany, and the Tefft family, of Rhode Island. He was a farmer and a hotel keeper, and served for several years as a justice of the peace. He married Dorcas Tefft, and their children were: Rowe, Killian F., Nathan T., Frances Mary, Valorus, Gardner, Sarah Ann, John Perry, James W. S., Emma, Emily, Stephen H., Rowe, Isabel C. Ostrander, and Rachel P.

CAPTAIN LEVINUS LANSING,

for many years a wholesale dealer in meats and kindred supplies, and now one of the most prominent and successful auctioneers of northern New York, is a son of Reuben and Harriet

(Haines) Lansing, and was born March 27, 1842, at Glenville, Schenectady county, New York. The Lansings are of original Holland descent, but have been resident in New York since early times. Levinus Lansing (grandfather), for whom the subject of this sketch was named, was for many years a resident of Glenville, Schenectady county, this State, where he worked at his trade of wheelwright. Later he moved to the town of Charlton, Saratoga county, where he purchased a farm and spent the remainder of his active life in agricultural pursuits, retiring from business several years previous to his death, which occurred in 1877, when he was about eighty-five years of age. Politically he was a whig and republican, and married Sarah Finch, daughter of Reuben Finch, a non-commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war. They had a family of eight children: Reuben (father); Benjamin, alive; Sarah, who married John Pearce, of Kansas; Henry, now deceased, who was one of the first daguerreotype artists in this country; Helen, deceased; Rachel, now residing at Schenectady; Lewis, deceased; and Abbie, deceased, wife of Alfred Barnard, now residing in Illinois.

Reuben Lansing, the eldest of this family, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Glenville, Schenectady county, this State, February 21, 1814. There he grew to manhood, received a good common school education, and resided nearly all his life, removing to Mayfield, Fulton county, a few years previous to his death, which occurred in 1872, when he was in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was a butcher by trade, and in 1862 enlisted in Co. B, 134th New York infantry, with which he served until his discharge in 1863, on account of disability incurred in the service. In politics he was first a whig, but later became a staunch democrat. In 1840 he married Harriet Haines, of Mayfield, Fulton county, this State, by whom he had a family of eight children: Levinus; Ellen M., deceased; Lucretia, died young; John W., now

residing at Schenectady; Henry, deceased at an early age; James H., also died young; Daniel W., living with his brother at Burnt Hills, New York; and Sarah, deceased. Mrs. Harriet Lansing died in 1875, in the fifty-fourth year of her age.

Levinus Lansing was reared on the farm, where he early learned habits of industry and frugality, and his education was obtained in the public schools and at Charlton academy. After leaving school he engaged in the meat business, and for a number of years conducted a large wholesale trade in that commodity. He recently retired from that business, and at present is giving his principal attention to auctioneering, being called to all parts of the country to conduct large and important sales of goods and chattels.

On September 18, 1861, Mr. Lansing enlisted as a member of Company C, 7th New York cavalry, and participated in all the services of that regiment until his discharge, March 31, 1862. After his return to Saratoga county he enlisted in the old State militia, and was elected corporal of his company, and shortly afterward promoted to be orderly sergeant. In 1866 he was elected captain of the company, his commission bearing date of July 21, 1866, and held that office until the company was disbanded, June 5, 1868. On August 14, 1881, Captain Lansing was appointed postmaster at Burnt Hills, this county, and acceptably filled that position for a period of four years.

On the 29th of November, 1866, Captain Lansing was married to Anna M. Orcutt, daughter, of Luther B. Orcutt, of Burnt Hills. She died August 7, 1889, and on March 17, 1892, the Captain was again married, wedding for his second wife Mrs. Jennie Kerwood Higgins, a daughter of Philip Kerwood, also of Burnt Hills.

Politically Captain Lansing is an ardent republican, and ever active in the interests of his party, and an able exponent of its fundamental principles. He is a member of Frank-

lin Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ballston Spa; past grand of South Ballston Lodge, No. 499, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the present overseer of Ballston Grange, No. 681, Patrons of Husbandry. Captain Lansing's popularity and success as an auctioneer, since he has given his attention to that business, is surpassed by no one in this section.

HENRY J. PARMENTER, bookkeeper of the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company, of Corinth, who is widely known as a fine accountant, was born July 31, 1845, in the town of Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, and is a son of Alexander D. and Rosetta (Cowles) Parmenter. The family traces its transatlantic origin to England, but has been settled in this country ever since the early days of our history. John Parmenter, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of the Green Mountain State, but after attaining manhood removed from Vermont to New York, and settled in the town of Luzerne, Warren county, where he passed the remainder of his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was among the earliest settlers in his section, and died at the age of fifty-four, on the farm which his industry and courage had helped to rescue from the savage wilderness. His son, Alexander D. Parmenter (father), was born in Luzerne, Warren county, New York, January, 1812, and was reared in that county. He removed to the town of Corinth, where he engaged in farming for a number of years, and then embarked in the mercantile business in the village of Corinth, which he successfully conducted for a considerable period, and afterward bought and sold lumber here for a number of years. He died at his home in Corinth, May 26, 1884, in the seventy-third year of his age, and his remains repose in Corinth Rural cemetery, in this village. Politically he had been a republican ever since the organization of that party

in New York, and he served as commissioner of highways here for many years, beside filling other local offices. In 1837 he married Rosetta Cowles, a daughter of Hon. Benjamin Cowles, of the town of Corinth, and by this union had a family of five children: James E., Henry J., Margaret A., Frank H. and Addison L. Mrs. Rosetta Parmenter was born in the town of Corinth in 1813, and now resides in this village with her daughter, Mrs. Warren Curtis. She is a member of the Baptist church, and is now in the eightieth year of her age. Her father, Hon. Benjamin Cowles (maternal grandfather), was a native of Massachusetts who came to Saratoga county, New York, about 1791. He was a prosperous farmer of the town of Corinth, a democrat in politics, and was elected and served two terms in the State legislature as a representative of the second district of Saratoga county. He was also the first supervisor of the town, being elected in 1819, one year after its organization. He served four terms in that office, and occupied a number of other positions of trust and responsibility. He died here in 1854, aged eighty-three years.

Henry J. Parmenter grew to manhood in the village of Corinth, and received a common English education in the public schools of this place. Later he entered Eastman's Business college at Poughkeepsie, and took a complete course of training in that excellent institution, being graduated therefrom in 1867. He immediately became bookkeeper and clerk for the Palmer Falls Woolen Manufacturing Company, and continued with them until the mills were destroyed by fire in 1870, at which time he accepted a position in the general office of the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad Company, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1874. In the latter year he removed to Glens Falls, New York, where he was employed as a bookkeeper and an accountant for a period of three years, and in 1880 he was tendered and accepted the position of bookkeeper for the

Hudson River Paper & Pulp Company, of Corinth, Saratoga county, in whose office he has ever since remained. This pulp and paper mill is perhaps the largest of its kind in this country. Mr. Parmenter has always been careful and methodical in business, and has won wide recognition as a reliable bookkeeper and an accurate and painstaking accountant.

On June 29, 1881, Mr. Parmenter was wedded to Euphemie Maxwell, a daughter of David Maxwell, of the village of Ballston Spa, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Parmenter have been born two children, one son and a daughter: Caro W. and Victor A.

In political faith Mr. Parmenter is a staunch republican, and gives his party a loyal support on all leading questions in National and State politics. He was elected and served as the first clerk of the village of Corinth after its incorporation, and is now treasurer of the school board, a position he has occupied ever since the board was organized. He is a member of St. John Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons, and of St. John Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York.

GEORGE FITZGERALD, now deceased, who was a well known civil engineer, and who saw service both in this country and in Central America, was the youngest son of Col. Edmond and Eleanor (Flynn) Fitzgerald, and was born February 6, 1815, in the house now occupied by his widow, in the town of Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York. He received a superior education in the public schools and at Waterford academy, and afterward studied civil engineering. For a time he was employed in that capacity on the old Erie canal, and later held a similar position on different canals in the western part of New York. In 1848 he went to Central America with O. W. Childs, chief engineer of a party sent by the Vanderbilts and other wealthy men to construct a roadway across the isthmus

of Panama, from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific coast, and was in that country during the great Walker insurrection. During the latter part of his eight years' sojourn in Central America he was agent and manager of transportation for the company. In 1856 he returned to the United States, settled up his father's estate, and began the management of his farm, containing four hundred and sixty acres, and situated on the west side of the Hudson river, three miles below the village of Mechanicville. He was a man of great energy and firm purpose, and all his business affairs were conducted systematically and with an ability that won success in whatever he undertook. He was a democrat in politics, and his death occurred November 20, 1886, when well advanced in the seventy-second year of his age.

On March 9, 1861, George Fitzgerald and Mary Hamilton were united in marriage by Rev. A. Dunn. This union was blessed by the birth of one child, a daughter, named Alice, now the wife of Willis P. Smith, who resides on the farm owned by Mrs. Fitzgerald.

James Hamilton, the father of Mrs. Fitzgerald, was a native of Ireland. He was born in 1786, and in 1818 left the Emerald Isle, and crossing the wide Atlantic, landed at New York city in the autumn of that year, from whence he soon afterward made his way to Saratoga county, and settled in the town of Half Moon. By vocation he was a farmer, in politics a democrat, and in 1820 married Mary Flynn, of this county. To them were born two daughters: Mary, who became the wife of George Fitzgerald, the subject of this sketch, and Eleanor, who died December 12, 1843.

Col. Edmond Fitzgerald (father) was born in Ireland, where he grew to manhood, and received a good education. About 1790 he emigrated to the United States, and settled in the town of Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, where, three years later, he married Eleanor Flynn, a daughter of John Flynn, of

this town. He was a contractor and builder, and for many years did a prosperous business, accumulating considerable property, among which was the large farm already mentioned, where Mrs. Mary Fitzgerald now lives. Politically he was a democrat of the old school, and during the war of 1812 served as colonel of a regiment in the American army. He enlisted at the beginning of hostilities, and remained in service until the army was disbanded after peace had been declared. In religion he was a member of the Episcopal church, and died December 4, 1838, aged nearly sixty-three years. By his marriage to Eleanor Flynn he had a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom George Fitzgerald was the youngest. All these children are now deceased.

DANIEL KNIGHTZ is a gentleman whose career has been somewhat varied and who has been connected with a number of enterprises in this county, though he is now residing on his farm adjoining the village of Half Moon, this county. He is the youngest son of John and Rosanna (Nestle) Knightz, and was born in Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, July 5, 1819. The family is of American descent. John Knightz (father) was a native of Dutchess county, this State, and was born December 3, 1779. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming in his native county, where he resided until 1828, when he removed to Saratoga county and settled in the town of Half Moon, where he purchased a fine farm containing one hundred and sixteen acres. He was a whig in politics, and on April 4, 1802, married Rosanna Nestle, a daughter of John Nestle, of Half Moon, by whom he had a family of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, Daniel being the youngest son and next to the youngest child.

Daniel Knightz was reared on his father's farm in the town of Half Moon until he had reached his fourteenth year, and received a

good education in the public schools of that town. After leaving school he became a clerk in a general merchandise store at Clifton Park, and was employed as clerk and salesman for a period of fifteen years. In 1849 he purchased a farm in the town of Malta, this county, and for two years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He then accepted a position as clerk at Crescent, where he remained one year, after which he was engaged in farming at Half Moon for five years, and then removed to Stillwater, where he embarked in the hardware and foundry business. After two years he returned to Half Moon and later to Crescent, where he opened out a lumber and coal yard, and did an extensive business until 1886, when he purchased a farm of twenty-two acres adjoining the village of Half Moon, where he now resides.

On December 1, 1846, Mr. Knightz was united in marriage to Sylvia Tripp, a daughter of Timothy Tripp, of the town of Malta, this county. She died November 12, 1860, and on October 5, 1865, Mr. Knightz was again married, wedding for his second wife Nancy A., a daughter of William Ward, of Glennville, Schenectady county, this State. He has no children of his own, but reared an adopted son, George W. Knightz, who is now a clerk for John Hill at Round Lake, this county. Politically Daniel Knightz is an ardent republican, and gives his party a loyal support on all leading questions in both National and State politics.

WILLIAM T. STURDEVAN, a well known contractor and builder of Corinth, this county, who has been successfully engaged in that business since 1869, is a son of Eli J. and Lydia (Van Dusen) Sturdevan, and was born at Glens Falls, Warren county, New York, August 3, 1857. The family traces its ancestry back to England, from whence it was transplanted to America at an early day, and has now become quite numerous in New

York and some other States. W. T. Sturdevan, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of New York State, a farmer by occupation, and spent many years as a citizen of Saratoga county. He married Mary Washburn and reared a family of children, one of his sons being Eli J. Sturdevan (father), who was born in this county in 1824. Here he grew to manhood, received his education, and continued to reside until twenty-five years of age. He then removed to Glens Falls, Warren county, where he remained until about 1859, when he returned to Saratoga county and settled at Corinth. Here he has resided ever since, engaged in contracting and building, to which he has devoted his entire life. He is also proprietor of a large saw mill, where much of his building material is manufactured, and has met with gratifying success in business. Many of the best houses in this part of Saratoga county have been erected under his direction, and stand as monuments to his ability and enterprise as a builder. He is now in the seventieth year of his age. In 1855 he married Lydia Van Dusen, of Warren county, this State, by whom he had a family of two children, one son and one daughter. Mrs. Sturdevan was born in Warren county, has been a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, and is now in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

William T. Sturdevan was reared principally in the village of Corinth, and received his early education in the public schools of this place. Later he entered the academy at Glens Falls, Warren county, and was graduated from that institution of learning in the spring of 1873. Soon afterward he accepted a situation as clerk in a leading mercantile house at Troy, this State, where he remained for nearly five years, when, finding the employment too sedentary, he returned to Saratoga county and engaged in the carpenter business at Corinth with his father. He soon began contracting and building, and has successfully conducted the combined business of carpenter

and builder until the present, part of the time in partnership with his father, and later on his own account. By giving careful attention to his trade, and endeavoring at all times to do first class work, he has built up a flourishing business which for some years has paid handsomely and is steadily increasing. He also owns an interest in the saw mill property.

On March 9, 1879, Mr. Sturdevan was wedded to Lizzie Davidson, a daughter of John Davidson, of the city of Troy, New York. In political sentiment the subject of this sketch is an ardent democrat, and takes an active part in politics, always giving his party a loyal support on every leading question in local and national affairs. He is a member of Corinth Lodge, No. 174, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Talehatchie Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Sturdevan takes rank with the best, most successful and most useful citizens of his section, and is widely known throughout Saratoga county. He is at present one of the trustees of this village.

DANIEL A. BULLARD, who has been prominently identified with the material development of Schuylerville for over a quarter of a century, is one of that class of men whose long career of business success and public usefulness have won for them the merited respect and high esteem of their fellow citizens. He is a son of Alpheus and Hannah (Fitch) Bullard, and was born at Schuylerville, New York, July 6, 1814. The Bullard family is of New England descent, and was founded in Massachusetts about 1630 by Benjamin Bullard, sr., whose son, Benjamin, settled ten years later, near Medway, in the "Bay State," on the north side of Bogistow Pond, where he built a two-story stone fortress, seventy feet in length, for protection against the Indians. This fort answered for nearly seventy years as a refuge from Indians, and was once nearly burned by King Philip's warriors. Benjamin Bullard's grandson wedded

Hopestill Taft, daughter of Daniel Taft, and reared a family of children, one of whom was Alpheus Bullard, the father of the subject of this sketch. Alpheus Bullard was born at Sturbridge, Massachusetts, May 31, 1775, and in 1810 came to Schuylerville, where he was engaged for several years in the mercantile and lumber business. He afterward purchased a farm in the southern part of the town of Northumberland, where he resided until his death, which occurred January 25, 1855, when he was in the eightieth year of his age. He was a man of great physical strength, good business ability and sterling integrity. He was a democrat in politics, and on January 5, 1812, married Hannah Fitch, who died March 4, 1879, at ninety-two years and six months of age. She was a great-granddaughter of Thomas Fitch, last royal governor of Connecticut. To their union were born six sons and two daughters: David H., Daniel A., Edwin, Sarah A., William, Thomas, John Henry and Mary.

Daniel A. Bullard was reared at Schuylerville and on the farm, left the common schools at fourteen years of age, and four years later became a clerk in a store, where he remained for five years. At the end of that time, in 1837, he became a member of the Bullard & Mahew firm, which was engaged in the general mercantile business at Schuylerville for three years. He then became a member of the firm of Barker & Bullard, and was engaged for five years in constructing several sections of the Vermont Central railroad through the Green mountains. During the time he was contracting on that road he became well known as a man of fine executive ability and organizing power. From Vermont Mr. Bullard returned to New York, and was contractor on the construction of the masonry work in Washington county on the Rutland & Washington railroad. Leaving railroad building, he was employed as superintendent of the Bald mountain limestone quarries in Washington county, where he remained for three years, and during his superintendency paid out six or eight thou-

sand dollars per month for wages and expenses. Resigning his position in 1855, he returned to Schuylerville, where he invested largely in property, and afterward purchased a water power flouring mill, which he remodeled and changed into his present successful paper mill. He first manufactured "news" paper, and afterward changed to book paper and cardboard, which he still manufactures in large quantities. Mr. Bullard soon entered upon a remarkable career of success, and has prospered continuously in his various business enterprises until the present time, when in addition to his valuable village property, he owns the flouring mill on the site of General Schuyler's mill burned by Burgoyne, and a splendid farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Northumberland, three hundred acres of choice land in Saratoga, besides the most valuable farm and water power on the Des Moines river, in the village of Rutland, Humboldt county, Iowa, and a large and well stocked cattle ranch in the northwestern part of the territory of New Mexico. He also owns a third interest in a hundred thousand dollar paper mill at Ft. Miller, in Washington county, and a large amount of bank stock, together with profitable investments in other places. In financial affairs Mr. Bullard has been alike prominent and useful in his county, having purchased a controlling interest in the National bank of Schuylerville in 1881, and afterward was instrumental in organizing the Citizens' National bank of Saratoga. He has served as president of the National bank of Schuylerville since 1881, excepting four years, when he held the presidency of the Citizens' National bank of Saratoga. In politics he always supported the Democratic party until Blaine's nomination in 1884 for the presidency, since which time he has voted the Republican ticket.

Happily endowed by nature with business ability of a high order, Daniel A. Bullard has so faithfully improved his opportunities that the experience of his long and varied life has been one of honor, usefulness and success.

Of clear perception, trained judgment and indomitable perseverance, he is ever quick to act judiciously and with sagacity in an emergency. He is generous and liberal, a good friend and a kind neighbor. His rare powers of discernment and judgment have given him great skill in organizing extensive business enterprises, and in handling successfully great numbers of workmen or a large force of employees.

On October 20, 1835, Mr. Bullard married Catharine Snyder, who was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Snyder, and died in 1839, aged twenty-two years, leaving two children: Mary E. and Henry A., who both died at an early age. After his wife's death Mr. Bullard wedded, in October, 1840, her sister, Harriet Snyder, and by his second marriage has had five children, two sons and three daughters: Edward C., Mary (deceased), Helen (dead), Helen F. and Charles M.

COURTLAND ROGERS, an aged and highly esteemed farmer of the town of Malta, who has passed a long life in agricultural pursuits in this county, and is tenth in direct line of descent from John Rogers, the English martyr, is the eldest son of Reuben and Susan (Somes) Rogers, and was born May 28, 1821, in the town of Malta, Saratoga county, New York. He was reared on the farm, educated in the common schools of his neighborhood, and after attaining manhood engaged in farming on his own account, and has followed that business successfully all his life. In politics he is a republican, and has been elected to a number of local offices, the duties of which he has always faithfully discharged, with entire acceptability to the people. He has long been a strict member of the Presbyterian church, which he served as trustee for a number of years, and is also a member of the Patrons of Industry.

On December 3, 1848, Mr. Rogers was united by marriage to Sarah A. Eddy, a daughter of Allen F. Eddy, of the village of Half

Moon. To that union was born two daughters: Florence, who married William Coon, of East Line; and Sarah A., wife of Fayette Baker, of the town of Half Moon. Mrs. Rogers died May 7, 1853, at the age of thirty years, and in 1855 Mr. Rogers married Marion McKinley, a daughter of Hugh McKinley, of West Charlton, this county, by whom he had a family of three children, two sons and one daughter: Reuben H., now connected with the Central school supply house, a publishing firm in Chicago, Illinois; Essie J., deceased; and John G., also in the publishing business at Chicago, with the R. S. Peale Company.

The Rogers family is of English origin, and are descended from one of the sons of John Rogers, the martyr, who came to America. From him the line is traced through ten generations to Courtland Rogers, the subject of this sketch. Reuben Rogers (grandfather) was born on Long Island, but spent most of his life in the town of Schodack, Rensselaer county, this State, where he was engaged in farming. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, married Priscilla Lovell, and reared a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters. Politically he was a whig, in religion a Presbyterian, and died at the home of H. H. Rogers, a son, about 1843, aged ninety-two years. One of his four sons was Reuben Rogers (father), who was born on the old homestead, in the town of Schodack, Rensselaer county, this State, on the 7th of April, 1795. He secured an academic education, and was a farmer and surveyor. At the age of twenty-two he came to Saratoga county, settling in the town of Malta, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1865, when in the sixty-ninth year of his age. In politics he was a whig and republican, and held a number of town offices, including those of school commissioner and inspector of elections. In 1820 he married Susan Somes, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Somes, of Beckman, Dutchess county, and to that union was born a family of six children, five sons

and a daughter: Courtland, whose name heads this sketch; Harriet S., who became the wife of Swaim Peters, of the city of Rochester, New York; George, living at Mechanicville; David, now deceased; Reuben J. and John H., the latter also deceased. Mrs. Susan Rogers was born at Kent, this county, in 1793, was a member of the Society of Friends, and died in 1878, in the eighty-third year of her age.

CASSIUS B. THOMAS, who is now devoting his time and attention to the management and development of the Peerless Spring at Saratoga Springs, and to the magnetic baths connected with the wonderful Magnetic spring in that village, is a son of Felix and Hannah (Ballou) Thomas, and was born at Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, August 17, 1848. The family is of Welsh extraction, but resident in New England since an early day. Seth Thomas, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Rhode Island, but while yet a young man removed to Washington county, New York, and settled at Queensbury. He was a lumberman by occupation, served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and resided in Washington county until his death. He married and reared a large family of children, one of whom was Felix Thomas (father), who was born at Queensbury, Washington county, this State, in 1809, and resided there until 1844, when he removed to Saratoga county, locating in the town of Greenfield, where he lived until 1850. In that year he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was a resident of that city until 1860, when he returned to Saratoga county, and settled in the village of Saratoga Springs. Here he passed the remainder of his days, dying July 23, 1888, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. He was a carriage builder by trade and carried on that business successfully at Saratoga Springs for a number of years. In politics he was independent, now voting with this party and again with that, always

supporting such men and measures as in his judgment were best fitted for office or calculated to advance the public welfare. He held the position of assessor in this village for three terms, and was a member of the school board for several years. Nearly all his life he kept a weather record, being greatly interested in that subject, and was regarded as authority on all questions relating to the weather. In 1840 he wedded Hannah Ballou, a daughter of Duty Ballou, and a native of Rhode Island, who had come to this county with her parents when quite young. By this marriage he had a family of two children: Lydia A. and Cassius B. The mother of these children died in 1850. Her father, Duty Ballou, was born and reared in Rhode Island, but in early manhood removed to Saratoga county, New York, settling in the town of Greenfield, where he purchased land and spent the remainder of his life engaged in farming.

Cassius B. Thomas came to the village of Saratoga Springs with his parents when only twelve years of age, and has resided here ever since. He obtained a fine English education in the public schools here, and soon after leaving school became assistant postmaster of Saratoga Springs, which position he held until about 1879, when he embarked in the coal business in partnership with W. E. Brown, the firm name being Thomas & Brown. They conducted a successful business until 1890, when Mr. Brown sold his interest. Mr. Thomas has erected several fine residences in this village. He disposed of his interest in the coal business in September, 1892, and is now giving his attention wholly to developing the Peerless spring and the magnetic baths of Saratoga Springs. The Peerless spring produces a magnificent table water, and has been pronounced "one of the most remarkable fountains of mineral water ever found in this region of wonderful springs." This spring is so charged with carbonic acid gas that it sends a stream of limpid water, heavily weighted with minerals, to a distance of twenty-five feet



Engraved by J. R. Rice & Sons, Philada.

Wm. B. French

in the air, through a nozzle one and a quarter inches in diameter. The water is crisp and pungent, is more palatable than any other of the mineral waters of Saratoga Springs, and is rapidly becoming one of the most popular waters in the village for table use. The baths of the wonderful Magnetic spring have been known and appreciated ever since the discovery of that spring, and since the erection of the new bath houses in 1887, hundreds and thousands of persons from all parts of the world have visited them and tested their marvelous virtues.

In 1870 Mr. Thomas was united in marriage to Sarah M. Keith, youngest daughter of Amassa Keith, of this village, and to them has been born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Mary, Sylvia, Harry and Cassius B., jr.

Politically Mr. Thomas is an ardent republican and an active worker for his party, but has never allowed the use of his name in connection with a candidacy for any office. He is a director in the Citizens' National bank of Saratoga Springs, and a trustee of the athenium. In religious faith he is a Baptist, and for a number of years has served as a trustee of the First Baptist church of this village. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 131, Free and Accepted Masons; Rising Sun Chapter, No. 103, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar; and of the Oriental Temple of Troy.

WINSOR BROWN FRENCH, student soldier and lawyer, of Saratoga Springs, was born July 28, 1832, in the village of Proctorsville, Vermont. His father, Luther French, was descended from an old New Hampshire family, one of whom was William French, the first martyr of the American revolution, who was shot by a British soldier at Westminster, a town now in Vermont, while resist-

ing their attempt to interfere with the local courts. A little marble slab marks the spot where he lies buried, on which is the following inscription: "In memory of William French, son of Nathaniel French, who was shot at Westminster, March 13, 1775." Lydia Brown, his mother, was a descendant of Roger Williams, of Rhode Island fame, Mercy Williams, his only daughter, having married Samuel Winsor, the great-grandfather of Huldah Winsor, her mother, married a descendant of Chadd Brown, also a prominent Rhode Island man. Mr. and Mrs. French removed from Proctorsville to the State of New York in 1836, and settled on a farm about one mile south of Does Corners, in the town of Wilton, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in 1846, the father in 1864. They were the parents of nine children, three of whom died in infancy—one, Courtland, at the age of seven, and Martin Luther, the eldest, was drowned at the age of twenty-one, at Casstown, Ohio, where he was pursuing his studies for the medical profession. Of this family now surviving are: Gen. Winsor B.; Walton W., physician and surgeon, residing at Chattanooga, Tennessee; Antoinette F. Osborn and Marietta F. Aldrich, both of Chicago, Illinois.

Gen. Winsor B. French remained at home until he became of age, where he assisted his father on the farm during the summers and attended the district schools in winter, with the exception of one school term at the Clinton Liberal institute. Determined to obtain a liberal education he went to the preparatory school and academy at South Woodstock, Vermont, where he fitted himself to enter Tuft's college, Massachusetts, in 1855. Depending largely upon his own efforts for the means to enable him to pursue his collegiate course, he taught district school and music during vacations. These earnings, with a small loan from his father, enabled him to be graduated in 1859. He came immediately to Saratoga Springs and began the study of law, and was

admitted to the bar from the law office of Pond & Lester, in May, 1861.

The war of the rebellion breaking out in that year, and his friend, Judge McKean, then member of Congress, issuing his inspiring call for volunteers to rendezvous at Saratoga Springs, the young lawyer caught the enthusiasm, and at once dropped his books and proceeded to his old home in Wilton, called about him his old friends and neighbors, and soon recruited a company, of which he was chosen captain, and marched with it to camp. His soldierly qualities soon attracted the attention of Judge McKean, who had been made colonel of the regiment, and at his request Captain French resigned and accepted the position of adjutant, with the promise of early promotion to a field office, should a vacancy occur. The regiment was organized and mustered as the 77th New York State volunteers, and known as the Bemus Heights battalion, and formed a portion of the third brigade, sixth corps, of the army of the Potomac. Adjutant French held his position through the peninsular campaign, until the army arrived at Harrison's Landing, when, July 1, 1862, on recommendation of his colonel and Generals Hancock and Davison, he was promoted to major, and immediately thereafter to lieutenant colonel, and on the 27th day of July, 1863, he was commissioned colonel of his regiment. Colonel McKean being absent on sick leave, Colonel French commanded his regiment after his promotion from adjutant, until the battle of Cedar Creek, when, General Bidwell being killed early in the action, he succeeded to the command of and led the brigade in that memorable battle, and commanded it until he was mustered out, December 14, 1864. During its term of service the 77th regiment, commanded by Colonel French, was frequently commended for its thorough discipline and gallant fighting. It led the charge at Marye's Heights, at Fredericksburg; May 3, 1864, captured a portion of the 18th Mississippi regiment, and three guns of a battery of artillery,

for which gallantry Gen. A. P. Howe, commanding the division, riding up immediately after the capture, said: "Noble 77th, to-day you've covered yourselves with glory." At Fort Stevens, the nearest battle to Washington ever fought, this regiment with three others, Colonel French commanding, led the charge which drove Jubal Early from in front of the National capital. Battle ground cemetery, established near the soldiers' home on Seventh street, marks the place of the battle, and holds the remains of some who fell in the fight. The regiment is classed in Fox's mortuary record of the war among the best fighting regiments, and the brigade to which it belonged is credited with having lost more officers actually killed in battle than any other brigade in the service. At Cedar Creek Colonel French won "his spurs," and on the recommendation of his division and the corps commanders, was afterward promoted to brigadier general by brevet, "for gallant and meritorious services on the field during the war." General French was greatly beloved by all the officers and the men of his regiment, and while in the field received from them a beautiful sword as proof of their love and respect. General French was equally fond of his "boys," and was mainly instrumental in the erection of the monument at Saratoga Springs to their memory, he having carefully kept the company's savings and regimental funds, which, with its accumulations and a little more from voluntary subscriptions, constituted the fund with which the monument was erected. The regiment has also a beautiful monument, erected by the State, at Gettysburg.

In April, 1865, after being mustered out, General French resumed the practice of law in partnership with Alembert Pond (in whose office he studied), which continued over twenty years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, General French retiring and continuing his practice alone. He was district attorney of Saratoga county one term, and conducted the office with great ability. It was during

his incumbency of the office that the celebrated "breach of privilege" case came up in the New York State legislature, when Judge Platt Potter and General French were brought before the bar of the house for causing the arrest of a member of the assembly on a warrant of attachment for disobeying a subpoena and bringing him to Saratoga county to testify in the criminal proceedings. The case is fully reported in the fifty-fifth "Barbour's Supreme Court Reports," where the arguments of the judge and district attorney ably discussed the question of the respective powers of the judiciary and legislative branches of the State government. He is now the senior member of the firm of French & Smith, and engaged in the active practice of the law at Saratoga Springs. General French has been since its organization the vice president, and one of its council, of the United States Mutual Accident association of New York city, now the largest accident insurance company in the world. He has been a member of the Saratoga Grand Army Post since its organization, and once its commander.

In politics General French has always been a republican, and well known as an able platform speaker. He is public spirited, and takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community in which he lives. He is one of the founders, a life member, and secretary of the Saratoga athenæum; a member of the Saratoga club and the Saratoga athletic club; has acquired a competency in his profession, and lives handsomely on North Broadway with his very interesting family. He is also prominent in all philanthropic matters; is president of the Saratoga Humane society; a trustee and the secretary of the "Church Aid."

He has been twice married, his first wife being Emma E. Pitcher, who died in 1875, leaving two daughters: Georgiana and Emma W., and one son, Winsor P. Emma died in 1885.

In 1886, Mr. French married Frances Morris Shepard, daughter of William A. Shepard,

of Troy, New York, by whom he has one child, a son named William A. Shepard French.

Mr. French is deeply interested in church matters, and is with all his family a member of Bethesda Episcopal church, of which he is also a vestryman.

HON. HENRY HARRISON HATHORN, one of the distinguished citizens of Saratoga Springs and Saratoga county, who was an active and useful member of the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses of the United States, was born in 1812 in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York. His grandparents came to this country from Scotland. He grew to manhood on the farm, where his labors were constantly required until he had attained his majority. He acquired an elementary education in the district schools, which he attended during several winters, but being energetic and ambitious he employed his spare moments in reading and self-study, and thereby came to be in time a remarkably well informed young man in his section of the county. He taught one term of school, and then left both the farm and the school room to engage in the mercantile business at Saratoga Springs, where he soon took rank as an energetic and thorough-going business man. He afterward, in 1837, became a joint owner of Union hall, and in 1840 became identified with Congress Hall hotel, which burned in 1866. He then undertook what seemed to be the herculean task of rebuilding the hotel, and his great energy, fertility of resources, and positive business ability were such that not only did the new building equal the old one, but far surpassed it in size, beauty, and appointments. While excavating for the foundation of the Congress Hall ball room, in 1868, he discovered the magnificent mineral spring which bears his name, and whose sparkling waters, as drunk in this and other lands, will forever perpetuate his memory.

Henry H. Hathorn was an unswerving republican, who ever upheld with credit and honor the great cardinal principles of his party. He represented his village in the county board of supervisors in 1858, 1860, 1866 and 1867, and served as sheriff of Saratoga county from 1853 to 1856, and again from 1862 to 1865. His splendid qualifications, sterling integrity, and intellectual ability made him a popular public official, and led to his nomination, in 1872, by the republicans, as their candidate for Congress in the Twentieth district, composed of the counties of Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton. He was elected by a large majority. Mr. Hathorn served with ability and disinterestedness, and never lost sight of the true interests of his constituents. At the close of his first term he was reelected, and served with credit and usefulness through the exciting political times of the Forty-fourth Congress. At the expiration of his second Congressional term he withdrew from the political arena and devoted his time to his business affairs until his death, in 1887.

In 1846 Mr. Hathorn married Emily H. Moriarty, a daughter of the late Rev. J. D. Moriarty, of Saratoga Springs. To their union were born five children: Frank H., Ella E., and William A., who are now living, and John D. M. and Walter, deceased. Mrs. Hathorn still resides at her beautiful home at Saratoga Springs.

Through life Mr. Hathorn acted an important part in the history of his county, and was admired and appreciated on account of his ability, his integrity, and his rare nobility of character. He was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, and a Christian gentleman, and when death came to him it brought no fears, and he passed calmly away on February 20, 1887, when in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His remains lie entombed in his vault in the Greenridge cemetery, Saratoga Springs.

Henry Harrison Hathorn has passed away, but his life is a part of the history of his county,

and a true estimate of his character is given by his pastor, Rev. Dr. S. V. Leech, who, in his address at the funeral of Mr. Hathorn, said: "Why is this auditorium filled, on this stormy morning, with this large representative audience? Because the loyal soldier of the cross whose remains rest in this coffin was no ordinary member of the community, among whom he has spent a half century of his earnest life. Known favorably to tens of thousands throughout the republic, elevated to commanding positions by the people who appreciated his moral worth, superlatively generous and benevolent, patient and heroic in the darkest epochs of commercial disaster, and a faithful trustee of his church, this congregation has assembled to do honor to his memory. This fallen friend would have coveted a private burial, without a word of eulogium from his pastor, concerning his widely recognized excellencies of nature and life. But we owe it to a host of his friends to refer to some of these. Brother Hathorn was a polished gentleman. He was revered by all who knew him as a polite, urbane, and well-bred man. Gentle in his manners—tender in his address, pacific in his spirit, sweet in his disposition—he won the esteem of all who came in contact with him. He was a man of large conceptions, broad views, resolute will, and abiding faith in his own business abilities properly linked to the providence of his Heavenly Father. These elements of character sustained him throughout the successive decades of his political and commercial life. Like the vast majority of practical and successful men, he was not born in the cradle of wealth. Meritoriously and perseveringly he fought his way up to social prominence and great professional achievements. Congress Hall stands as a majestic monument of his faith in his own energies and in Saratoga. No ordinary man could possibly have plucked victory from apparent defeat, and so developed an accidentally discovered spring that its fame is world-wide, while its revenues come from both hemispheres and its

waters are drank in every land of the earth. He was a good man. While much of his happiness was the logical issue of a joyful natural temperament, and the delights of an ideal Christian home, much of his beatitude of thought was the legitimate fruit of his solid and unostentatious piety. His church life was no Lapland night. Loving all of our churches, he loved this one with intensity of affection, and but for his generosity it would not have won, perhaps, its present temporal prosperity. By its successive pastors he has stood as loyally as Jonathan by David. He lived and moved among his brethren on the plane of lofty manliness. They loved him in life, and they lament him in death. And yet his sun went not down at noonday, prematurely, but it sank brilliantly and normally behind the hilltops after it had trodden its full, orbital way across the sky. He was taken away, as Job says, 'in full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season.' He retained his full intellectual powers until life's terminus. In this (Christian) faith our sainted brother died. I prayed often with him, and inquired concerning his relationship to Christ and the everlasting outlook. He met death as triumphantly and calmly as a king-elect would go to his coronation. Leaning on Jesus as a present and complete savior, he fell asleep in Christ as peacefully as a weary child falls asleep at the close of a long summer day. Just as the Sabbath sun was kissing away the night shade of the eastern sky, he bade farewell to earth to spend his first Sabbath in heaven. To his bereaved household this loss is crushing, but the separation need not be either permanent or eternal. These remains are only the souvenir of husband and father. This body is only the broken casket from which God safely removed the immortal gem it encased. You lose, but he has gained by this transfer. A devoted wife has lost a model husband; affectionate children, trained under his paternal vigilance, have lost a noble father; a sorrowing village has lost a pure, philan-

thropic, and beloved citizen; and this church has lost one of its strongest and most devoted friends. Henry H. Hathorn has lost nothing. He has left the fountain whose bubbling waters he loved so well that he may hereafter gaze on 'the stream that makes glad the city of God,' and drink of the river of life, seen by John flowing from the divine throne, 'clear as crystal.' His gain is comprehensive, infinite, and imperishable."

CLARENCE EDGAR CARRUTH, M.D.,

a popular and successful physician of Jonesville, this county, and a graduate of the university of Vermont, has been regularly engaged in the practice of his profession since 1880. Dr. Carruth is the youngest son of Theophilus and Ruth (Spear) Carruth, and was born September 19, 1853, at Northborough, Massachusetts. The Carruths trace their transatlantic origin to bonnie Scotland, from the famous highlands of which country came the immigrant ancestor who early planted the family in the colony of Massachusetts. There Joseph Carruth, paternal grandfather of Dr. Carruth, was born and reared, and spent nearly all his life in Worcester county, of which he was deputy sheriff for a number of years, being appointed June 10, 1799. He resided in the village of Northborough, and was extensively engaged in farming in that county for many years, dying there at an advanced age. His son, Theophilus Carruth (father), was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1807, and after attaining manhood engaged in farming and spent all his active life in that occupation. He owned and cultivated a fine farm containing one hundred and twenty-five acres at Northborough, that State. Politically he was a whig and republican, and held a number of local offices. He was not a member of any church, but held to a belief in universalism. On October 12, 1834, he married Ruth Spear, a daughter of Ebenezer Spear of Norwich, Vermont, and by that union

had a family of eight children: Charlotte D., who married Lewis T. Seymour of South Framingham, Massachusetts; George T., deceased at an early age; Louise H., who wedded Albert E. Fuller; Georgiana, died young; Albert, who enlisted in Co. C, 34th Massachusetts infantry, in 1861, was captured by the Confederates and lay in the Andersonville prison seven months and died in the hospital at Alexandria, Virginia, April 19, 1865; Frank T., a conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, residing at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania; Everett H., in the employ of the Old Colony railroad at South Framingham, Massachusetts; and Clarence Edgar, the subject of this sketch. Theophilus Carruth (father) died May 27, 1868, aged sixty-one, and his wife passed from earth February 8, 1891, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. The remains of both repose in the cemetery at Northborough, Massachusetts.

Clarence Edgar Carruth was reared at Northborough, Massachusetts, from the high school of which village he was graduated in 1869. He then took a course of training at the Bryant & Stratton Business college in Boston, Massachusetts, after which he learned the drug business at Marlborough, that State, and was connected with the drug trade in various capacities for a period of seven years. In 1878 he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. B. Rich, then superintendent of the city hospital of Worcester, Massachusetts, in which Mr. Carruth was acting as steward, and took his first course of lectures the same year at Dartmouth Medical college, Dartmouth, New Hampshire. Later he entered the medical department of the university of Vermont, and July 1, 1880, was graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. In 1879 Dr. Carruth became assistant surgeon at the Mary Fletcher hospital in Burlington, Vermont, and the next year he was made surgeon of that institution. He commenced general practice at Island Pond, Vermont, in 1881, and in 1882 came to Crescent, Saratoga county, New York, where he practiced until 1884, when he re-

moved to Jonesville, in the town of Clifton Park. Dr. Carruth has met with excellent success here, and now has a good practice in the village and surrounding country.

On July 9, 1881, Dr. Carruth was wedded to Katie E. Seavey, a daughter of Charles L. Seavey, of Worcester, Massachusetts. To this union has been born a family of four children, all sons: Charles A., Jesse G., Frank E. and Harold S., who died May 21, 1893.

Dr. Carruth is an active member of the Union Medical society and an earnest student of the best literature of his profession. In 1876 he became a member of Quinsigamond Lodge, No. 440, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and in 1887 he organized Jonesville Lodge, No. 139, of the same order, becoming its first noble grand, and has represented this lodge in the Grand Lodge of the State three times. He is also a member and the present president of the Jonesville association, No. 16, Patrons of Industry. In religion Dr. Carruth is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has served his church as steward and superintendent of the Sunday school. Politically he is a stanch republican, was elected clerk of the town of Clifton Park in 1889, and has acceptably occupied that position for a period of three years. He is an active, energetic and useful citizen, in addition to being a skilled and successful physician.

MARQUIS D. RICHARDS, a successful farmer of the town of Moreau, and a retired grain and lumber dealer, is a business man well known for activity, punctuality and foresight. He is a son of Edmund B. and Maria (Martin) Richards, and was born at Prattsville, in Greene county, New York, February 27, 1820. His paternal grandfather, Peletiah Richards, was of Welsh descent, and came from Connecticut, where the family was founded at an early day. He settled at Schroon, in Essex county, this State, which he left to

remove to Warren county, where he remained but a short time. He then became a resident of Greene county, in which he lived until his death in 1830, at seventy-two years of age. He was a cloth manufacturer by occupation, a Clintonian democrat in politics, and an Episcopalian in religious faith and church membership. He was a prominent Free Mason, and married twice. By his first wife he had several sons and daughters, among whom were: Edmund B. Richards, father of the subject of this sketch; Pelatiah, George, Solomon, Samuel and Betsey Gosling; and by his second wife, William and Philo. Edmund B. Richards was born in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, March 11, 1788, and died at Glens Falls, September 11, 1876, at the remarkable age of ninety-three years. He came at an early age to Glens Falls, where he conducted the American house for a number of years. He then was engaged in farming at Half Way Brook, a place in the town of Queensbury, Warren county, famous in revolutionary days as a military post for the Continental forces, but in a few years returned to Glens Falls. He was a democrat and a republican in politics, and an Episcopalian in religion, and in local matters, especially those of a political character, took considerable interest and sometimes an active part. He was a prominent Free Mason, and married Maria Martin, by whom he had nine children: Jacob, Martin, Marquis D., Solomon, Edmund B., Anna M., Sally Crowfoot, Catherine E. Traphagen, and Mary J. Brydon. Mrs. Richards was a daughter of Jacob Martin, of Prattsville, and died July 27, 1867, aged seventy-seven years.

Marquis D. Richards received his education at the district school, and then was engaged for seventeen years in boating lumber and lime between Glens Falls and Troy, and between Glens Falls and Albany. At the end of that time he embarked in the grain and lumber business at Glens Falls, and followed it very successfully for eight years and up to 1865, in which year he purchased his present farm in the town of

Moreau. This farm contains one hundred and seventy acres of land, some of which is in timber, and ranks as one of the most desirable farms of the town of Moreau. Mr. Richards is a man of conservative policy in business matters, and prefers to be safe in his enterprises and investments by not endangering the fruits of years of toil in hasty experiments or rash adventures, even if golden wealth and great returns are promised as results. He was formerly a democrat, but of late years has supported the Republican party; is now a democrat, and has held a number of town offices.

On December 14, 1849, Mr. Richards married Mary Ann Briggs, who was a daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Briggs, and died November 10, 1849. Mr. Richards wedded Mary E. Wing, a daughter of Richard and Sally (Newcomb) Wing, and by his second marriage has two sons and five daughters: Julia W., wife of James Reeves, a clerk in a wholesale grocery at Glens Falls; Solomon M., who married Mary E. Ferris, and is a lawyer and resident of Corinth; Arthur N., who married Carrie Farlon, is now a lawyer residing in Luzerne; Isabella, married George Morrison, superintendent of a crushing mill at Elkhorn, Jefferson county, Montana; May C., resident of Moreau; Sarah J., wife of Edwin Mott, and Clara, who married Arthur S. Brownell, a merchant of Gloversville, in Fulton county, this State.

ELMER E. BAKER, a representative of one of the early families of Saratoga county, and a stirring young business man of Grangerville, was born at Bacon Hill, Saratoga county, New York, January 23, 1860. He is a son of Hosea and Mary Ann (Tallmadge) Baker, and is of Dutch and Irish descent. His grandfather, Hosea Baker, was born about 1790, and lived for some time in Saratoga county. He removed to St. Thomas, Canada, where he died about 1862. The immigrant ancestor of the Baker family in Saratoga

county originally came from Holland, and many of its descendants were born, lived and died in the vicinity of Round Lake. Hosea Baker (father) was born at Round Lake, and was a farmer, and married Mary Ann Tallmadge. She was born at South Owega, a daughter of Ezra Tallmadge, and was the mother of four children, the subject of this sketch and one sister, Mrs. William Gilbert, being the only two now living.

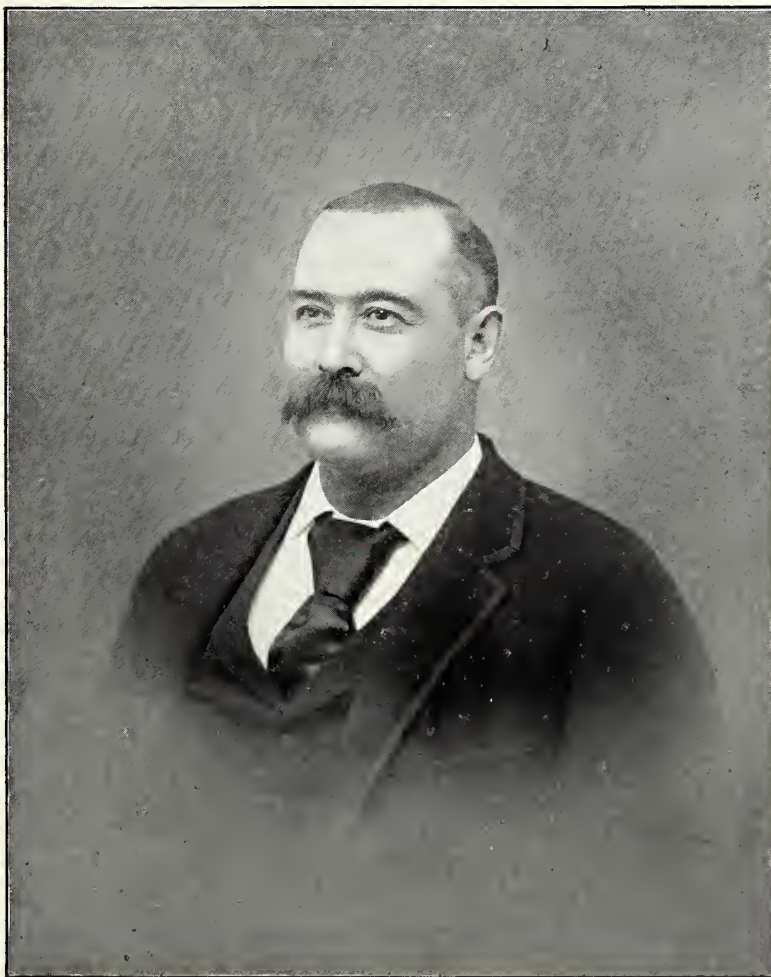
Elmer E. Baker attended the common schools of his district. Leaving school he turned his attention to farming on the old homestead, in the town of Saratoga, where he continued to farm successfully for some years. This tract of land, which was first settled by the Thorn family, is now divided into three farms. In 1889 Mr. Baker purchased the milling interests of B. J. Thorn, at Granger-ville, where he has since done a prosperous business in the manufacture of flour, and in the sale of feed and grain of all kinds. His mill is a custom mill and has the patronage of a large vicinity around him. In 1892 he bought the general mercantile interests at Granger-ville, of John E. Baker, which he still owns. He is president and stockholder in the Saratoga Creamery Company at Granger-ville, and has for two years been the business manager of the company. In politics Mr. Baker is a stanch republican, and takes an active interest in the success of his party.

On November 15, 1882, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of John M. and Elizabeth (Turnerman) Vandermarker, and to their union have been born one child, a daughter, Lucie.

JOHN J. WANDELL, the popular proprietor of the famous Commercial hotel at Saratoga Springs, and one of the most successful business men of northern New York, is a son of George W. and Helen M. (Smith) Wandell, and was born in the town of Northumberland, this county, February 5, 1855.

The Wandells are descendants of an old Holland family that was planted in America at a very early day. Peter J. Wandell, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed to Saratoga county when he was yet a young man and passed the remainder of his life here, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died about 1876, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. One of his sons, George W. Wandell (father), was born in 1824 on the old homestead in this county, where he grew to manhood and received a good practical education. Later he engaged in farming and speculating in the town of Old Saratoga, and being a man of sound judgment and good business ability, became very successful and prosperous. For many years he conducted his farming operations on an extensive scale, and was widely known, but about 1890 he retired from active business and is living with his son at Saratoga Springs, being now in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Politically he is a stanch democrat, and on December 15, 1852, married Helen M. Smith, a daughter of John Smith, of this county. She was of English and Connecticut Yankee stock, and was born and reared in the town of Northumberland, this county, and died May 8, 1888, at the age of sixty-two years. They reared a family of two children, one son and one daughter: Anna Rebecca, born September 17, 1853, near Northumberland, Saratoga county, married Eugene Sarte of Bemus Heights, November 27, 1877; and John J., born February 6, 1855.

John J. Wandell was reared principally on his father's farm in the town of Old Saratoga, this county, and obtained a good English education in the public schools of his neighborhood, which was afterward supplemented by a course of study in the academy at Mechanicville. He then took a course of business training in the commercial college at Fort Edward, this State, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1873. Returning to the farm, he was engaged in agriculture and trading in cattle and sheep until 1883, when



John J. Mandell

he assumed the management of a hotel at White Sulphur Springs, this county, for one season. He was very successful in this enterprise, and finding the business congenial, determined to devote his attention to hotel management thereafter. He opened negotiations for an interest in his present hotel property, the Commercial, but as it could not be completed immediately, Mr. Wandell accepted a position as traveling salesman and spent one year on the road as a "knight of the grip." Here his excellent business ability found an ample field, and he proved very successful as a salesman; but greatly preferring the hotel business, he purchased an interest in the Commercial hotel here on September 15, 1884, and in partnership with John T. Bryant, one of the former proprietors, managed this popular house for four years. At the end of that time, in 1888, Mr. Wandell purchased the entire interest of his partner, and has ever since conducted the hotel alone and in his own name. In 1890 he purchased the hotel building, which is a large and handsome frame structure, with livery and feed stables attached. The Commercial is one of the leading hotels of Saratoga Springs that remain open the year round, and is widely known for the excellence of its cuisine and the care with which every want of its guests is anticipated and supplied. Mr. Wandell has demonstrated that he is the right man in the right place, and it is no secret that he is rapidly accumulating a fortune as a result of his masterly business management and sound judgment as to what the great traveling public desires and appreciates in a first-class and popular hotel. He is handsome in appearance, genial in manner, and is justly voted a model landlord by the thousands of satisfied patrons who find a temporary home at the Commercial hotel every year.

On November 28, 1877, Mr. Wandell wedded Emma H. Sarle, youngest daughter of Benjamin Sarle, of Stillwater, this county. Mrs. Wandell died May 30, 1892, aged thirty-

five years, and leaving behind her three children, a son and two daughters: Lena May, aged thirteen years; Grace Edith, aged six; and George Eugene, only two years old.

Politically John J. Wandell is a staunch republican, of broad and liberal views, and is now serving as one of the water commissioners of Saratoga Springs. He is a regular attendant of and liberal contributor to the Episcopal church of this city, and has long been prominent in secret society circles, being a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons; Rising Sun Chapter, No. 131, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar; and Oriental Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Wandell is also a member of the Order of Elks and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He has traveled extensively in the United States and Mexico. In the fall of 1891 he and Mrs. Wandell visited California and spent the winter in that delightful climate. They also traveled together in old and New Mexico, and visited nearly all the southern States.

FREDERICK E. PATTERSON, a successful farmer and business man of the town of Stillwater, is a son of Cornelius and Maria (Moore) Patterson, and was born at Grangerville, Saratoga county, New York. He received his education in the public schools, and then learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for eight years, during a part of which time he did considerable railroad work. When he quit carpentering he went to Schuylerville, where he conducted a meat market for seven years. At the end of that time, in 1885, he removed to the town of Stillwater, where he purchased his present farm of ninety acres, which lies five miles from the village of Stillwater. Mr. Patterson, beside farming, is also engaged in the general mercantile, grain and feed, and coal and lumber business at Wilbur's Basin. He is a democrat in politics, and as a business man has met with good suc-

cess in every line of commercial enterprise in which he has been engaged.

On April 28, 1870, Mr. Patterson married Mary A. Gannon, daughter of Patrick and Mary A. (Landon) Gannon. To their union have been born three children, one son and two daughters: William W., Una and Mabel.

Frederick E. Patterson is of New England ancestry, and his father, Cornelius Patterson, was born in 1810 in this county, where he has always resided. He is a carpenter by trade, and worked in this and Dutchess county until 1842, when he purchased a farm near Grangerville, which he disposed of in 1849 to engage in the lumber business at Saratoga Springs. In a short time Cornelius Patterson left there, and was successively engaged in milling and farming at Grangerville, and in farming near Schuylerville. From Schuylerville he removed to Victory Mills, in the town of Saratoga, where he purchased his present farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres. He is a democrat in politics, and a member and a deacon of the Schuylerville Baptist church. Mr. Patterson has been twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Maria Moore, died in 1848, at thirty-eight years of age, leaving three children: Clarence C., who died in July, 1892, at fifty-three years of age; Francis A., and Frederick E., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

FRANK JONES, the present efficient postmaster at Ballston Spa, was for twelve years a paper manufacturer here, and then secretary and treasurer of the Mount MacGregor Railroad Company, and later was appointed and is now acting as receiver for that corporation. He is a prominent republican, and is now the able president of the Republican County committee. Mr. Jones was born October 19, 1851, at Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, New York, and is the eldest son of Hiro and Mary J. (Coburn) Jones. The family is of Welsh descent, and settled in Vermont

at an early day. At Fairlee, that State, Hiro Jones was born in 1817, and was reared and educated at his native place. In 1849 he married Mary Jane Coburn, a daughter of George Coburn, of Fairlee, Vermont, and in 1850 they removed to the village of Ballston Spa, New York, where they continued to reside until called away by death—the mother in 1874, at the age of fifty years, and the father in 1879, aged sixty-two. Hiro Jones was a republican in politics, and served at one time as supervisor of the town of Milton, this county. For many years he was successfully engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Ballston Spa, and accumulated a handsome competency. About 1867 he retired from the woolen manufacturing business, and became one of the founders of the First National bank of Ballston Spa. Upon its organization for business, he was elected president of this bank, and continued to administer the duties of that position from that time until his death. In religion both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, and he was at all times active and liberal in support of the various interests of his denomination and the cause of Christianity in general. He was the father of a family of two children, one son and one daughter, only one of whom now survives.

Frank Jones was reared in his native village, attending the public schools for a time, and completing his education in private institutions of learning at South Williamstown and East Hampton, Massachusetts, also traveling abroad for about one year. After leaving school he embarked in the manufacture of paper at Ballston Spa, and successfully conducted that business for a period of ten years. In 1886 he became secretary and treasurer of the Mount MacGregor Railroad Company, and occupied that position until the affairs of the company became involved and a receiver was asked for by the stockholders. On account of his familiarity with its business, and his well known ability and strict integrity of character, Mr. Jones was appointed as receiver by the

court, and as such has for two years been managing the business of this road in a manner satisfactory to the various parties in interest. In 1889 Mr. Jones was made postmaster at Ballston Spa, and has acceptably occupied that office ever since.

On October 11, 1882, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Ida G. Crane, eldest daughter of the late L. Murray Crane, of Ballston Spa, who for many years was a well known paper manufacturer of this village. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been born two sons: Murray Crane, who died May 4, 1888, and Hiro C-oburn, now in his seventh year.

For a period of six years Mr. Jones was secretary of the Republican County committee, and is now serving as its president. He has always taken an active interest in public questions, and occupies a high place in the councils of his party in Saratoga county. In religious faith and church membership he is a Presbyterian. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was master for two years, and of Warren Chapter, No. 23, Royal Arch Masons, and Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar.

FREDERICK I. STEENBERG, justice of the peace in the town of Half Moon, and a popular and prosperous business man and mill owner of Ushers, this county, is a son of Elias and Gettie (Clement) Steenberg, and was born September 13, 1839, at Ithaca, Tompkins county, New York. His paternal grandfather, Peter Steenberg, was a farmer, and lived for many years in the town of Half Moon, Saratoga county. He was a whig in politics, and married Anna Van Nostrand, and reared a large family. His son, Elias Steenberg (father), was born in the town of Half Moon, this county, on May 3, 1806, and after reaching man's estate became a farmer and passed his life in the cultivation of the soil and stock raising. He owned a fine

farm containing one hundred and ten acres, was a whig and republican in politics, and died in 1886, at the age of seventy-seven years. Nearly all his life he was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and served as trustee and steward of his church for a number of years. On September 11, 1834, he wedded Gettie Clement, a daughter of John Clement, a farmer of the town of Half Moon, this county, and by that union had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Orrin C., Frederick I., Amelia, who became the wife of J. J. Callehan, of Mechanicville; and Emily. Mrs. Gettie Steenberg was born in the town of Half Moon, this county, December 12, 1810; was a member of the same church as her husband, and died July 9, 1851, aged forty-two years.

Frederick I. Steenberg was reared on his father's farm and received an academic education, being graduated from the Jonesville academy in 1859. He afterward learned the trade of miller, and now owns and operates a saw mill, grist mill and planing mill at Ushers, in the town of Half Moon, and is also engaged in buying and selling grain and fertilizers, lumber, etc., doing an annual business aggregating twenty thousand dollars.

On June 7, 1869, Mr. Steenberg was united by marriage to Sarah Barnes, a daughter of Steven and Esther Barnes, of Westchester county, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Steenberg have been born two children, one son and a daughter: Etta and Frank B., both living at home with their parents. Politically the subject of this sketch is a staunch republican, and in the fall of 1884 was elected justice of the peace, in which office he has served acceptably ever since, a period of more than eight years. Squire Steenberg is a man of sound judgment, and is always well posted on current events in politics, business and general affairs. He is a prominent member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also a member of Mechanicville Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

COL. DAVID FRANCIS RITCHIE, present postmaster of Saratoga Springs, and one of the leading citizens of that village, is a son of George Gavin and Catherine (Nares) Ritchie, and was born in the city of Rochester, New York, March 12, 1840. His father was a Baptist minister, a native of Edinburgh, and a graduate of the Edinburgh High school, of Scotland. He came to the United States in 1830 with his parents, and a short time after he settled in Geneva, New York, where he married. Later he removed to Rochester. He prepared for the ministry at Madison university, New York, and held charges at several places in Otsego county. He was always especially interested in the religious press and societies, for which he did much editorial work. He was a prominent upholder of the abolition movement, being associated with Gerrit Smith, Rev. Samuel J. May, Fred Douglass and others in the anti-slavery organization. At the time of his death his home was at Clinton, near Utica. He died suddenly away from home at Brockett's Bridge, New York, in 1852, at the age of thirty-five years. The mother, Catherine (Nares) Ritchie, is a native of Geneva, New York, and resides with her son at Saratoga. She is in her seventy-fifth year and is a member of the Baptist church.

Col. David F. Ritchie spent his youth mostly in Clinton and Utica, learned the art of printing, and prepared for college at Utica academy. He accepted the position of city editor of the *Utica Herald* in 1860, having previously done some newspaper work while at school, and expected to enter college, but the outbreak of the civil war in the spring of 1861 fired his patriotism, and in April of that year he enlisted as a private soldier in the Utica Citizens' corps, the first company from Utica to respond to Lincoln's call, and which subsequently became Co. A, 14th New York regiment of volunteers. Here he served until the autumn of the same year, when he was promoted from sergeant and commissioned

second lieutenant in New York 1st regiment light artillery, where he continued to serve until the close of the war. He was twice promoted to be first lieutenant and afterward captain of battery C, and was mustered out at the close of the war as captain, at Elmira, New York. He was also breveted major and colonel for meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Virginia, in 1864-5. He served through the war with the Army of the Potomac, and, though never wounded himself, his horse was shot under him at the bloody battle near Spottsylvania Courthouse, Virginia. After the war Colonel Ritchie returned to Utica where he rejoined the editorial staff of the *Utica Herald*, where he remained until 1869. During two years of this time he published the *Evening Telegraph*. In the spring of 1869 he came to Saratoga, where he has resided ever since. He soon entered the office of the *Saratogian* as assistant editor of the *Summer Daily Saratogian*, and that fall the publication became a permanent daily paper. In 1870 the editor, Waldo M. Potter, retired, and Colonel Ritchie became the chief editor, and two years later one-half owner of the paper, associated with B. F. Judson. In 1882 he sold out his interest in the *Saratogian* and started the *Saratoga Journal*, a Republican paper, which he continued to publish until 1887, when the two papers were combined and he again identified himself with the *Saratogian*, becoming its editor in 1888, and continued as such until 1890. In June of the same year he was appointed postmaster of Saratoga Springs, which position he now holds. In the legislative session of 1872-73, Colonel Ritchie was appointed financial clerk of the State assembly. He has always been an earnest and an active republican, and has in nearly every campaign in the past twenty-five years taken the stump in behalf of his party. He has been chosen commander of Wheeler Post, Saratoga Springs, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is now president of the Young Men's Christian Association. Colonel Ritchie has done considerable literary work, outside

of his journalistic duties, and has delivered many addresses. He is also greatly interested in outdoor athletics, the promotion of which he has always vigorously encouraged. He is one of the founders and members of the Regent Street Baptist church, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for fifteen years, and several terms a trustee.

Colonel Ritchie was married in 1863 to Susan J., daughter of Lucy L. Partridge, of Utica. Their family numbers three sons and three daughters: Agnes I., Florence K., Annie, Francis G., Albert D. and Norman L. Colonel Ritchie is an active Mason and a member of Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, of Saratoga Springs.

HIBBARD HALL, a well known farmer and stockman of Gansevoort, who is also largely interested in the lumber business of that section, was born at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, April 1, 1845, and is the only surviving son of Alonzo H. and Tacie A. (Norton) Hall. The Halls are of Scotch ancestry, and were among the early settlers in the town of Wilton, where the family was planted by Otis Hall, a native of Scotland, and the paternal grandfather of Hibbard Hall. He was a lumberman and farmer, owning a large tract of land near Saratoga Springs, where he removed in later life. Politically he was a whig and in religion a member of the Baptist church, which he served as deacon for many years. He died near Saratoga Springs. His wife was Hannah Sherman, and they reared a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters: Elisha, Sallie Robinson, Alonzo H. (father), Betsy Gordas, Mills B., John S., Emily Sherman, Beroth and Warren. Alonzo H. Hall (father) was born in 1814, in the town of Wilton, this county, where he was reared, educated and lived most of his life. In 1848 he removed to Virginia and settled near Fairfax Courthouse, where he purchased a

large farm and engaged extensively in farming until 1853, when he returned to the town of Wilton and bought the old homestead, containing one hundred and fifty acres. Here he remained until 1865, at which time he removed to the town of Northumberland and purchased the farm upon which he resided until his death, December 26, 1890, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a whig and republican in politics, a member of the Gansevoort Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was twice married. His first wife was Tacie A. Norton, a daughter of Timothy Norton, by whom he had two sons: Otis T. and Hibbard, the subject of this sketch.

On May 15, 1848, Mrs. Tacie A. Hall died, aged twenty-eight years, and sometime afterward Mr. Hall married Maria A. Mosher, by whom he had one child, a daughter, named Mabel, who became the wife of Thomas Briggs.

Otis T. Hall was a student at Union college when the civil war broke out, and, leaving the recitation room, he enlisted in Co. E, 153d New York infantry, and took part in the Red River expedition and participated in several important campaigns through the south. He was promoted early in the service to the position of adjutant on the staff of Colonel Davis. After the war he studied law, was admitted to the bar in New York city, where he practiced for a number of years, becoming prominent in municipal politics and serving as alderman, superintendent of the water works, and in other responsible positions. While serving as alderman he was made president of the board one term, and was a successful campaigner and stump speaker, whose reputation extended throughout the Empire State. He died December 17, 1875, at the early age of thirty-four, and in the very zenith of a successful and brilliant career at the bar and in politics.

Hibbard Hall was reared principally on his father's farm in the town of Wilton, this county, and obtained his preliminary education in the public schools. He afterward at-

tended Fort Edward institute, and later began the study of medicine with Dr. S. S. Strong, of Saratoga Springs. After two years spent as a medical student his health became impaired, and on the advice of a physician he abandoned the idea of following that profession, and turned his attention to agriculture as being better adapted to its constitution. He purchased a farm in the town of Northumberland, where he was engaged in the cultivation of the soil and stock raising for a period of five years. At the end of that time he bought his present farm of one hundred and fifty-eight acres, which is all well improved and in an excellent state of cultivation. As a farmer he has been successful, financially and as regards his health, and for a number of years has made a specialty of breeding fine horses, principally the Hamiltonians. Since 1890 he has also been extensively engaged in lumbering, employing about fifty men and thirty teams in the various departments of his enterprise.

On March 12, 1869, Mr. Hall was united by marriage to Mary Grippen, a daughter of H. R. Grippen, of Corinth. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall were born two children, one son and a daughter. The son, Otis G. Hall, was reared on his father's farm, educated in the public schools, and in 1887 married Lizzie Haveland, a daughter of William Haveland, of Moreau. He is now engaged in farming in the town of Moreau. The daughter, Ada T., became the wife of Bertram E. Hibbard, a photographer, of Glens Falls, Warren county.

In his political affiliations Hibbard Hall is a staunch republican, and takes an active interest in the success of his party and the promulgation of republican doctrines, being specially interested and well posted on the subject of tariffs and their effect on the business of the country. On account of his well known business ability and sound judgment in regard to property values he was elected to the office of assessor of his town, and has occupied that position continuously for nine years.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON FULLER, third child of Samuel and Mary (Warner) Fuller, was born in the city of Albany, New York, Christmas day, 1816. On November 15, 1837, he married Charlotte Amelia Benson, daughter of A. and Sarah Benson, of Albany, and to them were born seven children, six of whom are living.

In the spring of 1831, following his fourteenth birthday, Samuel W. Fuller was apprenticed to William Gladding, a practical and talented painter of Albany, "to serve until he one and twenty would be." For the first year he was paid forty dollars, and allowed two shillings a week for spending money. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship Mr. Fuller formed a copartnership with Stephen Rogers, of Albany, to do house, sign and ornamental painting. They received from Edward C. Delevan the contract for glazing and painting the hotel Mr. Delevan was then erecting, and which has since been known as the Delevan house. Mr. Fuller, even at that period, excelled in graining, lettering and banner painting, as numerous testimonials show.

In 1845 Mr. Fuller visited Saratoga for the first time, the journey being made in cars drawn by horses over what was the first railroad in this State. In 1847 he removed with his family to the village of Saratoga Springs, which then had about two thousand inhabitants, and which he has seen grow to a town of over twelve thousand people. During most of his forty-five years' residence therein he has carried on house, sign and ornamental painting, and for a few years of that period was also engaged in carriage painting. More than half the houses in Saratoga Springs, and all the large hotels, have at one time or another been painted under his supervision. In 1878 he erected the large double building at Nos. 44 and 46 Putnam street, and at No. 44 opened the first store in town where all kinds of painters' materials and supplies are exclusively kept. When the present United States hotel was being erected, Mr. Fuller was se-

lected as the painter *par excellence* to do the work. The colors were left to his judgment. That the "States'" colors became popular is evident from the samples having been sent to over a hundred persons in the different States. Samuel W. Fuller is a man of artistic talent and a thoroughly accomplished painter, as is fully attested by the specimens of his handiwork seen in his studio. The New York *Times* several years ago said: "We notice in the window of Williams & Stevens a very excellent fruit piece. There are many painters of such subjects, and a few who have attained eminence. We see careful study and much artistic instinct in this painting by Mr. Samuel W. Fuller, of Saratoga Springs, and have to say that he has done well." A number of years ago, speaking of the Brooklyn Art association exhibition, the Brooklyn *Eagle* said: "'Fruit,' by Mr. S. W. Fuller, of Saratoga Springs, is the finest fruit piece in the exhibition." An eminent artist who studied and traveled in Europe has said: "I have never seen better painted fruit than hangs on that wall." Mr. Fuller was also at one time quite a musician, having been a member of the old Albany band, and while connected with that organization first taught the late D. L. Downing, leader of the famous Ninth Regiment band, "how to do it." Music of Mr. Fuller's composition was at one time very popular with bands.

At the present time (1893) Mr. Fuller is a well preserved gentleman of seventy-seven, in appearance not a day over sixty. His grandfather was a revolutionary soldier, and was given an order calling for one thousand acres of land in what is now the State of Maine, which tract he never located or acquired.

Edward Howard Fuller, the eldest son of the subject of this sketch, served with credit and distinction during the civil war as a member of the well known 77th New York infantry, and is now associated with his father in business at Saratoga Springs.

WARREN THOMAS, one of the older citizens and most substantial farmers of the town of Milton, is a son of Recompense and Fanny (Jennings) Thomas, and was born in the town of Milton, Saratoga county, New York, March 4, 1820. He was reared on his father's farm, received his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and then engaged in farming, which he has followed with good success up to the present time. His farm, which lies near Ballston Spa, is in a good agricultural section of the town, where church, school and market are easily reached. Mr. Thomas in religious affairs, like his worthy father before him, strives to love his neighbor and live his life according to the "Golden Rule." He has been industrious and prosperous and has secured a respectable competency.

On May 17, 1854, Mr. Thomas was united in marriage with Ann Edkins, daughter of John Edkins. They have four children.

Warren Thomas is a descendant in the third generation from his great-grandfather, who became one of the early pioneers of the town of Milton, where he cleared out a large farm, and was engaged in removing the Indians back to their reservations. He was of English lineage. His son, Abraham Thomas (grandfather), was born in Connecticut, from which State he came to the town of Milton, where he passed his life as a farmer and where he died in the seventy-third year of his age, from injuries received at a house raising. Abraham Thomas married, and of his children one was Recompense Thomas (father), who was born in the town of Milton, where he resided until his death, at eighty-three years of age. He was a farmer by occupation and a strong democrat in politics, and served as an American soldier along the Canadian frontier during the war of 1812. His religion was to love his neighbor as himself, do unto others as he would be done by, and to accord to others the same rights and privileges that he desired to exercise himself. He married Fanny Jennings, a

native of Ballston Spa and a zealous member of church. Mrs. Fanny Thomas, who passed away, aged seventy-three years, was a daughter of Israel Jennings, a native of Connecticut, who served as a private in the war of 1812, and was honorably discharged at the end of his term of service, with honorable mention by his officers.

JOHN M. EDDY, one of the leading farmers and wealthy stockmen of Saratoga county, who resides at Eddy's Corners, near Saratoga Springs, is a son of John W. and Hannah (Marshall) Eddy, and was born March 6, 1838, in the town of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York. The Eddy family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and was planted in America during colonial days by John Eddy, paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came over from the Emerald Isle and settled in New York, where he married and reared a large family. His wife was a native of Scotland, and one of their sons was John Eddy, jr. (grandfather), who was born February 15, 1770, and died March 20, 1847, in his seventy-eighth year. He was a blacksmith in early life at Livingstone manor, near Clairmont, but removed to Saratoga county in 1810, and settling at what is now known as Eddy's Corners, near Saratoga Springs, devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. He married Margaret Miller, a daughter of Adam Miller, who came from Germany. She was born April 3, 1774, and died August 15, 1838, aged sixty-four years. They had two sons and two daughters: Maria, born November 23, 1803, and died November 22, 1838; Samantha, born April 27, 1811; Daniel D., born August 12, 1813; and John W. (father), who was born March 7, 1808, and died July 9, 1889, in the eighty-second year of his age. His early years were spent in work on the farm, and his education was obtained in the common schools of his neighborhood. After attaining mar-

hood he engaged in farming on his own account, and became quite prosperous. He was a man of quiet disposition, energetic and successful in his calling, and held the highest regard of all who knew him, on account of the integrity of his character and his fine personal qualities. Politically he was a life-long democrat, and while not a member of any church, always made the golden rule his standard of duty through life. He was thrice married. In 1832 he wedded Hannah Maria Marshall, a daughter of Moses Marshall, of Stillwater, this county, and by that union had a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters: Elizabeth Maria, Margaret Caroline, John M., Daniel Allen, Hannah Adeline and two infant daughters. Mrs. Hannah M. Eddy died April 5, 1844, and the following year Mr. Eddy married Mrs. Syrena Collamer, by whom he had one son, James S. She died August 30, 1847, and for his third wife Mr. Eddy wedded, on October 17, 1852, Martha Taylor, a daughter of John Taylor, of Milton, this county.

John M. Eddy had the misfortune to lose his mother when only six years of age. He was principally reared on his father's farm, in the town of Saratoga Springs, and secured his elementary instruction in the public schools, finishing his education by courses of study in the high school at Saratoga Springs and the Fort Edward institute. After leaving school Mr. Eddy taught for three winters, and then embarked in the grocery business at the village of Saratoga Springs. After one year spent in that enterprise, he disposed of his interests in the grocery, and in 1868 removed to the farm where he now resides, at Eddy's Corners, which is the same farm first occupied by his grandfather, John Eddy, about 1810. It has remained in the family ever since, passing into possession of John M. Eddy in 1889, and consists of over two hundred acres of valuable land, highly improved and lying only one and a half miles from the village of Saratoga Springs. In the fall of 1892 a white



E. Y. Lulay, Mr. D.

sulphur spring was discovered on this land, which no doubt would prove very valuable, medicinally and financially, if developed and advertised as other springs have been. In connection with the farm, Mr. Eddy conducts a large dairy, finding a ready demand for his products in the markets of Saratoga Springs, and in addition to his extensive farming operations he is largely interested in fine cattle, and now has on his lands a splendid herd of Guernsey cattle, some of which were imported by ex-vice president Morton. A number of these cattle were exhibited by Mr. Eddy at the World's fair in Chicago this year.

On September 18, 1873, Mr. Eddy was married to Laura B. Hunter, only daughter of Henry Hunter, of Ketchums Corners, this county. To them have been born a family of three children, one son and two daughters: Harry W., now attending the Military academy at Albany; Carrie Marshall and Hannah Laura, both living at home with their parents.

In his political affiliations Mr. Eddy has always been an ardent democrat. Possessed of sound judgment and excellent business ability, together with a good constitution and untiring energy, he has won a place in the front rank of the progressive and successful farmers of Saratoga county, and is widely known as among her most useful and enterprising citizens.

ERWIN G. INLAY, M. D., one of the deservedly popular and successful physicians of Saratoga Springs, is a gentleman whose career fitly proves that it is no idle boast when the claim is made that America is a country where the avenue to wealth and fame is open to the poorest, if he only have the necessary brains and energy. Dr. Inlay was born on a farm in the eastern part of the town of Monroe, Saratoga county, New York, September 17, 1847, and his parents were Mark P. and Betsey Ann (Bennett) Inlay. He was principally reared on a farm in Warren county, this State, to which his father moved while the

subject of this sketch was a small child. There young Inlay had to take his share of the usual farm work when not in the public school, which he attended regularly during his sessions, and diligently applied himself to the work of securing an education. Leaving the common school he took a course of training in the academy at Warrensburg, and afterward taught in the district schools of that county for eight or ten years. He had long felt a predilection for the profession of medicine, and in the spring of 1872 entered the office of Dr. Hiram McNutt, of Warrensburg, Warren county, and began the study of the healing art. Later he read with Dr. W. D. Aldrich, of the same place, and afterward matriculated in Dartmouth Medical college, at Hanover, New Hampshire, from which well known institution he was graduated in October, 1878, with the degree of M. D. In the fall of the same year he came to Saratoga county, and, locating at Conklingville, at once entered on the active practice of his profession in that village. He remained at Conklingville until 1885, when in order to widen the field of his operations and increase his practice he removed to Saratoga Springs, where he has ever since resided. Here he met with marked success from the first, and soon had a large and lucrative business, which during the years that have intervened have compelled him to be a very busy man. He has found time, however, to keep up with the march of progress in the domain of medicine, and is one of the best and most successful physicians in Saratoga county. Since 1885 he has been an active member of the State Medical society of New York, and is a regular reader of and occasional contributor to the leading medical journals of this country.

On September 25, 1888, Dr. Inlay was united in marriage to Phebe A. Brown, daughter of Ezra Brown, of Martinsburg, Lewis county, this State. Their union has been blessed by the birth of one child, a son, named Erwin G., jr., born November 24, 1890.

Politically Dr. Inlay is a staunch democrat,

but too much devoted to his profession to give much attention to politics. He is a regular attendant and liberal contributor to the Methodist Episcopal church of Saratoga Springs, of which his wife is a member. In secret society circles he has long been prominent, being a member of Warrensburg Lodge, No. 425, Free and Accepted Masons; Sacandago Chapter, No. 116, Royal Arch Masons; Cryptic Council, No. 37, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar; the Oriental Temple at Troy; Saratoga Lodge, No. 115, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Saratoga Tribe, No. 165, Improved Order of Red Men. Dr. Inlay not only has high standing as a physician, but is a universal favorite in social circles, being affable in manner and a fine conversationalist.

The Inlay family was founded in this country by the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Jonathan Porter Inlay, a native of Liverpool, England, who came to the United States in 1817, and settled at Granville, Washington county, New York. He had followed the sea for thirty years, with constantly varying fortunes, and upon his retirement from the water sought a home in America. He died at Granville about 1850, at a good old age. He married Serepta Sharp, and reared a family of five children, one of whom was Mark Porter Inlay (father), who was born at Granville, Washington county, this State, in 1819, and reared and educated there. He was a farmer by vocation, and removed to Warren county soon after marriage. On December 13, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Co. G, 93d New York infantry, and after participating in a number of bloody engagements, was instantly killed in action at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, when in the forty-fifth year of his age. In politics he was an ardent democrat, but supported the war policy of the Republican party, and died in defense of the cause he so earnestly espoused. In 1840 he married Betsey Ann Bennett, a daughter of

Abel Bennett, and a native of Warrensburg, this State. To them was born a family of six children, five sons and one daughter: George Edgar, Livonia, Erwin Gilman, DeLos, DeForest and Joseph Emmett. Mrs. Inlay is still living, and now resides with her sons at Salix, in Woodbury county, Iowa. She is now in the seventy-first year of her age, and is a devoted and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

B. L. HURD, one of the leading and influential business men of Schuylerville, and the inventor of the celebrated and widely used "Hurd's Baking Powder," and "Hurd's Adirondack White Pine Cough Balsam," is a son of F. J. and Mary S. (Lee) Hurd, and was born at Mineville, Essex county, New York, May 15, 1852. His paternal grandfather, William Hurd, was a son of the immigrant ancestor of the Hurd family in this country. William Hurd was of English lineage, and passed his life as a farmer at his native village of Shoreham, in Vermont, where he died in 1853. He served in the Revolutionary war, and was a whig in politics. He married Mrs. P. Morton, and reared a family of four children: F. J., William, John C., and Mariette, wife of Dr. A. B. Parsons, of Jamestown, this State. The eldest son, F. J. Hurd (father), was born at Shoreham, Vermont, in 1823, and in early life became superintendent of the extensive iron ore mines at Mineville, Essex county, which important position he held for fifteen years. He was also engaged to some extent in mining operations, and his ventures were so successful as to realize him considerable wealth, which he has principally invested in land in Winona county, Minnesota. Mr. Hurd has resided since 1887 at Washington, D. C., and spends the winter seasons in the south. He looks after his landed interests, and does a considerable business in loans on western real estate. He is a republican in politics, and married Mary S. Lee, who died

September 11, 1891, at sixty-six years of age. They had four children: B. L.; John E., who died at seven years of age; Richard, who passed away when in his second year; and George, who died at two years of age. Mrs. Hurd was a daughter of Hon. John A. Lee (maternal grandfather), one of the founders of the great mining industry of Moriah, Essex county. He was born at Tinmouth, Vermont, in 1804, was a resident and mine owner of Essex county from 1825 to 1869, when he came to Saratoga Springs, where he died August 7, 1888. He represented Essex county in the legislature in 1857, ranked as a public spirited citizen, and was one of the noted men of the Champlain valley and Adirondacks. He married Cynthia Tarbell, of Chester, Vermont, who died September 11, 1875. They had six children: Mrs. F. J. Hurd, Mrs. Eleanor M. Rogers, Mrs. Eliza A. Duprey, Mrs. C. B. Moon, Mrs. Caroline C. Jennings, and Mrs. C. B. Pease.

B. L. Hurd received his education in Gilmore's academy, of Ballston, New York, and Vermont Episcopal institute, of Burlington, that State, and then to fully prepare himself for a business career in life, took the full course of Eastman's Commercial college at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1869. Leaving school he was engaged in the drug business at Randolph, this State, for four years, and then in 1874 went to St. Charles, Minnesota, at which place he was extensively engaged in the grain business, owning and operating Hurd's wheat elevator until 1877, when he went to Chicago, where he became a member of the board of trade, and did a large grain commission business on Clark street for one year. At the end of that time he returned to Saratoga county and graduated as a lawyer as Judge Hulbert's law student, and in 1883 came to Schuylerville, where he engaged in the drug business and the manufacture of his cough balsam and baking powder.

On September 11, 1870, Mr. Hurd married

Frances Harriet Maidment, and their union has been blessed with one child, a son, Lee Maidment, who is now attending medical lectures at Columbia college, New York. Mrs. Hurd is a daughter of Edward and Harriet Maidment, natives of England, who came to Albany, this State, where they reared a family of four children: Edward, jr.; Lizzie, wife of Dr. J. P. Jackson; Clara, wife of G. L. Myers, a law book publisher of Chicago, Illinois; and Mrs. Hurd.

In politics Mr. Hurd is a republican. In 1883 he patented his celebrated "Chemically Pure Baking Powder," and "Hurd's Adirondack White Pine Cough Balsam," both of which he can hardly manufacture in quantities sufficient to meet the demand that exists for them in the United States. He owns a splendid stock farm of six hundred and thirty-four acres of land at Whallonsburg, in Essex county, which he has stocked with the finest of California horses, Swiss cattle, and Southdown sheep. Mr. Hurd always acquaints himself thoroughly with any business in which he engages; and thus to practically qualify himself to become a druggist he studied medicine for two years, and to intelligently understand the legal status of business affairs he read law for three years with Judge John C. Hulbert, of Saratoga Springs, New York. By his ability, energy, and perseverance he has attained prominence and won success.

GEORGE H. SMITH, proprietor of the village hotel at Vischer's Ferry, this county, and one of the prominent citizens of his section, is the sixth son of Samuel W. and Eliza (Palmer) Smith, and first beheld the light of this world June 13, 1847, in the old town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York. His paternal grandfather, Allen Smith, was a native of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, but removed to this county, and settled in the town of Saratoga. He was a carpenter by vocation, but purchased a farm after coming here, and

spent a number of years in its cultivation. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, was a democrat in politics, and married Judith Wait, by whom he had a family of twelve children. One of his sons was Samuel Smith (father), who was born in 1808, in the old town of Saratoga, and grew to manhood and received his education in that town. He learned the carpenter trade with his father, and worked at that business for a time, but devoted most of his active life to agricultural pursuits, in which he became very successful and prosperous. Politically he was a republican, served as commissioner of highways for a time, was orderly sergeant in the old State militia, and was a Methodist in religious belief. His death occurred July 26, 1879, when he was in the seventy-first year of his age. In 1828 he united in marriage with Eliza Palmer, a daughter of Benjamin Palmer, a prosperous farmer of Saratoga county, and to them was born a family of fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters: Samuel, William, Charles, Jonathan, Warren; George H., the subject of this sketch; Orville, Leonard, Ira; Alice, who married Alfred Hiscock, formerly of Rhode Island, who died in California; Mary, who wedded John B. Goewey, of Rensselaer county; Mariah, who became the wife of John McKinsty, then of Saratoga county, but now deceased; Julia, deceased; Emily, also dead; and Amelia, now the wife of John Barry, of Saratoga county. Mrs. Eliza Smith (mother), died December 13, 1889, aged seventy-eight years.

George H. Smith was reared on his father's farm in the town of Saratoga, this county, and received his education in the superior public schools provided by the State. After leaving school he learned the carpenter trade, and successfully followed that occupation until 1880, when he engaged in farming for three years in the town of Clifton Park, and then embarked in the hotel and coal business at Vischer's Ferry, this county, where he has built up a large business in both lines. He is of an energetic disposition, and gives to all

his undertakings that close and careful attention which must command success in any line of endeavor.

In the year of 1877 Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Emily A. Barry, a daughter of Thomas Barry, a prominent farmer in Rensselaer county, and to Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been born a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: Thomas L., Freddie G., Walter E., Amelia M., Arthur E., Ann and Grace, all living at home with their parents.

In his political faith Mr. Smith is an ardent republican, always giving his party an earnest and loyal support, and has been honored by election to the position of clerk of his town, the duties of which office he discharged for four years with great acceptability, and is now serving his second term as road commissioner, and is a notary public. He is a member of Jonesville Lodge, No. 132, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and ranks among the leading citizens of his section of Saratoga county.

HORACE E. McKNIGHT, a promising young lawyer of Ballston Spa, is a son of Horace F. and Sarah J. (Hayes) McKnight. The ancestry of the McKnight family is traced back to Scotland, from whence they came at an early day to this country. The great-grandfather, John McKnight, was born in New Jersey, and was one of the pioneers of the town of Charlton. A man of energy and sturdy independence, he entered the unbroken forest, where he made his home. He built a log hut, cleared and cultivated the soil. John McKnight (grandfather) was born in the town of Charlton. Inheriting much of the push and energy that characterized his father, he became a successful farmer, which he followed all his life in the towns of Charlton and Ballston, and died in the latter town in 1864, aged seventy-six years. Horace F. McKnight (father) was a native of the town of Ballston, where he followed the occupation of farming,

and where he became one of the leading and prosperous farmers of his town, accumulating considerable property. Before the civil war he was a second lieutenant in the New York State militia. He now resides at Ballston Spa, retired from active business, and is in the seventieth year of his age. He was married in 1860 to Sarah J. Hayes, of Milton, who was of Scotch descent, a member of the Presbyterian church, and who is still living.

Horace E. McKnight was born in the town of Ballstown, Saratoga county, New York, February 5, 1864, and was brought up on the farm until twenty years of age. Being unable to perform the duties incident to the occupation which his family had followed for several generations, he left the farm in the fall of 1884 and began the study of law in the office of James W. Verbeck, in the village of Ballston Spa. A close and earnest student, he had laid the foundation of a practical and substantial education in the public and select schools of his native town, and carried the same industry and earnestness into his study of the law. He was admitted to the bar September 16, 1887, and continued the practice for one year in the office of Mr. Verbeck, when he severed his connection with that gentleman and opened a law office for himself at Ballston Spa. Possessed of worthy ambition and good talent, he has succeeded in building up a paying practice, and is destined to make for himself an honorable reputation in the legal profession. A republican in politics, in which he takes an active interest, he was elected to the office of justice of the peace of the town of Milton in the spring of 1888, and held the office for the term of four years, which term expired January 1, 1893. He was appointed assistant district attorney of the county of Saratoga by District Attorney-elect John Person, which office he now holds.

On March 15, 1893, he married Miss Lillian S. Ross, of Ballston Spa, New York, where they now reside.

Mr. McKnight is a member of the Presby-

terian church and Sunday school, of which he was treasurer for five years. He is also popular in social circles, and is a member of the Utopian club.

WILLIAM S. DONNELLY, M. D.,

a successful young physician of Ketchum's Corners, this county, who has been in practice since 1883, and is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity and president of the Patrons of Industry, is the youngest son of Arthur and Mary (Fitzgerald) Donnelly, and was born at Northumberland, Saratoga county, New York, December 25, 1859. Arthur Donnelly (father) was a native of Ireland, born in 1814, but in 1836 he left the Emerald Isle, and, crossing the broad Atlantic, settled in Canada. There he married a Canadian girl, who died a short time afterward, and a few years later he removed to the United States, locating at Northumberland, Saratoga county, New York, where he resided until his death, December 12, 1864, after an active life of half a century. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was employed in a large shipyard while in Canada. After coming to Saratoga county he successfully conducted the blacksmithing business at Bacon Hill for many years, and in connection with that work carried on wagon making and repairing. He had learned his trade in the old country, and was an excellent and skilled mechanic. Politically he was a democrat, and in religion a member of the Catholic church. In 1844 he married the second time, wedding Mary Fitzgerald, a daughter of James Fitzgerald, of Saratoga county, and by that union had a family of eight children, seven sons and a daughter: John, Daniel, Arthur, James, Edward, Thomas, William S., the subject of this sketch; and Susan, who married Daniel McCarty, of Northumberland, this county. Mrs. Mary Donnelly was born in Saratoga county, was a member of the Catholic church, and died in July, 1891, aged sixty-nine years.

William S. Donnelly was reared at Northumberland, this county, and educated in the public schools and by private instructors. He studied medicine with Drs. John A. Moore, of Saratoga Springs, and A. Van Derveer, of Albany, was graduated from the Albany Medical college in 1883, with the degree of M.D., and soon afterward located at Quaker Springs, this county, where he was engaged in the successful practice of medicine for two years. In 1885 he removed to Ketchum's Corners, where he has resided and conducted a large practice ever since. Upon his graduation at Albany he was made historian of his class.

Politically Mr. Donnelly is a staunch democrat and has been one of the local leaders of his party for several years. In the fall of 1892 he was a candidate for the State assembly on the Democratic ticket, and made a good race, but found it impossible to overcome the large republican majority in this county. He is a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 504, Free and Accepted Masons, of Stillwater; Montgomery Chapter, No. 257, Royal Arch Masons, of the same place; Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, of Saratoga Springs; and of the Oriental Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Troy. He is also prominently identified with the Patrons of Industry, and in 1891 was elected president of its State organization, which position he now occupies.

On December 26, 1888, Dr. Donnelly was united in the bonds of marriage with Clara B. Howland, a daughter of David Howland, jr., of Ketchum's Corners. To Dr. and Mrs. Donnelly has been born one child, a son, named Charles C., who is now in his third year.

REV. JONATHAN DE VOLL, a widely known and honored farmer, now residing on the old homestead near Gansevoort, and who has been an active preacher in the Society of Friends for more than the third of a century, is the eldest son of Abner and Comfort (Hoag) De Voll, and was born March 7,

1818, at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, New York. His great-grandfather, Daniel De Voll, was a resident of Westport, Massachusetts, where his grandfather, Charles De Voll, was born and reared. The latter was a farmer by vocation, and in later life removed from Massachusetts to Rensselaer county, New York, where he died in 1837, at the age of eighty-two years. He was a Friend in religion, as his ancestors had been, and married Desire Potter, by whom he had five children, four sons and a daughter: Stephen, Abner, David, Charles and Hannah. The second son, Abner De Voll (father), was born at Westport, Massachusetts, in 1790, where he received a common school education and afterward learned the trade of shoemaker. He worked at that business for a short time, and then engaged in farming, which was ever afterward his main occupation. Most of his life was passed at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, but he died in Saratoga county, July 1, 1883, aged nearly ninety-three years, on the farm where his son, the subject of this sketch, now resides. He was a whig and republican in politics, a member of the Society of Friends, and in 1817 married Comfort Hoag, a daughter of Jonathan Hoag, of Easton, who was also a Friend. To them was born a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: Jonathan, Hannah and Mary (twins), Allen P. and Charles H.

Jonathan De Voll was reared on the farm, in Rensselaer county, attended the public schools for a time, and completed his education at a Friends' boarding school, in Washington, Dutchess county, this State. After leaving school he engaged in farming at Schaghticoke, where he followed that occupation until 1858, when he removed to Moreau, Saratoga county, and purchased the farm of seventy-five acres, which he now rents out, while he resides on the old homestead.

In religion Jonathan De Voll has strictly adhered to the faith in which he was reared, joining the church of his choice in early life. He has always taken a prominent part in the

affairs of his church in this county, and has been a preacher in the church at Clark's Corners for a period of thirty-four years, being now the oldest resident pastor in Saratoga county. It is needless to say that all his labors for his society have been voluntary offerings on his part, without a dollar of recompense expected or received. Politically Mr. De Voll is a temperance republican, but extremely liberal in his views; votes for men who best represent his views, regardless of party.

On December 12, 1838, the subject of this sketch was united in the bonds of marriage to Mary Jane Potter, a daughter of Abner Potter, of Granville, Washington county. To that union was born a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: Martha A., who married Irving Mott; A. Willis, now a dealer in farmers' supplies at Gansevoort; Edward M., deceased in childhood; and Emma, who died at the age of sixteen. Mrs. Mary Jane De Voll died March 19, 1892, after an active and useful life of seventy-four years, fifty-two of which were spent as the devoted companion of Mr. De Voll. She was born at Granville, reared in the Friends' faith, was a minister of the gospel, and by her many womanly qualities and excellent Christian character reflected honor on the faith she professed, and won the admiration and esteem of all who knew her.

RICHARD KEARNEY, a successful farmer and a reliable citizen of the town of Saratoga, is a son of William and Sarah (Leo) Kearney, and was born in County Limerick, Ireland, April 27, 1830. He received his education in the National schools of Ireland, and in 1847 came with his father's family to the town of Saratoga, where they located on the farm which he purchased in 1863, and still owns. This farm contains seventy-four acres of good farming and grazing land. He is a careful and prosperous farmer, who has been successful in every agricultural pursuit in which he has ever been engaged. He

has been a democrat since coming to this country, and has also been active in the interest of his party. Mr. Kearney is an earnest member of the Roman Catholic church of Schuylerville, to which he contributes liberally. Active in business and successful in farming, he is a reliable man and a good neighbor. He was drafted in 1863, but was not called into active service, paying the government three hundred dollars.

On January 22, 1863, Mr. Kearney married Hannah Hartigan, a daughter of Maurice and Catherine Hartigan, and their union has been blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters: William, who is successfully engaged in the grocery business at Aberdeen, South Dakota; Katie, wife of Richard Rourke, of Saratoga Springs; Sadie, at home; and Maurice.

The Kearney family has been long resident in Ireland, and William Kearney (father) was born, reared and educated in Ireland, where he followed farming in County Limerick up to 1847. In that year he came to the town of Saratoga, and purchased the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. He resided during the latter part of his life at Grangerville, where he died July 27, 1877, aged eighty-four years. He married Sarah Leo, daughter of Richard Leo. Mrs. Kearney passed away October 12, 1886, at eighty-six years of age. Their children were: Mary, Michael, Richard (subject), William, Margaret, Joana, John and Sarah.

GRANT GOULD, the popular postmaster, station agent and telegraph operator at Round Lake, this county, is another of our prosperous and busy young men who deserve extended mention in this volume. He is a son of Sylvester S. and Amelia (Inman) Gould, and a native of Masonville, Delaware county, New York, where he was born April 16, 1861. The Goulds are of English extraction, the family having been planted in New York at a very early day. Capt. John Gould, paternal

grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Saratoga county, but while yet a boy was taken by his parents to Delaware county, where he grew to manhood, married, and passed nearly all his life. He served for many years as a captain in the old State militia, and was always addressed as Captain Gould. He was accidentally killed by a falling tree at Flat Rock, Ohio, while on a visit to relatives at that place in 1837. He married Sybil E. Robbins, and reared a family of three children, one of his sons being Sylvester S. Gould (father), who was born and reared in Delaware county, this State, and resided there until 1865, when he removed to Ballston Spa, this county. He became foreman in the ax factory at Ballston Spa, and occupied that position until 1890, when he removed to Round Lake, where he now resides, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. For many years he has been a member of the Presbyterian church, and in his political opinions has always been in hearty accord with the Democratic party. In 1862 he enlisted in battery H, New York heavy artillery, and served for three years, participating in some of the heaviest engagements of the great civil war. He married Amelia Inman, a daughter of Robert Inman, and to them was born one son.

Grant Gould was reared principally in the village of Ballston Spa, this county, where he obtained an excellent English education in the public schools. He afterward took a course of training in the Eastman Business college at Poughkeepsie, from which institution he was graduated in 1879. After completing his education he learned telegraphy at Round Lake, and has ever since been connected with the Delaware & Hudson railroad in the double capacity of telegraph operator and station agent. Since May, 1884, he has been located at Round Lake, where he is also agent for the National Express Company. After coming to Round Lake he was also appointed deputy postmaster, and served as such for a period of four years. In April, 1889, he became postmaster

here, and is still holding that office in connection with his other positions. Having inherited fine business ability, and carefully developed and trained his powers, he finds it comparatively easy to look after the mixed details of a complicated business, and has rendered satisfaction alike to the general public and his official superiors. Politically he is a republican, and is financial secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church of Round Lake, and secretary and treasurer of the Round Lake Hose Company.

On October 1, 1883, Mr. Gould was united in marriage to Mary Dykman, daughter of Nicholas Dykman, of the city of Albany, this State. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Round Lake. Mr. Gould is also a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ballston Spa; Warren Chapter, No. 23, Royal Arch Masons, of Ballston Spa; Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar, of Saratoga Springs; and Oriental Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Troy.

CLARENCE L. GRIPPEN is one of the younger business men of Corinth, who is ever active and public spirited, and as a member of the firm of Harridon & Grippen, is prominent in mercantile and insurance matters. He is a son of Jeremiah and Lucy (White) Grippen, and was born at Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, Christmas, 1859. He received his education in the district schools and Rev. R. D. Andrews' select school of Corinth, and then entered a grocery store, where he remained for a short time, and by industry and close application to his many duties as a clerk laid the foundations for his future success in the mercantile business. Leaving the grocery he entered the employ of the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company, and worked steadily in their large mill at Corinth for fifteen years, during which time he familiarized himself with many of the princi-

ples on which that great firm achieved success of a permanent and lasting character. He left the service of the company in 1891, and on July 7th of that year formed a partnership with Alonzo Harridon, in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Harridon & Grippen. Their dry goods and clothing house is on Main street, and they do a large and remunerative business. They are also in the life, accident and fire insurance business, representing old and trustworthy companies. Mr. Grippen is a republican in politics, has served for some time as a notary public, and in 1892 was elected as town clerk, which office he still holds. He is a member of Hope Lodge, No. 963, Independent Order of Good Templars; and Corinth Lodge, No. 174, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In addition to business interests and the affairs of the fraternal societies with which he is identified, he gives considerable time to music, and for some time has been an active member of the Corinth Cornet band.

On September 29, 1880, Mr. Grippen was united in marriage with Lina McQueen, a daughter of Cornelius and Ann (West) McQueen, of Greenfield.

The Grippen family is of Scotch lineage, and some of its early members in this State served in the French and Indian war, during which they took an honorable part in the defence of Schenectady. One of these was William Grippen, a native of Lebanon Springs, Albany county, who settled in the eastern part of the town of Corinth, this county, where his son Benjamin Grippen (grandfather) was born. Benjamin Grippen spent the early part of his life near Palmer Falls, where he cleared out and improved a farm, and in middle age came to Corinth when that village was a mere hamlet. He there purchased the Stone store, and in connection with conducting it operated a tin shop. He was a republican politically, served for several years as postmaster of Corinth, and died at seventy-eight years of age. He was a Baptist in religion, and married

Lydia Eggleston, by whom he had three children: Jeremiah, Emeline Butler and Emma J. Birch. Jeremiah Grippen (father) was born near Palmer's Falls, received a good education in the district schools and Ballston academy, and then taught several terms. From teaching he turned his attention to merchandising, and in 1862 went to Minnesota, where he remained but a short time. He then returned to Corinth and established the first drug store of that place. In 1887 he sold his drug business and removed to Rochester, Minnesota, to establish a grocery house. A short time later he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was engaged successively in egg pickling and music and stationery business until 1892, when he went to Hudson, Wisconsin, at which place he has conducted a ready-made clothing house ever since. Mr. Grippen owns some valuable property at Corinth, and is doing a good business at his western home. A republican politically, he served while residing at Corinth for fifteen years as town clerk. He married Lucy White, and, after her death, wedded Georgiana Eddy. Mrs. Lucy (White) Grippen was a daughter of Lewis White, and died January 12, 1875, when in the thirty-eighth year of her age. By his first marriage Mr. Grippen had four children, two sons and two daughters: Clarence L. (subject), Wilbur B., Iola Waite and Edith Mastin.

DANIEL WEBSTER KENDALL,
a resident of Corinth, who is largely interested in the lumber business, and who was one of the Union soldiers captured at Harper's Ferry by "Stonewall" Jackson, is a son of Riley and Nancy (Reeves) Kendall, and was born at Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, April 27, 1844. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Kendall, was of English lineage, and first saw the light amid the green hills of Vermont, where he was reared and lived until he had crossed the meridian line of his life. Inviting prospects for a wider field for effort and

for success in the Empire State then attracted his attention, and he joined in the ever westward stream of emigration that has ebbed and swelled through all the years of a century, from New England to the great west, that during all that time has moved from the banks of the classic Hudson across a score of broad and beautiful streams to the mighty rivers of the Pacific slope. He settled on Black River, but soon came to the town of Corinth, where he passed his days peacefully in the pursuits incident to a farmer's life. He was an exemplary member and deacon of the Baptist church, a man respected for his honesty and manliness, and in his later years, in the great political issues of the day, gave his allegiance to the Republican party. He was happily married, and seven children blessed his home: Uriah, Edmund, Ira, Riley, Lucy Tanner, Laura Kelley and Siloa Rockwell. Riley Kendall was born in Vermont, and at eighteen years of age came with his father to New York. He was engaged principally in farming and lumbering, and resided in the town of Corinth from 1844 to the time of his death, March 30, 1882, when in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was a republican and a Baptist, and a member of Corinth Lodge, No. 174, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which conducted the funeral exercises when his remains were consigned to the grave. He married Nancy Reeves, a daughter of Nathan and Electa (Herrick) Reeves. Mrs. Kendall was born in April, 1807, and died April 24, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall were the parents of ten children: Lucas, James, Myron, Charles, Loton, Daniel Webster, Althea Wheaton, Matilda Allen, Sarah Mallory and Ruth Wandell.

Daniel W. Kendall was reared and received his education in his native town, and at eighteen years of age, on August 9, 1862, enlisted in Co. G, 115th New York infantry. He took part in several engagements, was captured and paroled at Harper's Ferry, and shortly afterward became ill from exposure and starvation. His sickness was of such a character as to ren-

der him unable for further active service, and he was discharged for disability at Albany, this State, on April 9, 1863. Returning home, he slowly recruited in health, and followed light farming for some years. He then engaged in his present lumber business, and operates several saw mills, sawing large quantities of hemlock, spruce and ash lumber for the home market. Mr. Kendall is a republican and a member of Corinth Baptist church, in which he is now serving as a deacon and the clerk.

On January 1, 1864, Mr. Kendall married Adaline West, who was an adopted daughter of John West, of Greenfield, and passed away May 7, 1882, at thirty-six years of age, having been born January 27, 1846. After her death he wedded Mrs. Lydia (Kathan) Mosher, daughter of Truman Kathan, and widow of W. Mosher. By his first marriage Mr. Kendall had five children: Daniel L., Minnie Sturdevant, Eva Eddy, Janie and Adaline; while to his second union have been born two daughters: Bertha Lucinda and Effie May.

Active and energetic, as his health will permit, Mr. Kendall has made a success of his lumbering business, which he thoroughly understands in all of its details. He has given it close attention and study, and has been amply rewarded in results.

ORANGE E. KATHAN, a prosperous farmer and extensive lumber dealer of the town of Day, is a man of energy and influence in his community, where he has held numerous local offices, and is at present serving on his second term as a justice of the peace. He is a son of Luke and Freëlove (Allen) Kathan, and was born in the town of Day, Saratoga county, New York, September 11, 1843. He received his education in the district schools of his native town, and then engaged in farming and lumbering, in which he soon manifested such ability and judgment that his success became an assured fact. With each succeeding year

he has grasped new opportunities for widening out his business and making profitable investments and speculations, until now he controls an extensive lumbering business, owns a very valuable farm of two hundred and sixty acres, and has a number of houses and lots at Conklingville, besides having an interest in several prosperous commercial enterprises. When but a boy Mr. Kathan enlisted in a New York regiment, but his extreme youth, in connection with the objections of his parents, prevented him from being mustered into the Federal service. In politics he has always taken an active, but not an objectionable part, being a republican, and heartily supporting the principles of his party. He has been frequently called upon to serve his town in an official capacity, twice serving as assessor, and now filling his second term as a justice of the peace. As a business man and as a town officer he has always acted with energy and decision, and disposed of all of his affairs with celerity and dispatch, while as a man and neighbor he has never been neglectful of any of the duties of life or good citizenship.

Orange E. Kathan, on February 7, 1865, married Frances Howe, a daughter of Jesse and Charlotte (Reed) Howe. To Mr. and Mrs. Kathan have been born five children, three sons and two daughters: Jesse, Willie, Walter, Mabel and Grace. Willie, the second son, married Ina Mosher, and is engaged in business for himself.

Orange E. Kathan is of Irish descent. His grandfather, Allen Kathan, was one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Day, and his father, Luke Kathan, was born in Vermont, in 1802. Luke Kathan received a common school education, such as was afforded at that early day, and like his father before him, made farming his life pursuit. He was a whig and republican in politics, and in his town was one of the most trusted leaders of the Whig and afterward of the Republican party. An enthusiastic worker for the triumph of his political principles, yet he never would accept an office,

although several offices were tendered him by his party. Luke Kathan was an active member of the Christian church, and died on September 30, 1881, at seventy-nine years of age. He wedded Freeloze Allen, whose father was a resident of the town of Day. To their union were born six sons and nine daughters: Caroline Frazier, Emeline Wait (deceased), Sarah Wait, Amy Wait, Betsey Huntoon, Alvina Ellithorp, Mary Wait, Martha Wait, Orange E. (subject), Hugh, Harmon, Monroe and James.

VALORUS WINNEY, while not noted for restless activity, yet is an energetic and thoroughgoing farmer and business man, of the town of Saratoga. He is a son of Francis K. and Dorcas (Tefft) Winney, and was born in the town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York, July 27, 1812. He was reared on the farm, received his education in the old common schools of Grangerville and his native town, and then learned the trade of carpenter, which he soon quit to engage in his present profitable occupation of farming. In 1852 he came to near Victory Mills and purchased the farm of fifty-one acres, which he has owned and cultivated ever since. His land is good, and under his judicious and progressive methods of farming has yielded excellent crops of grain and grass. Beginning in a small way as a farmer he has continued under circumstances alternately encouraging and discouraging at times, until he has now achieved success and earned a comfortable competency. In his early manhood, the great west—the region from the Ohio to the Mississippi—was opening bright pages of promise for enterprise and energy, but Mr. Winney was one of those who chose to remain in the east and seek his fortunes in his native county, where substantial inducements have always been offered to active and energetic workers. In politics Mr. Winney is a republican, and though never actively engaged in political life, yet he served his town for four years as assessor. In that

office he was active, conscientious and faithful in the discharge of all of his duties.

On April 8, 1840, Mr. Winney married Teresa Shearen. Mrs. Winney is an intelligent and active woman, who presides well over their comfortable home.

Valorus Winney is of Dutch descent, and his grandfather, Killim Winney, was descended from the Winney family, of Holland, and spent the greater part of his life near Schuylerville, where he followed his trade of blacksmith in connection with farming. He was a federalist in politics, born October 15, 1759, and died September 9, 1798, at thirty-nine years of age. He married Mary Perry, and their children were: Francis K., John P., Ann Davis and Rachel Potter. Francis K. Winney (father), was born June 12, 1782, and died September 2, 1853, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was engaged in early life in merchandising, and then embarked in farming, which he followed up to the time of his death. He owned over three hundred acres of land, was a prosperous farmer, and in politics supported the Whig party. He was an influential man in his community, served eight years as justice of the peace, and took an active part in the affairs of the Presbyterian church, of which he had been a member for many years. He married Dorcas Tefft, who was a daughter of Nathan Tefft, of Washington county, and died on April 1, 1866, in the eightieth year of her age. They were the parents of nine sons and six daughters: Killim, Nathan, Frances M. Patterson, Emma and Emily, twins; Sarah A., Isabella Ostrander, Rachel, Gardiner, Valorus (subject), John P., James S., Stephen H., Rowe, and a son that died in infancy.

MICHAEL CAREY, an engineer by profession, and one of the thrifty and comfortably situated farmers of the town of Corinth, is a son of Timothy and Catherine (Donevan) Carey, and was born in County Cork, Ireland, October 4, 1836. Timothy

Carey was a farmer by occupation, and lived near the village of Dunmanway, in County Cork, where he died 1868, at fifty-two years of age. He was a member of the Catholic church, and in Irish politics supported the Liberal party, through whose principles enforced he hoped for Ireland's liberation from the thrall of political bondage and the thousand other woes with which her people have been cursed for centuries. He married Catherine Donevan, daughter of Patrick Donevan, and their union has been blessed with four sons and four daughters: Mary, who died at twenty-two years of age; Cornelius, died 1858, was a farmer of Ireland; Nora, married and came to this country; Jeremiah, now a resident of the United States; Michael, the subject of this sketch; Anna, who married Cornelius O'Brian; John, who died in Ireland; and Katie, now the wife of John Carney, of Ireland, but now both residents of this country. Mrs. Catherine Carey was born in Ireland in 1800, and died in 1873.

Michael Carey was reared in his native county, received his education in the excellent National schools of Ireland, and then with the impulsive nature of his warm-hearted and sympathetic race, sought for a future home, a competency and political freedom in the United States, where all the avenues to wealth, honor and distinction are ever open to every citizen, from the cottage to the palatial mansion. He landed at New York city in 1867, and in a short time came to this county in quest of respectable and remunerative employment, which he found in the service of the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company, with whom he remained for eighteen years. He commenced work in their mill at Corinth as a day hand, but soon was promoted to another position on account of his activity and intelligent service. Having some knowledge of engineering he was transferred after a few months to the engine room, where from an assistant he became chief engineer of the great mill. As engineer he served acceptably year after year

until 1892, when he resigned to engage in farming on his present farm of twenty acres, near Palmer Falls, which he had purchased some time previous. His land is productive and lies convenient to market, school and church.

On February 17, 1860, Mr. Carey married Mary Donohue, daughter of Michael Donohue, of Rossearbary. To their union have been born seven sons and two daughters: Timothy, now dead; Mary Cummins; Katie, who died in infancy; Cornelius, a paper maker by trade; Michael, by trade a paper maker; Jeremiah, also a paper maker; John, now attending school at Worcester, Massachusetts; Dennis, at home; and Thomas, who is now attending school.

Michael Carey in politics, since coming to this country, has given his allegiance to the Democratic party, and takes an active interest in its principles and success. He is a consistent member of the Catholic church, and a reliable and substantial citizen of his town.

JAMES T. BRUSNIHAN, a rising young lawyer of Saratoga Springs, and one of the most successful and popular young men in Saratoga county, was born April 5, 1868, in Rutland, Vermont, and his parents are Michael and Catharine (Reagan) Brusnihan, both natives of County Limerick, Ireland. They came to America in 1850, and settled at Rutland, Vermont, where they continued to reside until 1874, when they removed to the village of Saratoga Springs, New York, where they now live. Michael Brusnihan is a democrat in politics, a member of the Catholic church, and a laborer by occupation. His wife is a member of the same church.

James T. Brusnihan came with his parents to Saratoga Springs when six years of age, and grew to manhood and was educated here. He was graduated from the high school in 1888, and soon afterward entered the law office of William H. McCall, of Saratoga Springs,

and after a careful preparation and the usual examination, was duly admitted to the bar of this county, May 9, 1890, standing at the head of a class of forty-seven applicants, and being the only man in the class who was not a college graduate. On account of his superiority in the examinations he was publicly complimented by Judge Landon, chief judge of the general term in this district. Before his admission to the bar he had been elected justice of the peace for the village of Saratoga, having a majority of over five hundred votes, while all his associates on the democratic ticket were defeated. This simple fact tells young Brusnihan's popularity among the people and the confidence they reposed in him, far better than any words of the biographer could do.

After his admission to the bar Mr. Brusnihan immediately opened a law office at Saratoga Springs, and has been constantly engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. His clientage rapidly increased until he now enjoys a large and lucrative business. He is the village attorney, being appointed in May, 1892, by the president and board of village trustees. As has been indicated, he is a democrat politically, and takes a prominent part in local politics, being president of the Jeffersonian democratic club of Saratoga Springs, and an active worker on behalf of his party. For a period of seven years he was connected with the Adelphi hotel here, having started in as bell boy and worked his way up until he became one of the proprietors. He gave up the hotel business in August, 1892, in order to devote his attention exclusively to his increasing law practice. It is said Mr. Brusnihan's inclination lies in the direction of criminal law business, of which he does considerable. In 1892 he received the democratic nomination for district attorney, and made a creditable race, but the republican majority in the district was too great to be overcome. He deserves great credit, however, for what he has already accomplished. Starting a poor boy, he has by indomitable energy and great stead-

fastness of purpose, backed up by superior mental powers and a naturally fine manner, won recognition and substantial success on the very threshold of his professional career. The future holds for him great promise of usefulness and distinction.

On August 22, 1892, Mr. Brusnihan was united in marriage to Frances Clark, youngest daughter of A. F. Clark, of the village of Saratoga Springs. In religion he adheres to the faith in which he was reared, and is an active and earnest member of the Catholic church.

JAMES H. RILEY, who has won an international reputation as an expert oarsman, and since 1886 has been engaged in the hotel business at Lake Lonely, this county, is a son of Peter and Ann Maria (Parmerton) Riley, and was born July 9, 1847, in the town of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York. This branch of the Riley family was planted in America by Andress Riley, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came from his native Ireland and settled in this county. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived and died in the town of Saratoga. He reared a family of eight children, one of whom was Peter Riley (father), who was born in the town of Saratoga, this county, in 1811. Here he grew to manhood, received his education, and passed all his days, dying in 1861, after an active life covering half a century. Growing up on the farm, he maintained a connection with agricultural pursuits all his life, but also learned the carpenter trade, and worked at that business to some extent. Politically he was a whig and a republican, and in 1827 married Ann Maria Parmerton, a daughter of Barnet Parmerton, and a native of the town of Clifton Park, this county, by whom he had a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters: George, Cornelia Leggett, Elizabeth Peck, Lidia Myres, James, William and Frank. Mrs. Riley died in 1886, at the advanced age of sev-

enty-four years, having been born in 1812; at the outbreak of our second war with Great Britain.

James H. Riley was reared principally on his father's farm, near Saratoga lake, in the town of Saratoga Springs, this county, and acquired a good English education in the public schools of his neighborhood. When a boy he was of a delicate constitution, and having been advised by his physician to spend considerable time in rowing on the lake for the benefit of his health, he became passionately fond of that exercise, and such an expert in rowing a boat, that in 1876 he commenced to row in public, and continued to be a professional rower for a period of thirteen years. During this time he traveled all over the United States and a considerable portion of Europe, rowing boat races. In the year 1882 he won fifty-six races—being every race he entered during that twelve months. In 1880 he became the champion rower of the State of New York by winning the amateur silver cup offered by the Saratoga Rowing association in a contest open to all the clubs in this State. At that time Mr. Riley was a member of the Neptune club of Staten Island, and the club also presented him with a handsome gold watch on the occasion as a testimonial of their appreciation of his victory. In 1882 Mr. Riley published a challenge, offering to row any man in America for the championship of the United States and one thousand dollars, but could get no takers. In 1884 he rowed against Hanlan, the champion oarsman of England, and came out of the race victorious.

In 1886 Mr. Riley engaged in the hotel business at Lake Lonely, some four miles from the village of Saratoga Springs, and has ever since successfully conducted the hotel, known as the Lake Side house, at that place. That locality is a fine summer resort, and affords excellent rowing facilities and rare sport for the huntsman and angler. Mr. Riley's hotel is one of the best in the county, and is quite noted for its fish and game dinners.

In his political opinions Mr. Riley is a staunch democrat, and although he has never taken an active part in politics, has always been in hearty sympathy with his party, and yielded it a steady support on both National and State questions. On March 3, 1885, he was united in marriage to Hannah Abel, third daughter of Luther Abel, of the village of Saratoga Springs. Mrs. Riley is an educated and refined lady, and a devoted member of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM B. HUESTIS, proprietor of the popular hotel known as the Huestis house, at Saratoga Springs, and a gentleman of fine character and many rare qualities of heart and mind, is a son of John Leggett and Mary (Barner) Huestis, and was born October 18, 1853, where his hotel now stands, in the village of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York. He was reared in his native village and educated in the public schools here. Soon after leaving school he became connected with the hotel business at Saratoga Springs, and has maintained that connection to the present time. Since 1888 he has been proprietor of the Huestis house, one of the largest, most popular, and best equipped hotels of this famous summer resort. This fine brick structure is located on Broadway, and is open to guests from May to November. For a number of years before Mr. Huestis became proprietor of this house, its entire management was in his hands, and his acquaintance with the noted men and women who travel, both of this country and Europe, is very large. His house is well and favorably known, and correspondingly popular, with those who come to spend the summer at Saratoga Springs. Mr. Huestis has been very successful, and in addition to the fine hotel which bears his name, he owns much other valuable real estate in this village.

In the autumn of 1880 Mr. Huestis was united in marriage to Almira Merrill, youngest

daughter of Henry W. Merrill, of Saratoga Springs. To them have been born two children, one son and one daughter: John M. and Mary W.

Politically Mr. Huestis is an ardent democrat, but has never taken a very prominent part in politics, preferring to devote his energies to business affairs. He is a vestryman in the Episcopal church of Saratoga Springs and a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, Free and Accepted Mason; Rising Sun Chapter, No. 131, Royal Arch Masons; and of Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar. He likewise holds membership in Oriental Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

The Huestis family is of English extraction, but has been settled in America since early colonial times. John Leggett Huestis (father) was born in the town of Galway, this county, in 1823, and was reared and educated there. After attaining manhood he was in the livery business at Saratoga Springs for a number of years, and during the civil war was engaged in purchasing horses which he sold to the government, for use in the cavalry arm of the service. He died at his home in Saratoga Springs in 1876, aged fifty-three years. Politically he was a democrat, and in religion a member of the Episcopal church. He married Mary Barner, a native of Batavia, Genesee county, this State, and to them was born a family of children. Mrs. Huestis was a member of the Episcopal church, and some time after the death of Mr. Huestis she married for her second husband, John Montgomery, of New York city, where she now resides.

GEORGE W. BLODGETT, the efficient chief of police of Saratoga Springs, and one of the youngest Union soldiers who served in the late civil war, is a native of Brooklyn, New York, and was born September 26, 1847. He is a son of Ambrose and Eliza J. (Milliman) Blodgett. Ambrose Blodgett was a native of Jefferson county, but when a young

man removed to Brooklyn, remaining there until 1850, when he came to Saratoga county, where, in different parts of the county, he resided until 1859. He then established himself at Saratoga Springs, and there he remained until his death, which occurred in 1884, when he was sixty-five years of age. He had been engaged in the business of a carpenter and joiner for many years, and was a republican in politics. He served his country as a soldier for two years during the late war, being a private in the 30th New York infantry. At the expiration of that time he was discharged on account of disability. Mr. Blodgett married Eliza J. Milliman, who was born in Galway, this county. She died in 1882, at the age of sixty-four years.

George W. Blodgett grew to manhood at Saratoga Springs, and received his education in the public schools of that place and of Galway. When the war cloud of 1861 burst he, though but a boy, feeling the excitement and the first stirrings of early ambition and patriotism, enlisted in the 16th New York heavy artillery, only to be discharged three months afterward, at the general muster, on account of his youth. Again, in 1864, when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Co. B, 64th New York infantry, and served until after Lee's surrender, when he was honorably discharged at Arlington Heights, Virginia, in 1865. In January, 1866, he enlisted in the 25th regiment United States regulars, served three years, and on January 26, 1869, was discharged at Paducah, Kentucky, with the rank of duty sergeant and acting drum major. In 1869 he returned to Saratoga Springs, and learned the trade of carpenter with his father, after which he followed carpentering until 1878, when he was elected constable of the town. A few years later he was appointed deputy-sheriff, an office which he held until 1886, when he was appointed chief of police of Saratoga Springs, which position he has held with not only credit but distinction up to the present time. "During his term of service," the *Saratoga Union* says, "Chief Blodgett has accomplished many

clever captures, and unraveled crimes from the scantiest evidence."

In 1876 Mr. Blodgett married Ruey Howe, daughter of Page and Lucy Howe. Mrs. Howe now resides with her daughter, and is in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

George W. Blodgett is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Saratoga Springs. In politics he is republican. He is a member of Saratoga Lodge, No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Ancient Order of United Workmen; and Colonel McKean Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

COL. WALKER R. JOHNSON, a representative citizen of Saratoga Springs, to whose energy and careful management is largely due the great reputation and success of the Congress and Hathorn springs, is the son of Robert and Mary (Walker) Johnson, and was born in Pickering, Yorkshire, England, April 7, 1822. His father, Robert Johnson, was a native of Pickering, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1856, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He was a carpenter and builder, and in the course of his long life, left many monuments to his skill in his native town. He was a member and warden of the old Episcopal church of Pickering. Mrs. Johnson (mother) was a member of the same church; she died in 1858 at the age of eighty.

Colonel Johnson is the youngest of fourteen children and the only one now living; he received his early education in the public schools of his native place; he made a very early start in business life, being only in his fourteenth year when he left home for Liverpool, there to work in a drug store with an older brother; after remaining there one year, he, in his fifteenth year, came to the United States to join his brother William, who had at that time been in the city of New York several years, and was then engaged in the manufacture of soap, candles and perfumery. The subject of

this sketch entered his brother's business as a clerk, and, at the same time, industriously attended night school, thus equipping himself for the stern battle of life. At the expiration of three years he became his brother's partner in the business and remained with him until 1842, when he formed a partnership with Stephen H. Wakeman, and they conducted the same line of business on Cortland street, manufacturing soap and perfumery, until 1854, when, after a residence of eighteen years in New York, he sold out his business, and, at the solicitation of the owners of the Congress spring in Saratoga, came to this village to assume the management of that spring, and here he has lived ever since, being manager of the Congress spring for the long period of twenty-four years, when, in conjunction with that position, he assumed the duties of bookkeeper of the Hathorn spring, holding the double position ten years longer, when he retired in 1888, but only to assume other responsibilities. From 1888 until 1890 he was associated with the late Seymour Ainsworth, of Saratoga Springs, in the development of the Favorite spring, which was progressing wonderfully, when the death of Mr. Ainsworth caused a cessation of the work. Colonel Johnson, on February 14, 1891, again became connected with the Congress spring, as secretary of the Congress Spring Company, and is one of the directors of the company as well.

In 1846 Colonel Johnson was married to Helen Greer, a daughter of James Greer, of Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Of this union have been born two children, a son, Robert Walker, and a daughter, Carrie; the latter married Isaac Scott, of Macon, Georgia; she died in 1881, leaving one daughter, Helen, who now resides in Johnstown, Fulton county, New York.

Col. Johnson is a member of the Episcopal church, of which he is warden and treasurer. He has served five years in the board of education. Politically he is a straight republican. During the war of the rebellion, Colonel John-

son organized a company in Saratoga Springs, and was commissioned captain of it; this company, however, was not called into active service. Colonel Johnson owes his success in life to his honesty and business qualifications, but his immense popularity is due largely to an attractive personal appearance and to his pleasant, genial manners.

GEORGE CRUM, the popular proprietor of "Crum's Place," and whose famous game and fish dinners have made him known to thousands of travelers from all parts of the United States and Europe, is a son of Abraham and Diana (Tull) Crum, and was born at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, July 15, 1825. Abraham Crum was of German descent, and at six years of age had his back so so injured by falling down a flight of steps that he never was able afterward to stand hard physical labor. He was noted as a race horse rider, and made many successful trips through eastern New York as a peddler. He was a native of Albany, but in early life came to this county, where he died in 1880, at eighty years of age. He was a republican in politics, and married Diana Tull, who was proud to claim that Indian blood flowed in her veins. She was related to the Stockbridge Indian tribe, and died in 1873, aged seventy years.

George Crum was reared at Ballston Spa, where he received his education in the common schools. At the close of his school days he became a farm hand, working by the month, but soon tiring of this, and having quite a taste for hunting, he engaged with the chief cook of the old Saususe hotel of Ballston Spa to supply the house with a certain amount of game and fish. After following hunting for some time, he secured the position of assistant cook in the hotel, which had accommodation for five hundred guests. In a few years, however, he left the hotel, and resumed hunting and fishing, which he followed for thirty years. During that time he supplied the hotels along

Saratoga lake with fish and game, and for nineteen years furnished the Moon house with its wild meat and fresh fish. In 1882 he started his present hotel, "Crum's Place," which is noted for its excellent fish and game dinners. This hotel is on the west side of Saratoga lake, and opposite Snake Hill. During the summer "Crum's Place" is patronized by people from all over the world, and its energetic proprietor has used on his tables as high as one hundred pounds of fresh fish in one day. In connection with the hotel he owns a farm of forty acres. He still keeps several fine hunting dogs, and in the fall and winter spends some time in hunting. He also fishes in the lake and along several of the small streams.

In 1848 Mr. Crum married Hester Bennett, of Salem, Washington county. They have one child, a son, named Richard, who has served continuously in the United States regular army since 1861.

In politics Mr. Crum is a republican. He has held the office of game constable of the town of Malta for several years, but is chiefly known to the public through his services as the hospitable landlord of "Crum's Place."

WILLIAM HOLROYD, founder and senior member of the firm of Holroyd & Co., the well known stock and die manufacturers of Waterford, and a gentleman who is prominently identified with other industries in this section, is a son of James and Mary Ann (Gorton) Holroyd, and was born July 10, 1834, in the village of Waterford, Saratoga county, New York. James Holroyd (father) was a native of England, who came to the United States in 1831, and locating at Waterford, this county, began the manufacture of blacksmiths' stocks and dies. He was a man of good business ability and very skillful in the manufacture of fine tools, and built up a large trade here. In 1846 he organized the firm of Platt & Holroyd, and under that name he conducted a prosperous business for many years. He

died at his home here in 1886, at an advanced age. In religion he was an Episcopalian, and served his church as senior warden for a number of years. In politics he was a democrat, though he took little part in public affairs, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Gorton, was born and reared in England.

William Holroyd grew to manhood in the village of Waterford, received a good practical education in the common schools, and at an early age entered his father's stock and die factory to learn the trade of die maker. He was practically brought up in this business, and thoroughly learned it in all its details. In 1857 he engaged in the manufacture of stocks, dies and threading tools on his own account, and has successfully continued that business here ever since. The firm is now Holroyd & Co. The building is fitted up with the best and latest machinery, and regularly employs a large number of men in its various departments. Here are manufactured all kinds of blacksmiths' stocks and dies, including taper and plug taps, extra dies, axle stock dies, combination axle cutters, pipe taps and reamers, solid die plates and bottoming taps. These goods have a superior reputation among dealers and consumers, and are shipped to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries.

In July, 1882, Holroyd & Co. purchased the business and real estate belonging to L. Button & Sons, manufacturers of fire engines and implements, and conducted this enterprise also until December, 1891, when they consolidated this branch of their business with a number of other companies engaged in the same line, in which Mr. Holroyd and his brother, George E. Holroyd, are large stockholders.

In 1859 William Holroyd was united by marriage to Minerva S. Fletcher, youngest daughter of Lucius Fletcher, of the village of Waterford, and to them was born a family of five children, two sons and three daughters: William F., who married Jessie M. Hoag, of

Albany; Fannie A., now the wife of J. William Clark, of the city of Troy; Annie L., Frederick A., and Grace A., who married George R. Elder, and now resides at Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

For a quarter of a century Mr. Holroyd has served as vestryman of the Episcopal church at Waterford, and has been a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, since 1855. He is also a member of Waterford Chapter, No. 169, Royal Arch Masons; Apollo Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar; and the Oriental Temple of Troy. Politically he is a staunch democrat, deeply grounded in the principles of his party, and firm in his belief in "government of the people by the people." He served as president of the village of Waterford in 1871 and 1872, and in 1884 was appointed to fill a vacancy in the board of water commissioners. In 1885 he was elected to the same office for a full term, and has been a member of the board of education for eighteen consecutive years. He was a director of the old Saratoga county bank for a number of years, and was serving as such when it wound up its affairs and quit business. Taken altogether, the career of Mr. Holroyd has been remarkably prosperous and successful, and he has well earned a prominent place among the men who, by their energy, enterprise and business ability, have aided in the improvement and development of Saratoga county, and thus placed her in the proud position she now occupies among her sister counties of the grand old Empire State.

CAPT. JOHN H. MEEKER, of Waterford, one of the proprietors of a knitting mill, and a wounded veteran of the army of the Potomac, is a son of Capt. John H., sr., and Adelia (Young) Meeker, and was born at the village of Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, January 21, 1842. His paternal grandfather, James L. Meeker, was of German lineage, and came from his native State of

New Jersey to Waterford, where he conducted a chair factory for many years before his death. He married Eveline Van Derwerken, whose father once owned the site of Waterford. Their son, Capt. John H. Meeker, sr. (father), was born in 1811, at Waterford, where he died in 1871, at sixty years of age. He was an Episcopalian in religious belief, and a democrat in political opinion. His life industry was that of boating on the Hudson river. He owned several boats which he ran between Waterford and New York city. Captain Meeker wedded Adelia Young, who resided near Johnstown, New York. Mrs. Meeker died in the same year as her husband, passing away in 1871, when in the fifty-third year of her age.

John H. Meeker was reared at his native village, and received a good common school education, which he supplemented by a full course in Troy Commercial college. Leaving school he engaged in inland commerce, and owned and operated a Hudson river boat line between Waterford and New York city until 1880, when he disposed of his boats—five in number—to embark in his present coal business at Lansingburg, Rensselaer county. Twelve years later, in 1892, he formed a partnership with James Meeker, and they started the knitting mill which they have successfully operated ever since. They have a very fine mill, which has been fully equipped with all the required machinery necessary to manufacture the excellent goods that they place on the market. Their products have a good demand, which is constantly increasing.

In 1869 Mr. Meeker married Julia Slocum, daughter of Charles D. Slocum, of Waterford.

During the late civil war Mr. Meeker, in 1863, enlisted in Co. G, 16th New York infantry, and served as a private until 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment, and was wounded in the left arm and the left side at the battle of Chapin's Farm, October 7, 1864.

In politics Captain Meeker is a democrat, and the last few years took an active part in political affairs. He served as a member of the school board for several years, was a canal weighmaster for sixteen years, and is now acting as a trustee of his village. Captain Meeker is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Sheridan Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a prominent Mason, and has been for many years a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons; Waterford Chapter, No. 169, Royal Arch Masons; and Apollo Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar, of Troy. Mr. Meeker has been a member and vestryman of Grace Episcopal church for several years, and is known as a man of practical benevolence and an active, useful citizen.

ALVAH B. NASH, a prominent farmer of Clifton Park Centre, is the youngest of the two sons born to William S. and Mary J. (Trevett) Nash, and is a native of the town of Providence, Saratoga county, New York, where he was born February 22, 1838. He was reared principally on the farm in his native town, and received a good practical education in the public schools. After leaving school he engaged in farming on his own account, and has devoted nearly all his life to agricultural pursuits, including stock raising. He owns and cultivates a fine farm containing ninety acres of valuable land, all well improved and supplied with convenient farm buildings. His farm is situated at Clifton Park Centre, in the town of Clifton Park, and is considered one of the most valuable farms in this section. In its management Mr. Nash is progressive and enterprising, and has met with a remarkable degree of success.

On January 4, 1871, he was united in marriage to Lydia J. Benedict, a daughter of Luther Benedict, of Clifton Park Centre. To Mr. and Mrs. Nash have been born two children, both sons: Andrew L. and Charles E.

Deacon Luther Benedict, father of Mrs. Nash, was a son of Samuel and Lydia (Dewey) Benedict, and was born in the town of Half Moon, this county. He died at Clifton Park Centre, May 16, 1886, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. In his fourteenth year he united with the Clifton Park Baptist church, and remained a devoted member of that organization all his life. He served his church as deacon for a period of thirty-two years, was its treasurer for half a century, and collected the church benevolent funds for forty years. Always scrupulously honest in his dealings and benevolent in his disposition, he was greatly esteemed by his neighbors and ranked with the best and most useful citizens of his community.

In politics Alvah B. Nash is an ardent prohibitionist, and is a member and trustee of the Baptist church. He is also a member of Fish House Lodge, No. 299, Free and Accepted Masons, and for a time was connected with the State militia, in which he held a first lieutenant's commission.

The Nash family is of Scotch origin, and was among the early settlers of Connecticut, in which State Samuel Nash, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and removed first to Westchester county, New York, and about 1820 came to Saratoga county, settling in the town of Providence. His son, William S. Nash (father), was born in Westchester county, New York, in 1811, and came with his parents to the town of Providence, this county, when a boy. Here he grew to manhood, received his education, and afterward learned the trade of chair manufacturer, at which he worked in the town of Providence until 1858. In that year he removed to the town of Galway, where he purchased a farm of two hundred acres and engaged in farming and stock raising. He continued his farm operations until 1868, when he sold out and returned to Providence, where he died January 31, 1889, at the age of seventy-eight years. Politically he was a democrat all his life, and

held a number of local offices, including that of town clerk and two terms as supervisor of the town of Providence. In 1832 he married Mary Jane Trevett, a daughter of Henry Trevett, a deacon in the Baptist church of Providence, and to their union was born two sons: Lewis H., now engaged in the mercantile business at Clifton Park Centre; and Alvah B., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Nash died in 1849, and Mr. Nash afterward married Hannah Pettet, a daughter of Elisha Pettet, of the town of Galway. By his second marriage he also had two children: William E. and Jennie, now the wife of Hiram H. Follette, a merchant residing in the town of Providence.

ALLEN F. TEFFT, an enterprising business man and the senior member of the mercantile firm of Tefft & Potter, of Schuylerville, is a son of Asel and Eliza (Oatman) Tefft, and was born at Mott Haven, in the town of West Farm, Westchester county, New York, September 21, 1858. The American ancestor of the Tefft family came from Holland and settled in Rhode Island, which his grandson, William Stanton Tefft (grandfather), left to settle eventually at Greenwich, Washington county, where he died May 3, 1829, aged sixty years. He was a farmer by occupation, a republican in politics, and a Baptist in religious faith. He married Ann Foster, and his children were: Charles, Amos, Asel and Nancy. Asel Tefft (father) was reared on his father's farm and learned the trade of machinist, which he followed at Saugerties, on the Hudson, and then at Troy, this State. He died at Middle Falls, Washington county, New York, April 7, 1869, at fifty-four years of age. He was a republican politically, and married Eliza Oatman, by whom he had four children, three sons and one daughter: Stanton J., Allen F., Merriman F. and Ida M., now dead. Mrs. Eliza Tefft, who died April 7, 1862, at fifty-one years of age, was a daughter of Sheldon Oatman (maternal grandfather),

a native and resident of Washington county, where he was successively engaged in shoe-making and farming. He was of Scotch descent, and married Mary Higgins, of Irish lineage, by whom he had five children: Mary Crozier, John, Emma, Kate Degarmo and Mrs. Eliza Tefft.

Allen F. Tefft received his education in the common schools, and at fifteen years of age became a clerk in the general mercantile store of N. J. Seelye, of Schuylerville, with whom he remained for fourteen years. At the end of that time, on February 4, 1888, he formed a partnership with F. W. Potter, and they then opened their present mercantile establishment at No. 96 Broadway. They have a well arranged establishment, and carry a very full and choice stock of dry goods, carpets, and fine shoes and groceries. They handle first class articles, conduct their establishment on correct business principles, and enjoy a large and constantly increasing patronage.

On October 11, 1882, Mr. Tefft was united in marriage with Florence Estella Grippen, daughter of M. B. Grippen, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Tefft have two children: Mabel B. and Walter G.

In politics Mr. Tefft has always been a stanch and active republican. He has been a trustee of Union Free school, District No. 1, and is a member of the Schuylerville Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has served as treasurer, and of whose Sunday school he was superintendent for ten years. Mr. Tefft, by close attention to business and a thorough appreciation of the wants of the public, has achieved a success that is well merited.

JESSE YOUNG, proprietor of the leading undertaking establishments at the county capital, and a young man of splendid business ability, energy and enterprise, is a son of Rush H. and Hannah (Humphrey) M. Young, and was born in the village of Ballston Spa, Sara-

toga county, New York, June 8, 1864. The Youngs are of English origin, and upon coming to this country the founder of the family settled on Long Island, from which point his descendants afterward spread into various of the New England and middle States. Isaac Young, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Greenfield, and, after attaining manhood, studied medicine and became a practicing physician in the town of Greenfield, this county, where he passed most of his life, and died in 1852, aged nearly eighty-one years. He married Evalyn James, and one of his sons was Rush H. Young (father), who was born and reared in the town of Greenfield, this county, but in 1855 came to Ballston Spa, and began working for John McKowan in his undertaking and cabinet-making shops. Later he was engaged for a time in the same line with E. Holmes, of Saratoga Springs. On June 21, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. F, 13th New York heavy artillery, and served until the close of the war, being discharged at Norfolk, Virginia, in October, 1865. Soon after his enlistment he was detailed to take charge of some plantations in Virginia for the United States government, and remained in that position until within a few days of his discharge. After the civil war closed he returned to Ballston Spa, and for eight years had charge of the undertaking business of P. N. Viele, at Ballston Spa. In 1876 he formed a partnership with John McKowan, under the firm name of McKowan & Young, and embarked in the undertaking business for himself at Ballston Spa. This firm conducted a large trade until December, 1880, when it was dissolved by the death of Mr. McKowan, and Mr. Young continued the business in his own name. He became very successful and widely known, and his active business career ended only with his death, which occurred January 29, 1890, when he was in the fifty-first year of his age. During the course of his life he buried a large number of people, old and young, rich and poor, but never refused a coffin to any

one, no matter whether they were able to pay for it or not. He was acquainted all over the county, held everywhere in the highest esteem, and his funeral was the largest ever known in this village. Politically Rush H. Young was a republican, and served for eight years as trustee of the village of Ballston Spa, two years as president of the village, and a like term as assessor and member of the board of education, and was frequently asked by his party to accept candidacy for higher offices in the gift of the party, but could not be prevailed upon to do so. He was also prominent in secret society circles, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Grand Army of the Republic, Order of United Friends, Independent Order of Rechabites, and was also a member of the fire department here for many years. At the time of his death he was commander of McKittrich Post, Grand Army of the Republic. In 1861 he married Hannah Humphrey, a daughter of Jason Humphrey, and a native of Ballston Spa, where she now resides, in the forty-eighth year of her age. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. To Mr. and Mrs. Young was born a family of six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom Jennie, Helen and Rush H., jr., died in infancy. The others are: Jesse, May E. and Ollie N. The maternal grandfather of Jesse Young, Jason Humphrey, was also of English descent, and a native of Connecticut. He came to this village from Winsted, that State, as superintendent of the scythe factory here, and remained a resident of Ballston Spa until within a few months of his death, when he returned to Winsted, where he died in 1847, aged twenty-five years.

Jesse Young was reared in his native village and obtained a good practical education in the public schools here. After leaving school he assisted his father in the undertaking business until the death of the latter, when he succeeded to the business, and has successfully

conducted the establishment ever since. He is a practical embalmer, being a graduate of several schools of embalming, and carries a full line of everything needed in his line, and has a large patronage from the village and all parts of the surrounding country. Having been in a manner brought up in the business, he thoroughly understands it in every detail, and gives his personal attention as far as possible to all matters pertaining to his calling.

In politics Mr. Young follows the traditions of his family and is an ardent republican, having already served one term with great acceptability as clerk of the town of Milton. He is a member of Kaydrosseras Lodge, No. 270, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is also a member of the Undertakers' association of Saratoga, Washington and Warren counties, and is serving at the present time as secretary of the same. Mr. Young is still unmarried, though very popular in the social circles of this village, and a prominent member of several well known social organizations of Ballston Spa.

ALMERIN D. HOLDEN, a reliable citizen and substantial farmer of the town of Corinth, is a son of Obed and Sally (Farnsworth) Holden, and was born in the town of Hadley, Saratoga county, New York, February 21, 1821. He was reared on the paternal acres, received a good common school education, and then engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he has followed very successfully up to the present time. He came into possession of his present farm forty-four years ago, and has resided on it ever since. His farm consists of one hundred and thirty acres of well improved and well cultivated land. Beside it he owns a valuable wood lot and some very desirable property in the village of Corinth. His farm, which lies three-fourths of a mile from the above named place, is fertile and productive, and possesses especial advantages for grazing, as well as for grain rais-

ing. Mr. Holden is a prohibitionist politically, has supported the Prohibition party since its organization, and has always labored faithfully for the suppression of the liquor traffic and the banishment of intemperance from the country.

On December 24, 1842, Mr. Holden married Zelma Mallory, who died September 14, 1871, when in the fifty-first year of her age, and left four children: A. Appleton, Charles H., John and Wallace. Some years later Mr. Holden married Elizabeth Heacock, who died on April 1, 1884, and on March 14, 1886, he wedded Mrs. Lydia (Herrick) Wilcox. Mrs. Lydia Holden was born at Hadley, February 19, 1837, received a good English education, and after teaching several terms, was married on May 11, 1856, to her first husband, James E. Wilcox, by whom she had two children: Lillie W. Boyce and Susie H. Barbex. He died March 3, 1884, at forty-eight years of age. Mrs. Holden is of Dutch and Danish descent, and her grandfather, Ebenezer Herrick, was a soldier during the Revolution, participating in the battle of Saratoga, and also served in the war of 1812, at Plattsburg, and married for his first wife Sarah Washburn, by whom he had nine children: Electa Reeves, Rufus, Robert, Sally Blood, Polly Hoit, Ebenezer, Lydia Saxton, and Villette Ide. Laton Herrick (father of Mrs. Holden) was born in the town of Greenfield, followed farming, was a republican and a Baptist, and died February 22, 1890, at eighty-six years of age. He married Betsey Handy, who passed away February 2, 1883, aged eighty-eight years. Their children were: Susan Cameron, Robert, John, Mrs. Lydia Holden (wife of subject), Eunice Walker and Thomas.

The Holden family is of English descent, and Elijah Holden (grandfather) was a native and life-long resident of the town of Coleraine, Franklin county, Massachusetts. He was a farmer and Baptist, and married Abigail Foster, by whom he had six children: Obed, Almerin, Elihu, John, Mary Bass and Roxanna

Carpenter. Obed Holden was born and reared in the town of Coleraine, and at twenty-three years of age came to the town of Hadley, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred June 9, 1868, at seventy-five years of age. He was a democrat, a universalist in religion, and a Free Mason, and served as a substitute in the war of 1812. Mr. Holden married Sallie Farnsworth, a daughter of Joseph Farnsworth, of Coleraine. Mrs. Holden survived her husband four years, dying October 29, 1872, aged eighty years. To Obed and Sally Holden were born three sons and six daughters: Lydia Mallory, Abigail Crannell, Bridget Wilson, Sally Vail, Myra Jeffries, Almerin D. (subject), Elmina Baker, Sanford and Anderson.

CHARLES H. MILLS, postmaster at Hadley, this county, since 1889, and one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of that section, is a son of James and Sarah (Woodcock) Mills, and a native of the town of Hadley, this county, having been born there November 12, 1851. The Mills family is of English descent, and is among the old residents of the town of Hadley, where James Mills (father) was born in 1821. He was the son of Samuel and Lillie (Shippee) Mills, received a common school education, and afterward learned the carpenter trade, which occupation he followed at Conklingville, this county, nearly all his life, dying there in September, 1889, aged sixty-eight. In political faith he was a whig and republican, held a number of local offices, and was a member of the Free-will Baptist church, which he served as deacon and trustee for many years. He was a Master Mason and also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being first connected with the Conklingville Lodge, but afterward transferring his membership to Corinth Lodge, No. 174. In 1845 he married Sarah Woodcock, a daughter of Joseph Woodcock, of Hadley, and by her had a family of

eight children, three sons and five daughters: Eliza, who became the wife of Albert Shippee; Charles H., the subject of this sketch; Betsy, deceased in childhood; Sarah and Willie, who both died young; Ida, who married Thomas Crosier, jr.; and Effie, living at home with her mother. Mrs. Sarah Mills was born at Corinth, was a member of the same church as her husband, and is still living at Conklingville, this State.

Charles H. Mills grew to manhood in the village of Conklingville, this county, where he received a common school education, and leaving school at the age of eighteen, he learned the carpenter trade with his father, and followed that occupation continuously for a period of ten years, being employed at various places in this county. He then opened a general store at Conklingville, and for four years was engaged in mercantile pursuits at that place, after which he took up his trade again, and has continued to work at the carpenter business more or less ever since.

In 1888 Mr. Mills removed with his family to the village of Hadley, where, in connection with his trade, he has been engaged in the undertaking business and various other enterprises. He is at present acting as agent for Mrs. C. R. Gardiner, in closing out her large stock of general merchandise. Politically he is a staunch republican, takes an active interest in politics, and served as assembly district committeeman for two years. He was elected clerk of the town of Hadley in 1876, and has since served two terms as a member of the board of supervisors. On June 26, 1889, he was appointed postmaster at Hadley, and has acceptably filled that position ever since, and is also telegraph operator and notary public at that place. He is a member of Corinth Lodge, No. 174, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On October 12, 1876, Mr. Mills was united in marriage to Laura Paul, eldest daughter of Moses and Eliza (Hyde) Paul, of the town of Charlton, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Mills



W. B. Reynolds

W. B. Reynolds

have been born a family of four children: Laura May, Moses Paul, Maude Sarah, deceased in childhood; and Lewis Wait.

TABOR B. REYNOLDS, M.D., who has been in active practice for half a century, ranks as the peer of any professional man in Saratoga county, both in his high standing as a physician and his usefulness as a citizen. He is a son of Dr. Henry and Mary Reynolds, and a native of Wilton, this county, where he was born April 8, 1821. After a thorough preliminary education he began reading medicine with his father, and later pursued his medical studies under the personal tuition of Drs. March and Armsby, at the Albany Medical college, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in June, 1842. Returning to Wilton, this county, he associated himself in practice with his father, and they continued together until the death of the latter, December 20, 1857, at the age of seventy years. Dr. Tabor B. Reynolds then formed a partnership with his younger brother, Dr. John Henry Reynolds, and they continued to practice together in Wilton until his brother's death, April 3, 1870. In addition to his practice, Dr. Tabor B. Reynolds took a prominent part in local affairs while at Wilton, being public spirited and enterprising, and his zealous work on behalf of the schools and other interests of his town were recognized and rewarded by frequent election to official positions and places of trust. He served as town superintendent of schools from 1847 to 1852, and in 1856 and 1857 was a member of the board of supervisors. He was reelected to the latter position in 1863, and by successive elections held the office until December 31, 1867. Referring to his services in that body, a writer in the *Saratoga News* says: "There was in the county legislature no member more valuable than he. A careful business man, painstaking and far-seeing, he exercised in the service of his constitu-

ents those admirable qualities that have so signally advanced his own private estate. It was a troublous period. The civil war had thrown new duties and responsibilities on the supervisors. Originally a democrat, he was a staunch supporter of the Union all through the great struggle, and was particularly efficient in his efforts toward obtaining enlistments, filling the county's quota for the army, providing ways and means for the payment of bounties, and in other ways looking after the general welfare of the soldiers." In the fall of 1857 he was nominated and elected by the democrats and Americans to a seat in the State assembly from the Second assembly district of Saratoga county, and was an active, hardworking, influential member of that body during his term of office. In the fall of 1867 he was elected sheriff of Saratoga county by a handsome majority, and ably filled that position until 1871 in a way that gave great satisfaction to the general public, and was a brilliant and honorable ending to his career as a public official. Since 1871 he has taken no active part in politics, but has devoted himself exclusively to his profession. By his eminent skill as a physician, his honorable character as a man, his energy in business, and his fine personal qualities, he has endeared himself to the people of Saratoga Springs, where he has a large and lucrative practice, that stamps his professional career as among the most successful ever recorded in the annals of northern New York. For many years he has been a conspicuous figure in the Saratoga County Medical society, of which he was president in 1857, and in 1858 he was elected a permanent member of the New York State Medical society. In 1860 he became a member of the American Medical association, and in 1872 served as president of the Union Medical association of Washington, Warren and Saratoga counties. In 1878 Dr. Reynolds was appointed an examining surgeon for pensions at Saratoga Springs, and held that position until 1886, when he resigned. April 24, 1889, he

was again appointed as one of the board of examining surgeons, with headquarters at Saratoga Springs. He was associated with leading physicians from all parts of the State in 1884, in the organization of the New York State Medical association, of which he is still an active and influential member. In all these associations and societies Dr. Reynolds has rendered great service toward the advancement of the profession he adorns, and his membership and contributions have brought him into a wide acquaintance with the foremost men and leaders in the medical science of his country.

On February 17, 1843, Dr. Reynolds was united in marriage to Sarah Ann Emerson, a daughter of the late Lyndes Emerson, a well known resident of the town of Wilton. She died September 9, 1874, after a protracted illness, and the doctor has never remarried. He is a member and officer of the First Presbyterian church of Saratoga Springs, to which he is a liberal contributor, and is as zealous and untiring in church work as he is in the duties of his profession. His career has been that of a true Christian gentleman, anxious to discharge every duty in life, and by continuous usefulness, to himself and others, contributes something toward making the busy world better for his having lived in it. That he has been conspicuously successful there can be no doubt.

AMASA N. WOODWARD, one of the best known teamsters and stage drivers in Saratoga county or northern New York, is a son of Lucius and Mary (Spaulding) Woodward, and a native of Essex, Vermont, where he was born August 2, 1841. His father was also a native of that State, and died in 1881. While yet a lad Amasa N. Woodward came to Saratoga county, New York, and was reared principally in the town of Hadley, this county, where he secured an excellent English education in the public schools. After leaving school he engaged in farming near the village

of Hadley, where he owned a fine farm containing two hundred and forty-seven acres of valuable land. Later he owned and ran a stage line between Hadley and Saratoga Springs, which enterprise he conducted for seven years before the construction of the railroad which now unites these two ancient villages. After the opening of the railroad Mr. Woodward commenced running a stage between Hadley and Lake George, and was thus employed for a period of one year, after which he was similarly engaged for one year between Ballston Spa and Fish House. He afterward ran a hack at Hadley and vicinity for four seasons, and then began teaming between Hadley and Conklingville, which latter he continued during the next fourteen years, principally engaged in the transportation of raw hides and leather. For a time he was engaged in general freighting between Hadley and Glens Falls, and is now in the employ of the Paper Company at Hadley, teaming and freighting. Mr. Woodward has devoted nearly all his life to teaming and stage driving in this county, and is one of the best known men in this section. He owns two fine horses, several valuable building lots and one of the handsomest residences of the village of Hadley.

Politically Mr. Woodward is an ardent democrat, and has taken an active interest in local politics. He has been elected and served in the positions of commissioner of the town of Hadley and as school collector. He is a member of Cascade Lodge, No. 176, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and always interested in the good of the order and in everything calculated to benefit his fellow man.

On the 17th of June, 1861, Mr. Woodward was united in marriage to Sarah Bovard, a daughter of Alexander and Jane Bovard, of Luzerne, Warren county, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodward was born a family of three daughters, all of whom are now grown and married. The eldest, Nellie, wedded Scott Porteous, a farmer and lumberman of Warren county, this State, where they reside; while

the second, Cora, became the wife of Fred Howland, of Sandy Hill, Washington county; and the youngest, Maud, married Berton Riddell, a prominent young druggist in the village of Luzerne, Warren county. Mrs. Sarah Woodward was born in Middlebury, Vermont, educated in the public schools, is a member of church, and is now in the fifty-second year of her age.

JAMES C. BRISBIN, a leading farmer and extensive wool dealer of the town of Saratoga, is a son of Hon. James and Sally M. (Slocum) Brisbin, and was born in the house in which he now resides, in the town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York, May 22, 1811. His paternal grandfather, James Brisbin, was of Irish descent, and came from his native county, in the north of Ireland, to the town of Saratoga, where he purchased the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, and built on it a log cabin, which stood nearly in the centre of the present apple orchard. Two of his brothers came with him and settled near Grangerville. He died May 10, 1835, at eighty-eight years of age. Mr. Brisbin married Mary Taylor, and their children were: Polly, Jane and Margaret. Hon. James Brisbin, who was born January 24, 1774, and died April 6, 1833, was a farmer and speculator by occupation. He was a leader in the Whig party, and served his town as supervisor for several terms, and the county as sheriff for three terms, after which he was elected to the legislature. Mr. Brisbin was a man of practical views, and while in the legislature was a valuable member of the committees on which he served. He married Sally M. Slocum, daughter of Giles and Sally (Ross) Slocum, and their children were: Giles S., James C. and Sally M. Hobby.

James C. Brisbin received his education in the common schools of the town of Saratoga, and has been engaged ever since in farming on the homestead farm, which he now owns. His farm—one of the finest in the county—

contains two hundred and thirty acres of productive, well-watered and well-improved land. Mr. Brisbin is a democrat in his political views, and although a close and well-informed reader on the issues of his own and the leading opposition party, yet he has always refused to be a candidate for office. In addition to farming and stock raising he is to some extent engaged in dealing in wool.

James C. Brisbin, on March 22, 1864, married Ella Ableman, a daughter of Capt. Christian Ableman, who was of German descent, served in the war of 1812, and married Jane Clark Potter. To Mr. and Mrs. Brisbin have been born four sons and three daughters: James S., born July 12, 1865; Sterling Ross, December 31, 1866; Austin E., May 9, 1868; Ella M., May 23, 1872; Grace L., August 14, 1877; Gertrude, September 9, 1878; and Charles C., September 10, 1881.

ANDREW J. FREEMAN, one of the heroes who so nobly defended his country in the great civil war, and by so doing became a life-long cripple, is a son of Moses Freeman, and was born in the village of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, September 5, 1845. The Freemans are an old, well known and highly respected family of Vermont, who settled there at a very early day. Moses Freeman (father) was a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1808, but came to Saratoga county about 1830, and settled at Saratoga Springs, where he continued to reside for a number of years, engaged in farming and the lumber business, in both of which occupations he proved himself worthy to be counted among the successful business men of this county. In politics he was a republican, and always true to the party whose principles he espoused. In later years he removed to Greenfield, where he died in the year 1880, at the age of seventy-two. His wife was a native of Vermont, and died at an early age.

Left motherless while yet a small boy. An-

drew J. Freeman was destined never to know the fullness of a mother's love, yet he was tenderly cared for and carefully reared and educated. He passed the years of childhood principally at Saratoga Springs, and was educated at what is known as the old female seminary, at Mechanicville, this county. After leaving school young Freeman returned to the farm and settled down to the cultivation of the soil, which calling he faithfully and successfully pursued until August 7, 1862, when he nobly responded to the call of his country, and enlisted in Co. C, 115th New York infantry, as a private. Leaving his young wife, Mr. Freeman shouldered his musket and marched bravely forth to the field of battle, where he heroically fought for the stars and stripes for upwards of two years, until May 7, 1864, when he was struck by a minnie ball, the shot taking effect in the joint of the left knee, making it necessary to amputate the leg just above the knee. He was also shot in the right leg at the same time, the ball just grazing the bone. He was honorably discharged at Albany, New York, December 10, 1864, on account of disability, his leg having been amputated on the field.

After the war Andrew J. Freeman returned home, and notwithstanding his crippled condition, was not content to remain idle, but again engaged in farming in the town of Milton, where he continued to reside up to 1883, pursuing his occupation to the best of his ability. He finally abandoned farming in 1883, and came to Ballston Spa, where he engaged in the pension business, which he has followed ever since, and in which he has been eminently successful, having secured more pensions than any other man north of the city of Albany.

In 1861 Mr. Freeman was married to Phœbe E. Pettis, a daughter of Stephen C. Pettis, of the town of Milton. They have one daughter, Mattie, now the wife of Cyrus Hall, of the village of Ballston Spa. Andrew J. Freeman is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is a repub-

lican, taking an active interest in the affairs of his town, and has served two terms as overseer of the poor. He is also a member of William H. McKittrich Post, No. 46, Grand Army of the Republic, and is chairman of its relief committee.

HENRY J. ALLEN, M. D., of Corinth, who stands high in his honored and useful profession, and who served efficiently in 1891 as coroner of Saratoga county, is a son of Charles and Matilda (Kendall) Allen, and was born at Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, March 2, 1856. The Allen and Kendall families are respectively of Scotch and English descent. John Allen, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Allen, was a native of New Bedford, but spent the greater part of his life as a farmer in the town of Greenfield, where he died October 14, 1872, at seventy-one years of age. His son, Charles Allen (father), was born in 1827, in the town of Greenfield, where he lived until he had attained his majority, and then came to Corinth, and has been resident here ever since. He has retired from active life, although he is still serving as village commissioner, which office he has held for two years. Mr. Allen is a staunch republican, but is no extremist in political matters. He married Matilda Kendall, who was born in 1830, in the town of Corinth, and is now in the sixty-third year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have two children, one son and a daughter. Mrs. Allen is a member of the old Kendall family, one of the early settled families of the county. Her father, Riley Kendall, was a native and life-long resident of the town of Corinth. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Nancy Reeves, by whom he had six sons and four daughters. He was an industrious citizen, and died March 30, 1882, aged seventy-eight years.

Henry J. Allen grew to manhood at Corinth, received his education in the public schools, and learned the trade of machinist, which he

followed for twelve years, most of the time being spent in the employ of the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company, whose mills were at his native village. Leaving this company, he quit his trade and commenced the study of medicine. He read with Dr. S. C. Johnson, of Corinth, and then entered the medical department of the university of Vermont, at Burlington, that State, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883. In that same year he returned to his native village and commenced the practice of his profession, in which he has been most successfully engaged ever since.

On November 7th of the Centennial year, Dr. Allen was united in marriage with Eleanor C. Lindsey, daughter of Lyman H. Lindsey, of the town of Day, this county.

As a physician, Dr. Allen ranks high in his profession, and enjoys an extremely large and very remunerative practice. He is a member of the Delta Mu society, of the university of Vermont; Corinth Lodge, No. 174, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Tallehatchie Tribe, No. 229, Improved Order of Red Men. Doctor Allen is a straight republican in politics, and has always given his party an earnest and effective support. In 1890 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of coroner, and at the ensuing election was elected to that position by a handsome majority. His services as coroner of Saratoga county were creditable to himself and highly satisfactory to the public.

M**A****R****T****I****N** **H.** **S****M****I****T****H**, one of the reliable citizens and prosperous and comfortably situated farmers of the town of Charlton, is a son of Archibald and Cornelia (Heermans) Smith, and was born in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, New York, March 7, 1823. He was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools of Charlton, and has been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising ever since. He

owns the Smith homestead farm in one of the richest and most productive agricultural regions of Saratoga county.

In 1857 Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Jane M. Gilchrist, of the town of Charlton, this county.

In politics Martin H. Smith is a democrat of the Jacksonian type, who believes in an aggressive democracy and an economical administration of public affairs in the true interests of the whole people. He is a consistent and useful member of Freehold Presbyterian church, and takes a deep interest in the success of his own and of all other religious denominations. He is a prosperous farmer and an intelligent citizen, and as a man is highly respected in the community where he resides.

The Smiths are of English descent, and were among the early settled families of southern New England, where Jeremiah Smith, the paternal grandfather of Martin H. Smith, was born and reared. Jeremiah Smith came before the Revolutionary war to the town of Charlton, where he purchased the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. He was a thrifty and industrious farmer, and a strict Episcopalian in religious belief and church membership, and died in 1828 at seventy-eight years of age. He married Hannah Paddock, and their children were: Jeremiah, jr., Archibald (father), Ami, Calvin, Polly, wife of Philo Dunning; Ruth, who married Nathan Holister; Martha, wife of Philo Hurd; and Alma, who wedded Elias Smith.

Archibald Smith, the second son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Paddock) Smith, was born in the town of Charlton in 1788, was graduated from Union college, of Schenectady, this State, and then read law with Van Vecton, of the city of Albany. He was admitted to the bar about 1813, and practiced successfully at Rhinebeck, in Dutchess county, until 1828, when his health became impaired from too close application to professional labors, and he then went to the town of Montgomery, in Orange county, where he still practiced some, but

gave his time chiefly to sheep raising on a large scale. Two years' residence in the last named town convinced him that his health would compel him to relinquish his profession entirely for a time, and he returned to the old home farm, on which he resided until his death, which occurred in 1869. He was a whig, and served from 1840 to 1843 as county clerk, and for many years as a justice of the peace. He was a Free Mason and an Episcopalian, and in 1817 married Cornelia Heermans, daughter of Martin Heermans, of the town of Rhinebeck. Mrs. Smith lived to reach her fifty-fourth year, dying in 1848. Their children were: Theodore, Hannah, Martin H. (subject); Caroline, wife of William H. Walls; Maria, who married William Chambers, of Galway; and Dr. Andrew H., of New York.

WEBSTER B. RUSSELL, one of the largest landholders and tax-payers of the northern part of the county, is a man who is prompt and active in all of his transactions, and who never allows the slothful consideration of personal ease to prevent the faithful discharge of any of his duties as a citizen or a business man. He is a son of Benjamin and Mary (Cross) Russell, and was born in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, June 14, 1838. He received his education in the district schools of the towns of Northumberland and Moreau, and Fort Edward institute, and at eighteen years of age, upon the death of his father, assumed control and management of the home farm, which came into his possession and ownership a few years later. He then widened out his operations in farming and finally engaged in several of the branches of agriculture. He purchased, in 1881, an adjoining farm of three hundred acres of excellent farming and meadow land, and now owns nearly five hundred acres of the most fertile and highly productive land in the northern part of Saratoga county. His home farm contains one hundred and ninety-five acres,

and all of his land is well improved and kept in a high state of cultivation. In politics Mr. Russell is a republican, but he has never entered the field of politics, as the claims of party have never had sufficient force to take either his time or call his attention from his farming interests or business affairs. He has been very successful in the management of his business, while in energy, tact and industry he, perhaps, has no superior in his community. He has acquired wealth by slow but honorable and sure means, and his present estate, worth nearly twenty-five thousand dollars, attests his steady rise from very moderate means to affluence, and an influential position in his town. Mr. Russell has always shown that he could rise above considerations of personal and selfish profit, when the public weal of his community was concerned. As a citizen he is substantial and reliable, and ever anxious to advance the public welfare.

On June 1, 1887, Mr. Russell was united in marriage with Addie A. Fowler, and their union has been blessed with three children, one son and two daughters: Mary C., Helen J. and Benjamin W. Mrs. Russell is a daughter of James P. and Harriet J. (Joslyn) Fowler. James P. Fowler was a democrat and Presbyterian, and followed farming and speculating. He was of English extraction, and was twice married. By his first wife he had one child, Derrick, while by his second marriage he had four children: William, Mrs. Addie A. Russell, Stephen and Walter.

Webster B. Russell is of Irish lineage, and his grandfather, William Russell, was a son of a nobleman, who came from Ireland and settled in this county. William Russell was born in Washington county, this State, prior to the Revolutionary war. He was a whig, owned a large tract of land and was a man of considerable means for his day. He was an anti-burger and a Presbyterian, and was twice married. He married Jennie Lytle, and after her death wedded Mrs. Sarah Fowler. By his first marriage he had six sons and two daughters:

John, David, Julia Neville, Mary Hall, Benjamin (father), Joseph, Morton and William. Mr. Russell lived to be over ninety years of age. His third son, Benjamin Russell (father), was born March 10, 1803, and received a good English education. He owned a farm on White creek, in Washington county, which, in 1834, he traded for the farm in the town of Moreau, this county, on which the subject of this sketch now resides. Benjamin Russell was a farmer and whig, and lived a life of quiet and unostentatious usefulness, dying September 25, 1855, when in the fifty-third year of his age. He married Mary Cross, who was a daughter of Samuel Cross, of Shaftsbury, Vermont, and died May 7, 1887, aged eighty-five years. They were the parents of two children: Marlon, who was born April 10, 1831, and died December 6, 1875, being married first to Elizabeth Taylor, and then to Mary E. Mascraft, and leaving one child by his second marriage — William, now dead; and Webster B., whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

HOWLAND BAKER, an active and useful citizen of Mechanicville, and who has been successfully engaged for several years in the real estate business, is the eldest son of Daniel and Cornelia (Howland) Baker, and was born in the town of Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, July 28, 1845. His grandfather, James Baker, was a native of Long Island, and traced his lineage on the paternal side to England, while his mother was of Dutch extraction, a lineal descendant of John Howland, who came over in the Mayflower. James Baker settled in the town of Stillwater, where he owned three farms aggregating an area of three hundred and fifty acres. He was a democrat and Friend, and was twice married. He married Jemima Kirk, who died and left one child, a son, named Peter. He afterward wedded Ruth Post (paternal grandmother), by whom he had fifteen children, all

sons: William, George, Joseph, Israel, Valentine, Isaac B., David S., Ransom O., Titus, Samuel, John T., James, Abel, Daniel and Paris. Daniel Baker (father) was born in the town of Stillwater, but at an early age removed to Half Moon, where he resided until his death, June 21, 1872, at fifty years of age. He was a democrat and owned two good farms, whose combined area was two hundred and twenty-four acres. Mr. Baker married Cornelia Howland, daughter of Elisha Howland, of Half Moon, Saratoga county, and to their union were born five sons and four daughters: Howland, John, Fayette, Powell, Elisha, Louisiana Strang, Martha Sutfin, Maria Arnold and Mina C. Cassidy.

Howland Baker grew to manhood on the paternal acres and received his education in the common and select schools of his neighborhood. Leaving school he engaged in farming, which he followed until 1885, when he came to Mechanicville, where he has been engaged in the real estate business ever since. He has charge of the Clement addition to that village, which consists of thirty-one acres of land, and is the joint property of Mr. Baker and his brothers and sisters. This addition was laid out in 1888 into two hundred and forty-eight choice building lots, with the requisite number of streets and alleys for the necessary convenience of its future residents. Mr. Baker has sold over fifty of these lots up to the present time, and upon thirty of them good houses have been erected. The remaining two hundred lots he still holds, and as they are situated in one of the most desirable parts of the village, their sale is but a question of time. When built up the Clement addition will add much to the wealth as well as the appearance of Mechanicville. Mr. Baker is a democrat and a member of the First Presbyterian church, on whose board of trustees he has served acceptably for several years, besides always taking an active part in all religious affairs.

On September 25, 1888, Mr. Baker was

united in marriage with Catherine E. Bancus, a daughter of James and Maria A. (Swarthout) Bancus, of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, New York.

JOSHUA ANTHONY, proprietor of the Anthony Spice mills and baking powder factory, who justly occupies a prominent place in the business life of the southern part of Saratoga county, is a man of energy, will and enterprise, to whom all difficulties are but incentives to renewed exertions. He is a son of Joshua, sr., and Lydia (Buffinton) Anthony, and was born in the town of Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, February 16, 1839. The Anthony family is of Yankee lineage, and was planted in Massachusetts at an early day in the colonial history of New England. Humphrey Anthony (grandfather) was born in 1770, in Berkshire county, in the Bay State, where he was a farmer and blacksmith, and where he lived to attain the ripe old age of ninety-six years. Of the sons born to him in his New England home, one was Joshua Anthony, sr. (father), who was born and grew to manhood on the old homestead, where he died on July 25, 1841, at thirty-nine years of age. He was a steady, industrious man, was a Friend or Quaker in religious faith and church membership, and during his few years of active business, had been very successful as a farmer and stock dealer. Mr. Anthony married Lydia Buffinton, who survived him a little over a year, dying August 27, 1842, when in the thirty-third year of her age. Their children were: Joshua (subject), Ira L., John B. and William H. Mrs. Anthony was a daughter of Zephaniah and Joanna (Wells) Buffinton, who were Quakers, and came in 1846 from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, to Mechanicville, bought the farm known then as James Bradshaw's, now owned by John Pruyn, of this county, which they left four years later to their son, John W. Buffinton, who also moved from Massachusetts at the same time, to settle on the farm now owned by the subject of this

sketch. Their last removal was made to be convenient to a 'Friends' church, where they worshiped until called from the trials and cares of this world. Mr. Buffinton died April 19, 1858, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years; and four years later was joined by his wife, who passed away November 30, 1862, when in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

Joshua Anthony and his three brothers were taken, after the death of their mother, and reared by their maternal grandparents. He received his education in the district schools, and at eighteen years of age commenced the battle of life for himself as a clerk in a store at Jonesville. After acquiring considerable experience in the line of work which he had taken up, he left Jonesville, and was successively engaged as a clerk in mercantile houses at Schuylerville, Troy and Stillwater. Leaving the last named place in the spring of 1867, he returned to his grandfather's old farm to care for his brother, Ira, who died the same year from injuries received accidentally. He then assumed management of the farm, which he soon purchased and still owns, and two years later engaged in his present successful business of manufacturing baking powder and cream of tartar. In 1892 he added spice grinding and the manufacturing of all kinds of fluid extracts used for flavoring purposes in cooking. The baking powder factory is a handsome two-story frame building, forty by sixty feet in dimensions, and thoroughly fitted up in every department. It is spacious and commodious, and equipped with late machinery for all manufacturing purposes, and with every facility and convenience for the transaction of business. Mr. Anthony manufactures a very superior and absolutely pure article of baking powder, which is rapidly becoming popular in every part of the United States where it has been introduced. His large sales are indisputable evidence of general consumption and public appreciation. His spice mills occupy the larger part of the fine two-story brick addition, thirty-six by sixty-six feet, which he

added to the factory in 1892. He has the latest and most improved mills, and one of them alone will grind three thousand pounds of pepper per day. Mr. Anthony has taken another step forward, within the last year, for providing for household comfort and convenience, by organizing a department in his works for the manufacture of all kinds of pure flavoring extracts that are used in cooking. All of his goods are standard in purity, strength and quality, and stand well the test of time and experiment, under which many favorites for popular favor fail and disappear.

On March 23, 1868, Mr. Anthony was united in marriage with Mary E. Ingraham, of Fulton county, and to their union have been born three children, two sons and one daughter: Sidney J., Ira J., and Sila G. The two sons are assisting their father in his extensive business, and the daughter is attending school. Mrs. Anthony is a daughter of William S. and Sila (Gilbert) Ingraham, of Fulton county, the former of whom died April 3, 1891, at seventy-five years of age, and the latter of whom passed away March 2, 1887, when in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

In politics Mr. Anthony is a straight republican, and when residing at Stillwater he served as United States assistant assessor, but since engaging in the manufacturing business he has been too busy to take any very active part in political affairs. His place is near Ushers railroad station, which he secured June 19, 1882, by the name of Hammonds, named after C. D. Hammonds, superintendent of the Delaware & Hudson railroad. In 1883 he secured the postoffice by the name of Ushers, and the name of the station was soon afterward changed from Hammonds to that of Ushers, on account of there being a Hammond postoffice in St. Lawrence county, New York. Mr. Anthony has a private telegraph line running from Ushers to his factory, and thence to Clifton Park and to Round Lake, which is a great help to him by putting him in constant communication with the cities of New York

and surrounding States. He is a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 504, Free and Accepted Masons, of Stillwater; and Waterford Chapter, No. 169, Royal Arch Masons.

While actively engaged in pushing forward his great business enterprises with zeal and energy, Joshua Anthony has not forgotten his home or neglected in the least anything that could add to its beauty or its convenience. His house is a handsome two-story wood structure. It is furnished throughout in good taste and with everything necessary to comfort and convenience. It is heated with steam, and will soon be lighted with electricity. A more beautiful, pleasant or desirable home cannot well be found anywhere within the boundary limits of the great Empire State of the Union.

THOMAS R. KNEIL, a cultured gentleman and scholar, and the highly efficient and exceedingly popular superintendent of the public schools of the village of Saratoga Springs, is a son of the Hon. Thomas and Mary (Bush) Kneil, and was born at Westfield, Massachusetts, November 6, 1851. Thomas R. Kneil is of Celtic descent. Both his father and grandfather were natives of the Isle of Man. William Kneil (grandfather) emigrated to the United States when his son Thomas (father) was a mere child, and settled in Utica, New York, where he followed his trade, that of a carpenter, up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1854, at a very advanced age. Thomas Kneil (father) grew to manhood at Utica, New York, and then went to Massachusetts and located at Westfield, where he still resides, at the age of seventy-five years. Ever since his residence at Westfield, Thomas Kneil has been one of the most prominent and enterprising citizens of that place, always taking a very active interest in public affairs. In politics he is a republican, and has filled from time to time about all the local offices of the place. He was chairman of the school com-

mittee for a great many years, and is now succeeded in that position by one of his sons. The office has been in the family for the past twenty years. He was also postmaster at Westfield during the administrations of Grant and Hayes, and has also served as a member of the State senate for two terms, and likewise served in the assembly from Westfield. He is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church, always ready with open hand to do his part in every good work. He is at present a large coal dealer at Westfield, still taking as active an interest in public affairs as his age will permit. He is a gentleman of extensive information, well posted in the affairs of both State and Nation, and keeps abreast of the progress of the nineteenth century.

In 1840 Thomas Kneil married Mary Bush, of Westfield, Massachusetts. She was a member of the same church as her husband, and died in 1885, at the age of sixty-six years.

The Bush family are of English descent, of good old Puritan stock, and one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Westfield.

Thomas R. Kneil was brought up at Westfield, educated there in the high school, and graduated from Wesleyan university, of Connecticut, in 1875. He afterward took a post graduate course at Boston university. After the completion of his education he became principal of the schools of Belchertown, Massachusetts, which position he very ably filled for the next two years. He then accepted a position in the academy at Poultney, Vermont, where for another two years he was teacher of Latin, Greek and elocution, proving himself a fine master in Greek and Latin, as well as of English. In 1880 Professor Kneil was chosen principal of the Union school at Crown Point, New York, where he remained for the next five years, and to him belongs the credit of building up this school until it ranked among the first in the State, thus showing himself to be thoroughly fitted, both by nature and education, to fill the position of trainer and instructor of the youth under his charge. In 1885

Professor Kneil resigned the principalship of the school at Crown Point, and entered the field of journalism, taking charge of the Ticonderoga *Sentinel*, of which he was proprietor, editor and publisher. He continued the publication of this paper, with a fair degree of success, for the ensuing three years, but being more interested in school work he gave it up, and resumed his old position as principal of the Union school at Crown Point, where he remained up to 1891, when he came to Saratoga Springs. Here he was principal of the high school until September 1, 1892, when he was elected superintendent of the schools of Saratoga Springs, which office he is now holding. Possessed of a pleasant, genial disposition, and being thoroughly competent to fill the office, progressive in his ideas and methods, and wholly in sympathy with his work, he soon became very popular, and has attained a high standing in his profession. The schools under his charge are known far and wide as ranking among the very best to be found anywhere in the country.

In politics Superintendent Kneil is a republican, but rather inclined to be liberal, giving his greatest attention to educational work. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar.

Superintendent Kneil was united in marriage January 5, 1882, to Carrie M. Hawley, a daughter of the Rev. C. R. Hawley, of Vermont. To them has been born a family of four children, three sons and one daughter: Thomas H., Philip C., Margaret M. and Robert C.

WARREN CURTIS, treasurer and manager of the Hudson Pulp & Paper Company, and an efficient business man of wide and varied experience, both in the eastern States and the great West, is a son of Warren Curtis, sr., and was born in the city of Passaic, Passaic county, New Jersey, October 19, 1837. Warren Curtis, sr., was en-

gaged for nearly three quarters of a century in the manufacture of paper, and during that time was prominently and actively identified with some of the leading paper manufacturing interests of Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York. He was well known throughout New England and the Middle Atlantic States as a skilled and practical workman, and an intelligent, energetic and progressive manufacturer. With weight of years came reputation and leadership in his chosen line of manufacturing, and when death called him from the field of his earthly labors at the end of a long and useful career, many tributes of respect were paid to his memory through the press. From the notice of his death in the *Paper Trade Journal* we quote the following: "Warren Curtis, sr., the venerable American paper-maker, died on Thanksgiving day, November 24, 1892, at the residence of his son, William Henry Curtis, 97 Fourth avenue, Newark, New Jersey, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Curtis was born in Massachusetts. He was the fifth of nine brothers, all practical workers in their time at the vat and on the cylinder and Fourdrinier machines. Their names were respectively Allen C., William, Edward, Warren, Melville, Frederick A., Solomon M., George B. and Walter C. Curtis; the sons of that Solomon Curtis, who early in 1790, in partnership with Gen. Simon Elliott, began to manufacture paper under the firm name of Elliot & Curtis, in the village of Newton Lower Falls, on the Charles river, near Boston. Solomon Minot Curtis, the seventh of the nine brothers, is now the sole survivor. He resides at Newark, New Castle county, Delaware. The elder Solomon Curtis died in 1818. He was the father of thirteen children. Warren Curtis and his brother Melville went from Newton, Massachusetts, to Belleville (now Passaic), New Jersey, and for many years carried on a paper mill there, which was finally destroyed by fire. Hon. George West, of Ballston, New York, was employed by them at that mill as an engineer. He lived for a while with his son

at Palmer Falls, and took an eager interest in the construction and development of the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company, at that place." The funeral of Mr. Curtis was at his late residence in Newark, New Jersey, on November 26, 1892, and his remains were entombed in Mt. Pleasant cemetery of that city.

Warren Curtis was reared at Passaic, New Jersey, until he was sixteen years of age, and then entered the engineering department of Delaware college. He afterward went to Iowa, where he built a paper mill and was a member of the company that operated it. From Iowa Mr. Curtis went to St. Louis, Missouri, and spent three or four years there in charge of the counting-room and business department of the *St. Louis Times*, after which he came east to Palmer Falls, this county, to assume his present position of treasurer and manager of the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company, which was then just starting their large pulp and paper mill at that place.

The Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company's plant is located on the main headwater of the Hudson river, known as Palmer's Falls, which has eighty-five feet of head and fall, equivalent to ten thousand horse power for manufacturing purposes. This plant, the largest single plant of its kind in the world, covers several acres of ground. All the buildings are of iron, brick and stone, and the great mill is five hundred and fifty by one hundred feet in dimensions. The company employ several hundred men in the various departments of their great works, and much of their success is due to the business ability, good management and intelligent supervision of Warren Curtis. The establishment of these works and their successful operation under the charge of Mr. Curtis, has made Palmer Falls and Corinth what they are to-day, thrifty and progressive villages. The works have a capacity of seventy-five tons of paper per day, eighty tons of grand wood and twenty-five tons of sulphite pulp. This pulp has been found so excellent in

quality and so well adapted to all of the uses of such an article, that its present splendid reputation is but the steady growth of several years, while its popularity is attested by the large and continually increasing orders which the company receive from many different parts of the United States. The officers of the company are: A. Pagenstecher, president; Warren Miller, secretary; and Warren Curtis, the subject of this sketch, treasurer and manager. Their express, telegraph and railroad station is Corinth, their postoffice at Palmer, and their New York city office is in the *Times* building. Their enterprise is creditable alike to their energy and the great industry which it represents.

LIEUT. LEWIS WOOD HAMLIN,

who served as a Union officer in nearly all of the great battles of the army of the Potomac, is one of the leading business men and one of the most popular republicans of South Glens Falls. He is a son of David B. and Nancy M. (Potter) Hamlin, and was born in the town of Queensbury, Warren county, New York, March 4, 1841. He received his education in the district schools of Moreau and Fort Edward institute, and after teaching one term enlisted on October 10, 1861, in Co. F, 93d New York volunteer infantry. He participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, South Mountain, Antietam, the Wilderness, the siege of Petersburg, Boydton Plank Road and Appomattox, where the Confederacy met its Waterloo. He was wounded in one of the great Wilderness fights by a piece of a shell, and commanded Co. E of his regiment in the grand review of New York troops at Albany, on July 12, 1865, when he was honorably discharged from the Federal service. He was appointed as sergeant in 1862, was commissioned lieutenant of Co. H on February 12, 1865, and commanded Co. D in a charge on the Confederate works in front of Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865, and the brigade picket line on the night of that day. He was

on the skirmish line the 6th of April, and was at Appomattox when General Lee surrendered the Confederate army of Virginia to General Grant. Returning from the army, Lieutenant Hamlin engaged in farming and lumbering, which he followed chiefly up to the present time. In 1878 he came to the town of Moreau, where his wife owns a farm of one hundred and forty acres. She also owns an eight acre grazing lot near the Hudson river, and Mr. Hamlin owns two hundred acres of farming land in the town of Queensbury, Warren county. He makes a specialty of potatoes, raising an average of about twelve hundred bushels annually for the last twenty years. He is an active member of Atatea Tribe, No. 154, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has held various official positions. Mr. Hamlin is also active and prominent in the Republican party, being so popular as to win election after election as supervisor of his town. In 1884 he was first elected supervisor, sweeping away a democratic majority of eighty-four and being successful by nineteen votes. At the next election he quadrupled his preceding majority, and having lowered the taxes thirteen per cent., was again elected in 1889, '90, '91 and '92. He is now holding that office and discharging its duties with great credit to himself, being efficient, energetic and popular. He was chairman of the board of supervisors of Saratoga county in 1891, and is much interested in the cause of temperance, being a member of the Royal Templars, and doing much for sobriety and total abstinence at South Glens Falls.

On Christmas day, 1868, Mr. Hamlin married Louise Camp, who was a daughter of James W. Camp, and who died August 29, 1876, leaving four children: David J., a graduate of Troy Business college; Sarah F., attending Albany Normal school; Minerva, a graduate of Glens Falls academy and now teaching; and Grace M., who is now attending the public schools.

Lent Hamlin, the paternal grandfather of Lieutenant Hamlin, was of English descent and a native of Connecticut, and came to the town of Moreau with his father, Ebenezer Hamlin, who had served in the Revolutionary war. Daniel Hamlin married Lucretia Barnes, and died January, 1859, aged ninety-six years, while his wife passed away in 1835, at fifty-three years of age. They had six sons and three daughters: Sallie, Truman, Romanty, Ebenezer, Daniel, Lent, Sophia, David B. and Amelia. David B. Hamlin (father), was born April 2, 1807, and followed blacksmithing and farming for many years. He is a cousin of Bishop Leonidas Lent of the Methodist church. He is a Methodist and a Jeffersonian democrat, and has been twice married. His first wife, Nancy M. Hamlin, was a daughter of Major Ephraim Potter, of Revolutionary fame, and French-Irish descent, and died April 17, 1876, aged seventy-seven years. His second wife, Mrs. Minerva Potter, died in 1881. By his first marriage Mr. Hamlin had four children: John S., Olivia, Lieut. Lewis W. (subject), and Sarah Van Tassel, who died in November, 1875.

RICHARD BAXTER HAXSTUN is an energetic son of the great Empire State, who has, by his own industry and tact, built up a large and prosperous business and created a demand for his products in the mighty metropolis of the new world. He is a son of Andrew King and Martha (Darrow) Haxstun, and was born at Cambridge, Washington county, New York, September 18, 1848. His grandfather, Andrew King Haxstun, sr., was of Scotch descent and a native of near Cambridge, Washington county, where he followed his trade of carpenter in connection with farming. He was a democrat and a Methodist, and wedded Mary Donnehue. He died in 1868, at eighty-three years of age, and left a family of ten children: Jeremiah, Andrew King, Caroline Pratt, Palmer, William,

James, Horace, Nelson, Anna Mary Narramore and Martha Austin. Andrew King Haxstun (father) was born December 10, 1823, and died on February 13, 1889, from the effects of exposure in the Federal service. He received a good English education, served from 1855 to 1860 as steward of Ft. Edward institute, and in the latter year was commissioned by Governor Morgan as quartermaster of the 93d New York infantry, but in a few months was discharged on account of physical disability brought on by service in the line of duty. Returning from the army Mr. Haxstun was successively engaged in the flouring business at Ft. Edward, the paper manufacturing business in Wayne county, and in stone-ware manufacturing at Ft. Edward, as a member of the firm of Haxstun, Oatman & Co. He afterward was a member of the firm of Haxstun & Griffin, wheel manufacturers, and then of Haxstun & Co., stone-ware manufacturers, who did business for eight years at Ft. Edward. He next served as foreman for General West in his large paper mills, and in October, 1884, engaged in the manufacture of neats foot oil and fertilizers, which he conducted quite successfully up to the time of his death. In 1884 Mr. Haxstun also engaged in farming, purchasing in that year the farm of thirty acres, in the town of Moreau, on which his son, the subject of this sketch, now resides. Mr. Haxstun was a democrat in politics, had served as a trustee of his village, and was also a trustee for twenty-five years of the Methodist Episcopal church of that place. He was a man of fine business ability, and but for impaired health would have attained to a commanding position in the commercial world. He married Martha Darrow, who was a daughter of Hiram Darrow, of Ft. Edward, and lived to be sixty-three years of age, dying on February 7, 1893. Mrs. Haxstun's father, Hiram Darrow, was a native of Massachusetts, and besides farming, was a manufacturer of tow and flax seed oil, owning at different times large flax seed mills in Cambridge, New

York, and at Plainfield, New Jersey. He was a republican and Methodist, and died April 10, 1870, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Darrow married Elmira Wilson, and his children were: Mary Haxstun, wife of Jeremiah Haxstun, of Cambridge, New York; Clark D., Henry, Mrs. Martha Haxstun (mother), Salina, wife of A. D. Wait, judge of Washington county for fifteen years; Caroline, who married Rev. C. R. Barnes, of Hoboken, New Jersey; Elmira Cuelter, wife of George Cuelter, of Jackson, New York; Hiram, jr., Ensign, Lucy, who died in childhood, and Daniel. Mr. and Mrs. Haxstun had two children: Richard Baxter and Martha A., wife of John Henry Viele, a farmer of Washington county.

Richard Baxter Haxstun received his education in the district schools and Ft. Edward institute, which he left at an early age to become bookkeeper and general foreman for Haxstun, Oatman & Co., whose service he left five years later to accept a position with the firm of Haxstun & Co. Eight years later, in 1884, he succeeded to the business, which he has conducted most successfully ever since. He manufactures tallow, neats foot oil and several popular fertilizers, finding ready sale at Cahoes and in New York city for the entire product of his plant. His monthly pay roll is large, while his raw material is purchased by the car load weekly. Mr. Haxstun makes a specialty of a hen food which is highly prized wherever it has been introduced. He is a democrat in politics, and gives some attention to agricultural affairs, owning and residing on a choice farm of thirty acres of highly productive land in the town of Moreau. Mr. Haxstun is a man of skill and energy in his particular line of business, and has attained well merited success in this land of wonder-working industry. In his business he has chosen to climb slowly but surely, and has now reached a fair height where he can feel that noble and honorable pride that is felt by those who honor the pursuits in which they are engaged.

On July 31, 1879, Mr. Haxstun was united in marriage to Helen Carswell, daughter of William and Isabella Carswell, of Salem, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Haxstun have three children, one son and two daughters: Martha Amelia, born March 12, 1881; Lina Wait, born April 22, 1884; and Andrew King, born March 8, 1887.

HENRY D. SAFFORD, an active and enterprising business man of Mechanicville, and a distant relative of Roscoe Conkling, whose name will never be forgotten in the United States, is a son of Jobe S. and Eliza (Conkling) Safford, and was born in the city of Troy, Rensselaer county, New York, July 25, 1859. His paternal grandfather, Henry D. Safford, was a native and life-long resident of Greenwich, Washington county, where he followed farming as an occupation. He was a whig and a Presbyterian, and died in 1880, at seventy-seven years of age. He was twice married, and by his first wife, whose maiden name was Martha Sherman, he had five children: John H., Charlotte A. Kenyon, Caroline Sharp, Joseph and Jobe S., the father of the subject of this sketch. Jobe S. Safford received a good education and learned with his uncle, Jacob Safford, the trade of tinsmith, which he followed in Troy, this State, until 1859, when he removed to Stillwater, where he remained until 1865. In that year he came to Mechanicville, where, in 1886, he established his present hardware house. In connection with tinsmithing and the hardware business, he operates a plumbing and steam heating establishment. In October, 1861, Mr. Safford enlisted in Co. F, 77th New York infantry, and participated in the battles of the Peninsula campaign, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness fights, receiving severe wounds in the second battle of Fredericksburg and also at the Wilderness. He received an honorable discharge at the expiration of his three years

enlistment, and at once returned to New York. Mr. Safford is a stockholder of the First National bank and the Werner Brewing Company of Mechanicville, and has been for several years one of the active business men of his village. He is a democrat in politics, and served six years as an excise commissioner of Stillwater, and two terms as a trustee of Mechanicville. He is a member of Mechanicville Baptist church; Half Moon Lodge, No. 493, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Ellsworth Lodge, Ancient Order of United American Workmen; and Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth Post, No. 619, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a past commander, and the present delegate to the Grand State Encampment. Mr. Safford married Eliza Conkling, a daughter of David Conkling, and a relative of Roscoe Conkling. They have four children: Alvero, Henry D., Walter J. and Sadie Best.

Henry D. Safford received his education in the public schools, and was then employed successfully as a clerk in H. S. Miller's hardware store and the Mechanicville postoffice. Leaving the postoffice he learned telegraphy, and was successively employed as operator and agent at Fitchburg station, westbound freight operator at Troy, check clerk and afterward train dispatcher for the Panama railroad, train dispatcher for the Boston, Hoosic Tunnel & Western railroad, and operator and station agent at a number of their stations. Leaving the employ of the railways after nine years of continuous service, he visited New Orleans and the Pacific coast, and then, in 1886, engaged in his present prosperous hardware business at Mechanicville. He is a stockholder in the Bridge Company and the Werner Brewing Company. Mr. Safford is a democrat in politics and a regular attendant at the Baptist church. He is a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 504, Free and Accepted Masons; Half Moon Lodge, No. 493, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Tenandahoe Tribe, No. 154, Improved Order of Red Men. He has been treasurer of his village.

In 1891 he was elected supervisor of the town of Half Moon by ninety-seven majority, when the town was republican by fifty votes. In 1892 he was reelected by one hundred and thirty-nine majority, and again reelected in 1893 by seventy-three majority.

In 1880 Mr. Safford married Minnie M. Matson, of North Pownal, Vermont, who died in 1883. After her death he wedded, on August 27, 1884, Lucy Hakes, a daughter of Joshua Hakes. By his second marriage he has two children: Minnie M. and Lizzie J.

FRANKLIN A. SIVER, proprietor of the Russell hotel at Round Lake, this county, is a son of Andrew J. and Mary J. (Russell) Siver, and was born at Bethlehem, Albany county, New York, October 4, 1855. The family is of Holland extraction, and its founders in America were among the earliest settlers of Albany county, this State. In that county Peter Siver, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared, and spent his entire life engaged in agricultural pursuits. His son, Peter Siver (grandfather), was also a native of that county, and after attaining manhood became a veterinary surgeon and followed that business successfully for many years. He was a democrat in politics, and became prominent in the county, which he served as high sheriff for one term, beside holding a number of minor official positions. During the war of 1812 he served as a soldier in the American army, and took part in a number of the leading engagements of that contest. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church, and died in 1865, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. He married Maria Jakobson, and reared a family of twelve children, one of his sons being Andrew J. Siver (father), who was born March 18, 1825, in Albany county, this State, where he grew to manhood and received a superior common school education. After leaving school he learned the blacksmith trade, which

he followed successfully for many years, but has now retired from active life and is living quietly at his home in Williamstown. He is a republican in politics, and a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1848 he married Marry Jane Russell, a daughter of Asa Russell, of Williamstown, Massachusetts, and by her had a family of three children, two sons and a daughter: Henry R., Franklin A. and Nellie M., who became the wife of Wharton B. Huff, of Sliter's, Rensselaer county. Mrs. Mary J. Siver was born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1830, and is a member of the Methodist church.

Franklin A. Siver was reared principally at Bethlehem, and acquired a good practical education in the common schools. Leaving school he engaged in farming in Schodack, and followed that occupation successfully until 1892, when he removed to Round Lake and embarked in the hotel business, in which he is still engaged. His hotel is known as the Russell house, is located on Third street and Asbury avenue, and is becoming quite popular with the traveling public.

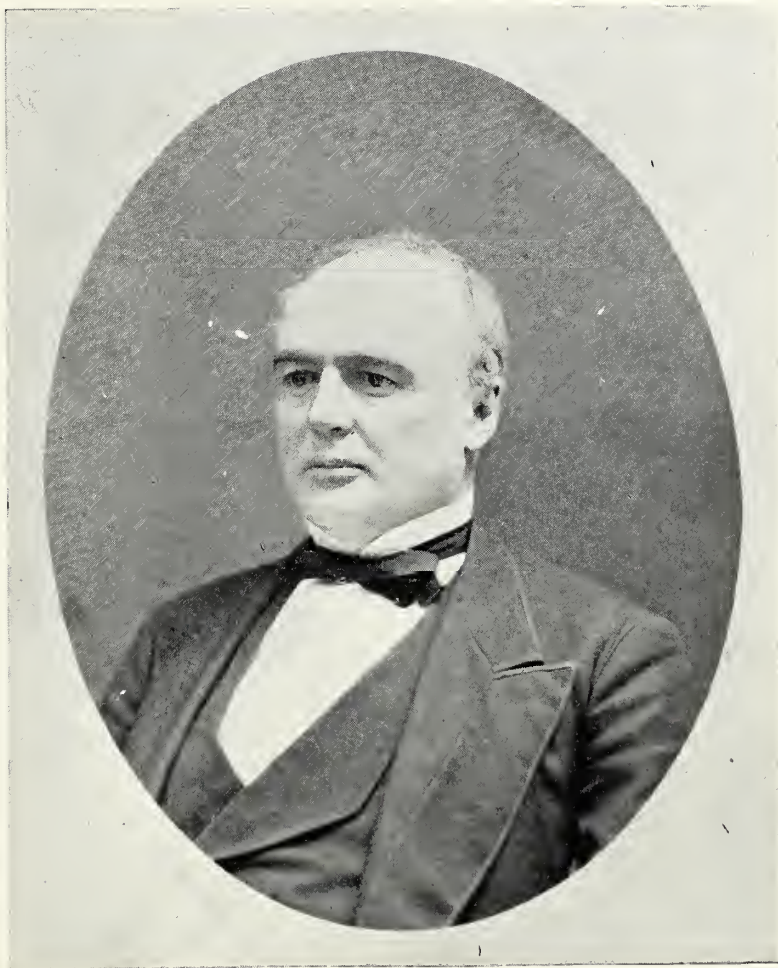
In political sentiment Mr. Siver is a staunch republican, always ready to do his part toward securing the success of his party, and he and his wife, Hester L., are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Siver is a daughter of Thomas Clarke, of the city of Albany, and she and Mr. Siver were married in 1885. Thomas Clarke, father of Mrs. Siver, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and came to this country from County Cork, Ireland. He was born in 1825, was a saddler and harnessmaker by trade, and did a large business at Albany for many years. He died in 1863, while serving in the Federal army, having enlisted in 1862 in Barne's battery, at Rochester, New York.

Franklin A. Siver's maternal great-grandfather, Asa Russell, was a captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and it is related that while he was in the army the Tories on one occasion undertook to despoil

his property, but his wife bravely defended her home, shooting through the hat of one of the assailants. It is said she aimed at his head, but shot a little too high. The shot had the desired effect, however, for without stopping to recover the hat, the party hastily withdrew and never again molested the family.

Harriet A. Russell, Mr. Siver's aunt, was born in Pownal, Vermont, and came to Round Lake in 1873, where she built a cottage and kept summer boarders for a time. She afterward sold the cottage and erected the fine hotel known as the Russell house, where she died January 16, 1893, at the age of sixty-five years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Troy, and took an active part in the church and business affairs of the village of Round Lake.

HON. JOHN W. CRANE, ex-county judge and an able lawyer, is one whose successful career in life has been characterized by mental ability and unswerving devotion to duty. He is a son of Justus and Betsey (Bridges) Crane, and was born at West Milton, in the town of Milton, Saratoga county, New York, September 30, 1827. The Crane family is of English origin, and was founded in the United States at an early day by three brothers, who settled respectively in New Jersey, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. One of the descendants of the brother who made his home in New Hampshire was James Crane, the grandfather of Judge Crane, who served in the Revolutionary war and died in the town of Surry, near Kean, in the Granite State, in 1799, at ninety years of age. His son, Justus Crane (father), was born in New Hampshire, and in 1820 came to Saratoga county, where he was engaged in farming in the town of Milton for ten years. He then removed to Saratoga Springs, where he resided until his death, which occurred in August, 1860, when he was in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a successful farmer and a strong dem-



Judge John W. Cranes

ocrat. He married Betsey Bridges, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and reared a family of two sons and one daughter. Mrs. Crane, who died October 20, 1884, at eighty-five years of age, was a daughter of William Bridges, who was of English descent, and settled at Ballston Spa, in 1810.

John W. Crane was reared on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, and since then has been a resident of Saratoga Springs and the town of Saratoga. After attending the public schools he received a good classical and scientific education in academies of Saratoga Springs, which institutions of learning were successively under the charge of the celebrated Prof. William J. Hancock. Leaving school in 1847, he immediately entered the law office of Hon. William A. Beach, under whose instruction he read until September, 1852, when he was admitted to practice in the courts of Saratoga county. Two years after his admission to the bar he became a member of the law firm of Avery, Hoag & Crane, which continued until Mr. Avery retired, and then Mr. Crane was a partner of the succeeding firm of Hoag & Crane that existed up to January 1, 1859, when he withdrew to take his seat as county judge. When his term of office expired on January 1, 1864, Judge Crane returned to the practice of his profession, in which he has been successfully engaged ever since, except six years, from 1876 to 1880, when he served a second term as county judge. He now confines himself in his practice chiefly to land cases and real estate affairs, in the trial and settlement of which he is very successful. He is one of the best counsellors and conveyancers in the county, has a fine law library, and practices in the higher courts of the State and in the supreme court of the United States, to which he was admitted in 1861. Judge Crane has always been interested in the prosperity of his village. He is a stockholder in the First National bank, and the United States hotel and Congress Spring companies. He was one of the board of

commissioners which introduced the Holly system of water works, and Saratoga is to-day one of the best protected places in the world against fire. He was also one of the building commissioners who erected the present handsome town hall, and is chairman of the building committee now erecting Convention hall, which, when completed, will have the largest seating capacity of any hall in the State, and will be beyond doubt one of the finest halls in the United States.

On October 4, 1852, Judge Crane married Mary E. Martin, daughter of Daniel Martin, of Granville, Washington county. They have one child, George M., who has been engaged for some time in business with his father.

In politics Judge Crane is and always has been a strong democrat. He served as supervisor of his town in 1863 and again in 1868 and 1869, beside holding various other offices of his town and village. In 1858 his party nominated him for county judge, and although the democrats were in the minority in the county, yet he was elected by a majority of forty-three over the combined vote of Alembert Pond and Lemuel Pike, his republican and American opponents for the office. He served with credit as judge, and at the end of his four year term returned to the practice of his profession, from which in 1876 he was called against his expressed wish to become again the Democratic nominee for county judge. Although it was a presidential year, when party lines were drawn very closely and the county was republican by fifteen hundred, yet Judge Crane's popularity was such that he was elected by a good majority. His services during his second term of six years were as highly appreciated as they were during his first term of four years, and in 1883 he retired from the bench with the respect and esteem of the bar and the public. Judge Crane could neither be flattered or bribed while on the bench, and has never sacrificed his independence by shaping his opinions to suit the designs of partisans or win the favor

of those in power either in State or National affairs.

Integrity, success and popularity are words to be written over against the name of John W. Crane, whose career is one of which his county may be justly proud. Pleasant, courteous and patriotic, his public life has made a lasting impression on the minds of the people of his county. True to his country and his conscience, he has never sought for advancement, and in his public and private life has always been the modest, dignified American gentleman.

REBECA JONES, or "Obstinate Becky," as she is called by her acquaintances in New York and Europe, is a daughter of Aaron and Polina (Cronkright) Jones, and is a native of Schoharie county, this State. The Jones family is of Welsh descent, and its early members were among the first settlers in the town of Galway, this county, where they became large farmers. Joshua Jones, paternal grandfather of "Obstinate Becky" Jones, was a native of that town, where he grew to manhood and received the limited education afforded by the country schools of that early day. After attaining manhood he engaged in agriculture and became a prosperous and extensive farmer, following that occupation until his death at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, married Rebecca Northrop, who died December 18, 1847, aged ninety-five years and ten months. They reared a family, one of whom was Aaron Jones (father), who was born in the town of Galway, this county, in 1790, and after attaining his majority removed to Schoharie county and remained there until 1840, when, while the subject of this sketch was yet a small child, he returned to Saratoga county and settled at Ballston Spa, where he died in 1848, age sixty-two years. He was a shoemaker by trade and worked at that business nearly all his life. He was

a whig in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Polina Cronkright, a daughter of Stephen Cronkright, and they had a family of children, the youngest of whom was Rebecca, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Jones was of Holland descent, born in the city of Albany, this State, and during most of her life was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She died in 1858, aged sixty-two years.

"Obstinate Becky" Jones spent her girlhood in the village of Ballston Spa, received a common school education, and while yet in her "teens" accepted a position as assistant nurse in the wealthy family of A. G. Hamersley, of New York city. She soon became a favorite in the family and remained with them for a period of nearly forty years, eleven of which were spent in traveling in different parts of Europe, during which she crossed the Atlantic four times. Since 1886 she has resided at Ballston Spa, where she owns a comfortable home.

The sobriquet "Obstinate Becky," by which she is now so widely known, was won in New York city in 1884, during the legal contest over the will of L. C. Hamersley (son of A. G. Hamersley), who died in 1883, leaving a will which gave his entire estate, valued at between six and seven million dollars, to his widow, Mrs. Lilla Price Hamersley. Other members of the family contested this will, and among other witnesses had Rebecca Jones summoned to testify in their behalf. But when she appeared on the witness stand she absolutely refused to answer any question. After all attempts to compel her to answer had utterly failed, she was committed to Ludlow street jail for contempt of court. There she remained for forty-five weeks, the only woman in the prison, always as firm in her refusal to answer as upon the day she was committed. During her incarceration she was approached by persons in the interest of the contestants, and was offered the snug fortune of fifty thousand dollars if she would

agree to answer four questions. She obstinately refused, and remained within those gloomy prison walls, though she knew that her freedom and fifty thousand dollars would be hers on any day she chose to speak.

"When a woman will, she will,
You may depend on't;
And when she won't, she won't,
And there's an end on't."

For forty-five long, dreary weeks she remained in the old historic jail, paying fifteen dollars a week for her board, and as there was still no indication that her stock of endurance or obstinacy was exhausted, the supreme court issued an order directing that she be discharged, and on March 28, 1885, she stepped out into the sunlight, once more a free woman. The court that committed her, however, never heard any answer to the questions first propounded, but from that hour the unresponsive witness was known as "Obstinate Becky Jones," and she came in time to take a sort of pride in the well-earned title. She is yet remarkably active, and during her experience with the New York city courts, demonstrated the possession of her full share of the sturdy characteristics that distinguished her Welsh ancestry. Most of her life has been spent in New York city and in traveling in this country and Europe.

DAVID CRAW, a skilled and successful machinist, who is now engaged in farming and the creamery business in the town of Saratoga, is a son of William and Polly (Knapp) Craw, and was born at Middle Falls, Washington county, New York, June 9, 1822. The earliest account of the American ancestry of the Craw family, of which we have any knowledge, relates to David Craw (grandfather) who was a native, a miller and resident for many years of Stonington, Connecticut. He was a democrat and a Free Will Baptist, and when he died in 1842, was in the ninetieth year of his age. He married and reared a

family of two sons and one daughter: Mehitable, Nathan and William. William Craw (father) was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, received a good English education in the excellent New England schools of that early day, and then learned in Washington county, this State, the trade of blacksmith, which he afterward quit to engage in jobbing on constructions of various kinds of building work. He opened his first blacksmith shop at Middle Falls, where he worked for twenty-five years, and then after following jobbing on contract work for some time, came to Schuylerville, this county, at which latter place he died November 4, 1843, at forty-nine years of age. He was a democrat in politics and a Friend, or Quaker, in religion. He wedded Polly Knapp, who was a daughter of Obadiah Knapp, with whom he learned his trade. Mrs. Craw died in 1836, aged forty-three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Craw were born seven children, three sons and four daughters: Hannah White, Benjamin, Mary Russel, Jane Smith, Mehitable Cooley, William N., and David, the subject of this sketch.

David Craw received but a limited education, but being possessed of great natural mechanical ability, made excellent use of his time while at school in the study of those branches of learning that in any way offered information upon the subject of mechanics, and at the close of his brief school days entered a cabinet shop, where he worked for a short time. He then took up blacksmithing, but soon left that and entered a machine shop at Schuylerville, where he became in due time an expert and skilled machinist. He worked at various places for nearly twenty years, and was quite noted for his great success in rigging, equipping and adjusting all kinds of difficult and complicated machinery. In 1862 he started a foundry at Schuylerville, which ran two years under the firm name of D. Craw & Co., and then was operated until 1886 under the title of Craw & Dennis. In that year Mr. Craw sold his interest, and the

foundry to-day is run by Baker & Sherlin. Upon retiring from the foundry business Mr. Craw purchased the Finch farm of eighty acres in the town of Saratoga a few miles from Schuylerville. His farm is well improved, and his residence is neat and tasteful, being modern in design, well heated and supplied with water. He also owns some valuable property at Schuylerville, and in connection with farming and stock raising, has some fine dairy buildings and keeps several cows. He is a democrat politically, and has been a member for many years of the Methodist Episcopal church of Schuylerville, and is president of the board of trustees. He has always been a liberal supporter of the church and a contributor to all worthy and praiseworthy objects.

David Craw, in 1845, was united in marriage with Lucina R. Prouty, daughter of Allen and Lucina (Randal) Prouty. Mrs. Craw was born March 7, 1823. To Mr. and Mrs. Craw were born three sons and three daughters: Anna E., born January 18, 1846; Frances L., May 11, 1848; David H., May 5, 1854; Frederick, May 1, 1856; Edison, March 2, 1860; and Cora H., December 21, 1863.

DAVID D. EGGLESTON, postmaster and justice of the peace at South Corinth, and a well-known merchant and lumberman of this section, who by industry, enterprise and good business management has become quite successful, is a son of Daniel C. and Deborah (Hodges) Eggleston, and was born March 26, 1854, at South Corinth, New York. The family is of English origin, and was planted in America by two sons of Bigot or Bogot Eggleston, who came to this country about 1630, and settled in Middletown, Connecticut, where they lived and died. A son of one of these emigrants was Samuel Eggleston, who was born at Middletown, Connecticut, about 1658, where he passed all his life. He had a son, Samuel, (great-great-grand-

father), who was born about 1705, and who removed to Salisbury, Connecticut, and later to Dutchess county, New York. His children were: John, Martha, Abigail, Samuel, Nicholas, Prudence, Benjamin and Joseph (great-grandfather), the latter of whom removed to Saratoga county, New York. Many of his descendants are scattered through Michigan and other western States. He lived near what is now Doe's Corners, and during the war of 1812 a passing army stopped at his place and killed all his stock except a yoke of oxen, which he declared he would defend with his life if necessary. Among his sons was Stephen Eggleston, who resided for many years at Luzerne, Warren county. On one occasion his cattle strayed into the present limits of the town of Corinth, and while looking for them he was so favorably impressed with the country here, though still a wilderness, that he left his cattle, and returning home built a raft and floated his family and household goods down the river to where the village of Corinth now stands, and located here, being the first settler in this section. Silas Eggleston (paternal grandfather) was a native of the town of Ballston, this county, where he spent the early part of his life, but afterward removed to the village of Corinth, of which he was a resident at the time of his death, in 1872, when in the seventy-third year of his age. While in the country he was engaged in farming. He was a whig and republican in politics, and married Lucy Barrows, of Corinth, New York, and by her had a family of eight children: Daniel C., father of the subject of this sketch; Lydia Howe, Mary J., Ruth Clothier, Reuben, Mary L., Hiram and Joseph R. Daniel C. Eggleston (father) was born in the town of Corinth, this county, April 1, 1827, was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming and lumbering, and has resided all his life near the village of South Corinth, being now in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

In politics he is a republican, and has held a number of local offices, including the position of assessor of the town. December 31, 1848, he married Deborah Hodges, a daughter of Jonathan and Rhoda (Ford) Hodges, and to them was born a family of eight children, two sons and six daughters: Thorn S., Lucy Ann, who married Nelson Kinsley and is now deceased; David D., whose name heads this sketch; Ella Kingsley, deceased; Sarah Clayton, Fannie Boyce, Lydia and Bertha. Mrs. Deborah Eggleston was of French extraction.

David D. Eggleston grew to manhood in the town of Corinth, this county, attended the district schools of his neighborhood, and after completing his education engaged in farming and lumbering in this town. This combined occupation he followed until his twenty-sixth year, when he embarked in the milling business at South Corinth, which he conducted for five years, and then, in 1887, purchased the general mercantile establishment of G. W. Edwards, at South Corinth, where he has continued to do a large and paying business ever since. He is also extensively engaged in lumbering—cutting and preparing logs for the mill—and owns an improved farm of one hundred and forty acres adjoining the village of South Corinth.

In political sentiment Mr. Eggleston is a pronounced republican, and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace. In 1889 he was commissioned postmaster at South Corinth by John Wannamaker, and is still serving in that capacity. He has always taken an active interest in the success of his party, being considered one of its ablest local leaders. Mr. Eggleston is a member of Charity Lodge, No. 821, Independent Order of Good Templars, and of Greenfield Centre Lodge, No. 308, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religious faith he is a Methodist, and for more than seventeen years he has served the Methodist Episcopal church of South Corinth as a trustee, and has been class leader two years. He is active in every

good work and liberal in his support of all church interests.

On March 19, 1880, Mr. Eggleston was married to Emma Angell, youngest daughter of Daniel and Huldah (Wood) Angell, of Greenfield. To Mr. and Mrs. Eggleston has been born a family of five children, one son and four daughters: Celia H., Willis D., Bessie E., Ethel and Lucy E.

WILLIAM A. ROWLAND, of the undertaking firm of Densmore & Rowland, at Corinth, and one of the best known of the younger business men of Saratoga county, is a son of Joseph L. and Lydia A. (Whipple) Rowland, and was born May 10, 1860, at Porter's Corners, in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York. The family is of Welsh origin, and ranks with the oldest in New York. The actual date of its settlement here is not known, but it was at a very early period. Garardas Rowland, paternal grandfather of William A. Rowland, was a native of Dutchess county, this State, where he spent the early part of his life, but later removed to Saratoga county, purchasing and settling on a large tract of land at what is now known at Porter's Corners. At that time the broad farms which now smile in plenty were principally a dense wilderness, and like other sturdy pioneers, he set himself bravely to the task of clearing out a farm and making a home for his family. He was energetic and industrious, and in time became quite prosperous. Politically he was a whig, and in religion a strict member of the Society of Friends. He married Lydia Davison, also of Welsh descent, and reared a large family, consisting of Samuel, Jerry, Jonathan, Martin, Lorenzo D., Joseph L., Olive and others. His death occurred in 1844, at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife died in 1863, aged ninety-three years.

Joseph L. Rowland (father) was born at Porter's Corners, this county, November 23,

1816, and grew to manhood on the old homestead. He was of a studious disposition, and by his own efforts secured a superior education, and taught in the common schools of this county for a number of years. He also learned surveying, and followed that occupation to some extent, though his principal business was farming and stock raising. His farm contained one hundred and eighty-six acres of valuable land, and in its management and cultivation he was very successful. Politically he was first a whig and later a republican, and served his town as a supervisor two terms, as road commissioner for a period of eighteen years in succession, and during the latter part of his life was secretary of the board of directors of the Union Mercantile association, of Porter's Corners. He died October 13, 1887, at the age of seventy years. For many years he was a member of the local organization of Good Templars, and was a man of considerable influence in his community, being highly respected by all who knew him. In 1852 he married Lydia A. Whipple, a daughter of William Whipple, of Porter's Corners, and by that union had a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: Emma Eastwood, Lester D., William A. (subject of this sketch), Henry D. and Etta B. Mrs. Lydia A. Rowland passed from earth February 3, 1875, in the forty-fifth year of her age.

William A. Rowland was reared on his father's farm, at Porter's Corners, this county, and obtained a good, practical education in the public schools of that village. After completing his studies he remained on the farm, assisting his father until his marriage in 1891, and in partnership with his brother, Henry D. Rowland, purchased from his father three farms, aggregating three hundred acres, which they still own. These farms are all improved, have good buildings and fences, and are in a good state of cultivation.

On April 21, 1891, Mr. Rowland was united by marriage to Anna Densmore, oldest daugh-

ter of R. H. and Jane Carpenter Densmore, of Greenfield. To Mr. and Mrs. Rowland have been born one child, a son, named Austin D.

In political affairs William A. Rowland adheres to the traditions of his family, and is a staunch republican. He is a member of Corinth Lodge, No. 174, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of Empire Lodge, No. 965, Independent Order of Good Templars, of Porter's Corners. On August 11, 1892, Mr. Rowland formed a partnership with his father-in-law, R. H. Densmore, under the firm name of Densmore & Rowland, and embarked in the undertaking business at Corinth, this county. The firm has met with good success, and is doing a large business. They keep everything required in the undertaking line, and give prompt and careful attention to every detail of their business.

JOHN M. PRINDLE, a young, enterprising, and successful farmer of the town of Saratoga Springs, who is also extensively engaged in dairying and marble quarrying, is a son of Norman and Louisa (Lowery) Prindle, and a native of the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, where he was born March 7, 1872. The Prindles have been residents of this county since early days. The grandfather of John M. Prindle was born and reared in the town of Hegyle, Washington county, and spent all his life here, engaged in the cultivation of the soil. He married Jane Gylchrist and had a family of children, one of whom was Norman Prindle (father), who was born on the old homestead in this county, February 7, 1845, and after attaining manhood engaged in farming, and has made that his main business in life. He also owns and runs a granite quarry. His home farm contains one hundred acres of productive land, and the tract upon which his quarry is situated consists of seventy-five acres. Politically he is a democrat, and in 1891 he married

Mrs. Louisa Lowery, a daughter of John M. Lowery, of the town of Saratoga Springs, and widow of William Lowery. To Mr. and Mrs. Prindle were born two sons: John M. and Fred N. By her first marriage Mrs. Lowery had two daughters: Louisa, wife of William Macilwain, of Saratoga Springs; and Cora, who married John Gleason, of the same village.

John M. Prindle grew to manhood on his father's farm in the town of Saratoga Springs, and acquired his education by diligent study in the public schools of his neighborhood. He was early trained to habits of useful industry, and much of his success in life is attributable to the correct principles instilled into his mind before he had reached his fifteenth year. After leaving school he engaged in farming on the old homestead, and has followed that occupation more or less ever since. He also runs a dairy in connection with his farm, doing a business of about fifteen hundred dollars a year, and is extensively engaged in the quarrying of granite. Politically Mr. Prindle is a democrat, and while taking no very active part in politics, can always be relied on to do his part toward securing the triumph of democratic principles and the maintenance of a "government of the people by the people." He is not married.

SILAS HAYNER, one of the leading farmers of the town of Half Moon, who began life with nothing and has accumulated a handsome competency by his own untiring industry, energy and enterprise, is the only son of Sebastian and Sarah (Bulson) Hayner, and was born April 29, 1849, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Hayner, was a prosperous farmer of the town of Brunswick, Rensselaer county, this State, where he died at an advanced age. Sebastian Hayner (father) was born on the old homestead in that town, but after attaining manhood, about 1842, removed to the city of Philadelphia and em-

barked in the manufacture of sash and blinds in that city. For a number of years he did a large and lucrative business, but in the midst of a prosperous career was stricken by death in 1851, when in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was a whig in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1847 he married Sarah Bulson, a daughter of Abraham Bulson, of Brunswick, New York, and their only child is Silas Hayner, the subject of this sketch. After her husband's death, Mrs. Hayner returned to New York, and some time afterward married James Cooper and settled in the town of Half Moon, where she lived until the time of her death, which occurred March 18, 1891, being in the sixty-ninth year of her age. By this second marriage she had a daughter, Alda M., who became the wife of William Vanness, a farmer residing in the town of Half Moon. Abraham Bulson (maternal grandfather) was a native of the town of Brunswick, Rensselaer county, this State, and a member and deacon of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He was a farmer by occupation, and died at his home in Rensselaer county about 1862, aged eighty-three years.

Silas Hayner was partly reared in Philadelphia and partly in the town of Half Moon, this county, to which he came with his mother at the age of five years. He worked for his uncle on the farm for a time, and then began attending the academy, paying his own expenses. His education was acquired in the public schools and at Half Moon academy. Later he took a course of training at the Eastman Business college in Poughkeepsie, being graduated from that institution in 1868. He was then preparing himself for a business career, but on account of his stepfather's failing health he abandoned that idea and engaged in farming on the home farm. In the winter of 1869 he taught a term in the district school, and farmed during the following summer. In the fall of 1870 he began teaching at Half Moon, but the death of his stepfather compelled him to give up the school and return to the care of

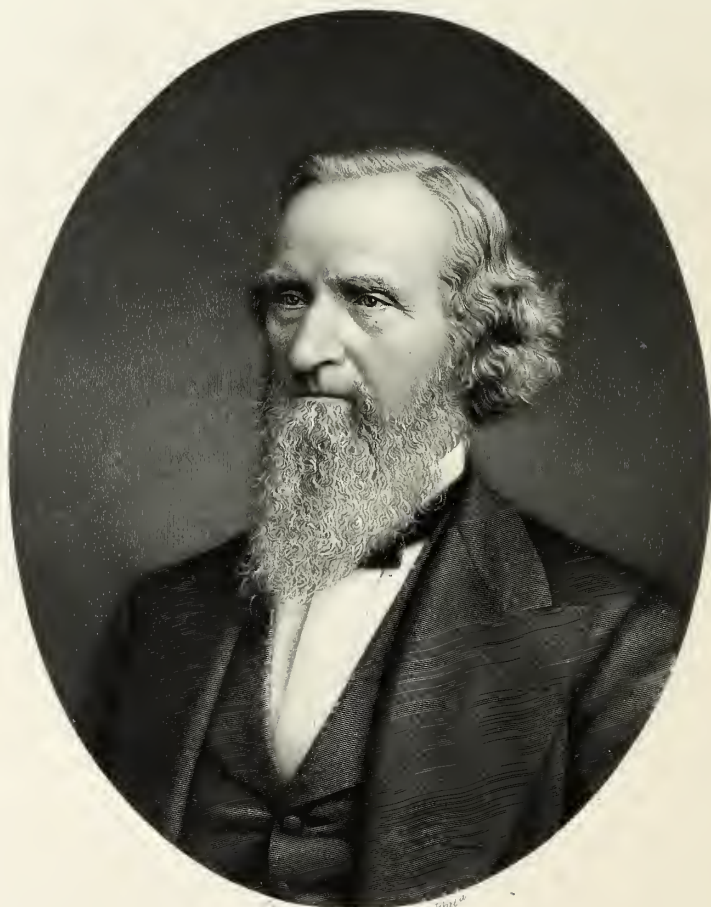
things on the farm, and since that time he has given his attention entirely to agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1870 he leased the farm from the heirs, and one year later purchased it, without a dollar to pay for it. His mother kept house for him, and he resolutely went to work to pay the purchase price, seven thousand and seven hundred dollars, and has successfully accomplished that undertaking without a dollar's help from anybody. In addition to the farm, he now owns some valuable property at Mechanicville and other places, and is what may justly be termed one of the self-made men of Saratoga county. His farm contains one hundred acres, is located near the centre of the town of Half Moon, and is well improved and valuable. During 1890 and 1891 he was engaged in the coal, wood and feed business at Mechanicville, this county, but abandoned it to continue the more congenial occupation of a farmer.

On New Year's day, 1872, Mr. Hayner was united in marriage to Elvira M. Althouse, youngest daughter of Peter M. Althouse, of Clifton Park, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Hayner has been born a family of five children: Mary E., Arthur P., Willard S., Bertha M., and Ada May. In political sentiment Mr. Hayner is a staunch republican, and in 1890 was elected supervisor of the town of Half Moon, a position he filled to the satisfaction of the people and with great credit to himself. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as trustee for a period of ten years, and also occupies the office of steward in his church.

WILLIAM H. VAN VRANKEN, a prominent and successful farmer of the town of Clifton Park, who has served as clerk and supervisor of the town, and now occupies the important position of justice of the peace, is a son of John W. and Dorcas (Cragier) Van Vranken, and was born on the farm where he now resides, in the town of Clifton Park, Sar-

atoga county, New York, October 29, 1847. The family came to America from Holland at an early day, and have resided in this county for nearly two hundred years. Adam Van Vranken, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in what is now the town of Clifton Park, and spent his life in farming here, owning the land now in possession of his grandson, William H. VanVranken. His son, Adam VanVranken (grandfather), was born and reared on this farm, and in his turn passed his life in the cultivation of its soil. He served as justice of the peace for sixteen years. He was a whig in politics, married Cateline Witbeck, and reared a family of five children, dying here at an advanced age. One of his sons was John W. VanVranken (father), who was born on the old homestead, February 13, 1820, and died on his farm in this town April 3, 1869. He was a farmer all his life, as his ancestors had been, owning one hundred acres of valuable land. Originally a whig, he became a republican when that party was organized in New York, and ever afterward earnestly supported its principles and policy. He was elected a justice of the peace and held that office continuously for sixteen years. He also served as supervisor of the town one term and was assessor for some time. In religion he was a member of the Reformed Dutch church, in which he served as deacon and elder for a number of years. There was also a military side to his nature, and for a long period he was connected with the State militia, serving as lieutenant of his company. On October 19, 1842, he married Dorcas Cragier, a daughter of Tunis Cragier, of Clifton Park, and by that union had a family of three children, two sons and a daughter: Gertrude A., who married Isaac G. Lansing, of Vischer's Ferry, this county; William H., whose name heads this sketch; and Adam T. Mrs. Dorcas VanVranken is still living.

William H. VanVranken was reared on the old homestead farm, received a superior English education, studying first in the common



Printed by James C. Warren, Phila.

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schools of his native place and afterward at the Monticello academy in Sullivan county. Still later he took a course of training at the Albany Business college, Albany, New York, and soon afterward engaged in farming, which has been his main business ever since. He has dealt in produce to some extent, buying and shipping potatoes and other farm products, and has been quite successful.

Politically Mr. VanVranken is a staunch republican, and has served as town clerk one term, supervisor three years, and justice of the peace since January, 1893. He is a charter member of Jonesville Lodge, No. 132, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Dutch Reformed church, in which he has served a number of years as deacon and elder. He also held the position as postmaster under President Hayes, and held it during Harrison's administration.

On August 18, 1869, Mr. VanVranken was wedded to Susan Fort, a daughter of James Fort, of Clifton Park. To Mr. and Mrs. VanVranken have been born a family of five children, four sons and a daughter: Norman F., John W., Frank B., Arthur W. and Carrie E.

HON. JAMES MADISON MARVIN, the distinguished legislator, railroad director, hotel proprietor and financier, whose remarkable ability and wonderful energy have left such a deep impression on the history of Saratoga county, and been felt alike in the railroad management of New York and in the councils of the republic during one of the most important epochs of our National existence, is the worthy representative of an old English family that was transplanted to America as early as 1635. In that year Matthew Marvin, one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut, came over with his family, and for a number of years resided at the corner of Village and Front streets, Hartford, which he afterward left to become a pioneer settler at Norwalk, Connecticut,

where he had large landed interests. In 1654 he represented the town of Norwalk in the general court of that colony, and died in 1680, at a great age. His son, Matthew Marvin (2), was born in England in 1627, and came to New England with his parents when only eight years of age. He was one of the first proprietors of Norwalk, Connecticut, and also represented that town in the general court from 1694 to 1697. His son, Samuel Marvin (3), was a native of Norwalk, and after attaining manhood represented his town in the general court of 1718. From Samuel Marvin (3) the line of descent runs through his son, Josiah Marvin (4), born at Norwalk and died about 1780; William Marvin (5), son of Josiah, born in Norwalk, Connecticut, March 24, 1740, married Susannah Wright November 10, 1767, and died at Malta, Saratoga county, New York, March 4, 1810; and William Marvin (6), son of William (5) and father of the subject of this sketch. William Marvin (father) was born at Norwalk, Connecticut, October 19, 1768, and reared and educated in the same county. On March 5, 1793, he married Mary Benedict, daughter of Uriah Benedict, of Ballston, New York, and to them was born a family of three sons; Alvah D., who died May 1, 1866; Judge Thomas J., deceased December 29, 1852; and Hon. James Madison. William Marvin (father) died at Malta, this county, February 27, 1839, in the seventy-first year of his age, and his wife passed away in November, 1846, aged seventy-six years.

James Madison Marvin, youngest of the three brothers, and now the sole survivor of the family, was born February 27, 1809, in the town of Ballston, Saratoga county, New York, where he grew to manhood and received a superior English education. He early developed an aptitude for business, and in 1828, when only nineteen years of age, he came to the village of Saratoga Springs and assumed the management of a hotel at this place. One year later he went to the city of Albany and

became connected with the American hotel, a new house then just opened to the public. In the spring of 1830 he returned to Saratoga Springs as one of the proprietors of the United States hotel, which had been erected some six years earlier, and has ever since been a resident of this village. In his connection with the erection, enlargement and management of this famous house, Mr. Marvin's great energy, superior financial management and striking executive ability became very conspicuous. Of the hotel a recent writer says:

"The United States hotel, corner of Broadway and Division streets, is one of the most beautiful in Saratoga. It is built of brick, and the architecture is very imposing. It is five stories high, with mansard roof, and is painted a light shade. It covers several acres of ground, has a frontage of three hundred feet on Broadway and about nine hundred feet on Division street. Inside the grounds the cottages are located. They look on a beautiful and well kept lawn and flower beds. The main building and cottages have broad piazzas encircling the entire court. The band pavilion is located near the east end of the lawn. The entire house is furnished in a grand manner, and is capable of providing for fifteen hundred to two thousand people. In fact, everything that is needed to make the hotel attractive and convenient is found here, and the United States stands unexcelled by any of the hotels of this great watering place. As one looks upon this palatial structure and contemplates its perfect arrangements for the convenience and comfort of its guests, he can but be amazed at the enterprise and courage of its owners, who have opened to the world this stupendous establishment."

From 1841 to 1852 the hotel was jointly conducted by Mr. Marvin and his brother, Judge Thomas J. Marvin. After the death of the latter in that year, the entire management of the immense hotel devolved upon Mr. Marvin, together with the care of the estates of both families. He continued to conduct the busi-

ness until 1865, when the hotels were destroyed by fire.

In 1841, in partnership with his brother, Judge Thomas J., Mr. Marvin established the bank of Saratoga Springs, now the First National bank, and for a number of years was cashier of that institution, while Judge Marvin served as president. When by sound financial management its affairs had become prosperous and its profits large, much of the stock was distributed among other business men in the village, though Mr. Marvin always retained an interest in the bank, and served as president for a number of years after it became the First National. He is to-day one of the directors of this institution, which he founded over half a century ago. For more than a quarter of a century he was a director of the Schenectady & Saratoga railroad, and for a number of years served as director of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad. Owing to his keen insight in business affairs, and his well-known ability as a financier, he exercised great influence in the directorate of these roads, and his opinions were frequently sought and always carefully considered by his associates. Mr. Marvin has always taken a deep interest in every enterprise calculated to advance the prosperity or aid in the development of Saratoga Springs. He was one of the original commissioners of the Saratoga Springs water works, and took an active part in supplying the village with abundance of pure water. He served as president of the board of commissioners during the construction of the main sewer to Kayaderossera creek, in 1886.

On September 26, 1838, Mr. Marvin was united in marriage to Rhoby H. Barnum, daughter of Eli Barnum, of Ballston Spa, who died May 14, 1892. She was a native of that village, where she grew to womanhood and was educated, and was an intelligent and cultivated lady. To Mr. and Mrs. Marvin was born a family of five children, one son and four daughters. The son, named William James, died at the age of nine years, and the daughters

are: Mary Benedict, Frances Barnum, Caroline Barnum, and Rhoby.

Believing that under a republican form of government it becomes the sacred duty of every citizen to take part in public affairs, Mr. Marvin was early interested in politics. In 1845 he was elected supervisor for Saratoga Springs, and re-elected in 1837, in which year he was made chairman of the board. He was also a member in 1862, and again chairman of the board in 1874. In the summer of 1845 he was nominated by the whigs as a candidate for the State assembly, and in the fall of that year was elected as a representative of Saratoga county, against Patrick H. Cowen, the democratic candidate. This result was a flattering testimonial to the personal popularity of Mr. Marvin, as the county at that time was largely democratic. At the time of the disintegration of the whig party, about 1856, he became affiliated with the democrats, and continued to act with that party until the civil war occurred. He then earnestly espoused the Union cause, and afterward became identified with the Republican party. In 1862 he was elected to Congress from the Eighteenth district of New York, and served consecutively for six years, being a member of the Thirty-eighth, Thirty ninth and Fortieth Congresses. During this time the most gigantic war of modern times was fought out, and many new and important questions of National administration settled, marking it as one of the most eventful periods in our National history. In the legislation of those exciting times Mr. Marvin steadily co-operated with the Republican members of Congress in the prosecution of the war, the measures rendered necessary by the extinction of slavery, and the passage of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States. His record was that of a working member rather than a speech-maker, and he never allowed himself to become entangled in personal or partisan quarrels. His large acquaintance and personal popularity among members gave him

great influence, and he rarely if ever failed to secure an appointment asked for in his district. It has been said that the interests of his constituents were more carefully attended to during his several terms in Congress than ever before or since.

In religious sentiment Mr. Marvin is an Episcopalian, being now senior warden and for more than forty years vestryman of Bethesda church at Saratoga Springs. He is president of the Saratoga club, organized in 1891, with nearly a hundred and fifty members, and was president of the Saratoga Racing association until the fall of 1891. He still resides in his large and handsome residence on Franklin Square, which he erected over fifty years ago, and which he has continually improved and embellished until it easily ranks with the finest and most elegantly furnished residences in the village of Saratoga. Mr. Marvin is a gentleman of fine presence, quick thought, affable disposition and charming conversational powers. Although now eighty-four years of age, he is yet apparently as active and energetic as a man of forty, and takes the same intelligent interest in public and private affairs that distinguished him half a century ago.

PHILIP ADELBERT ALLEN, the energetic editor of the *Schuylerville Standard*, is a son of Philip E. and Deborah (Whitman) Allen, and was born at Schuylerville, Saratoga county, New York, November 1, 1868. His paternal great-grandfather, John Allen, was of Welch descent, and followed farming in the eastern part of the county, where he was born and reared. He lived near Dean's Corners, took part in the Revolutionary war, serving in Burgoyne's campaign, and was a whig in politics. He died in 1835, aged seventy-five years.

Thirteen sons survived him, one of whom was Philip Allen, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Philip E. Allen (father) was a carpenter by trade, and resided at

Schuylerville, where he died in 1890, aged sixty-three years. He was a class leader in the Methodist church. He was born in 1825, and resided at Schuylerville until his death. He married Deborah Whitman, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Lewis) Whitman. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen were born five children, two sons and three daughters: Caroline, Julia, Eliza, Lewis C., and Philip A. All of these children are dead, except the subject of this sketch. Deborah Allen, the mother, died in January, 1893.

Philip A. Allen received his education in the Schuylerville Union schools, and then served his apprenticeship in the office of the Schuylerville *Standard*, under F. N. Crandall. He then, in 1891, leased of Mr. Crandall the paper, which he purchased one year later, on October 14, 1892. Under his management the *Standard* has become a bright, newsy and progressive local paper. Its politics are independent republican. It also gives valuable general reading on State and National affairs, and has a good circulation in the eastern part of the county and in the western part of Washington county. Mr. Allen has labored earnestly to build up a first-class local paper, and has met with the abundant success which his efforts have merited. While active and energetic in whatever he undertakes, yet he has confined his efforts principally to journalism, in which field the wide-awake and progressive find an eminent and wide sphere of usefulness.

On December 31, 1891, Mr. Allen was united in marriage with Carrie B. Pettit, daughter of David and Margaret P. (Allen) Pettit, of Schuylerville.

CAPT. PETER L. MAWNEY, who for twelve years commanded a merchant vessel on the high seas, but for several years previous to his death was a resident farmer of the town of Moreau, this county, was a son of Pardon and Experience Mawney, and was

born April 16, 1773, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. The family is of French origin and the name was formerly spelled LeMoine, but was changed to the present spelling by later generations, for what reason does not appear. Moses LeMoine, the founder of the family in America, was one of a colony of French Huguenots who came to this country about 1685, and made the settlement known in history as Frenchtown, in what is now the State of Rhode Island. They were driven from their native land by the persecutions which followed the revocation of the famous edict of Nantes in 1685, and, crossing the Atlantic, pitched their tents in what was then a dense wilderness, in Narragansett county, Rhode Island, where they built a log cabin, began clearing out fields, and planted an orchard in what is now East Greenwich, on lands lately owned by Nicholas G. Mawney, part of which orchard is yet standing, and is still known as the "French orchard." They literally compelled the wilderness to blossom as the rose, and that section afterward became one of the finest in the colony of Rhode Island. Moses LeMoine or Mawney had two children: Peter and Mary, the latter of whom married a Mr. Appleby, of New York. Peter Mawney (great-grandfather), received a liberal education, being well versed in a number of foreign languages, and owned several large bodies of land, one of which was four miles square. His son, John Mawney (grandfather), died June 13, 1754. His children were Pardon and John, the latter of whom was a prominent physician, served as sheriff of Providence county, Rhode Island, and was one of the band that burned the Gaspee in Newport, during the Revolution. He died at Cranston, Rhode Island, in 1830. The eldest son, Pardon Mawney (father), was born at Providence, Rhode Island, December 27, 1748, and died at East Greenwich, August 6, 1831. He was extensively engaged in farming for a number of years, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and in June, 1772, he married Experience

Gardner, a daughter of Caleb Gardner, of South Kingston, Rhode Island, and reared a family, one of whom was Peter L., the subject of this sketch.

Peter L. Mawney received a superior English education, and early in life became a sailor. He gradually rose from one position of responsibility to another until he became captain of a ship, and for twelve years commanded a sailing vessel on the high seas. He then retired from that business, and in 1803 came to the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, and purchased the farm of two hundred acres upon which his surviving daughters now reside. Here he passed the remainder of his life, dying at Moreau, January 30, 1868, when in the ninety-fifth year of his age. In political faith he was a democrat, but at no time took an active part in politics, and was for many years a Master Mason.

On March 11, 1804, Captain Mawney was united in marriage to Zeruah Patchin, daughter of Jesse Patchin, a prosperous farmer of English ancestry, residing at Milton, this county. To Captain and Mrs. Mawney was born a family of eight children: John (1), who died in infancy; John (2), Pardon, Horatio, Isabella A., Peter LeMoine, Sarah and Mary, all now deceased except Isabella A. and Sarah, who reside on the old homestead near Gansevoort. Their farm of two hundred acres is well improved, supplied with excellent farm buildings, and ranks with the most valuable property of the kind in this section of the Empire State.

EZRA SAYRE, the proprietor at Corinth, of one of the largest drug houses in that section of the county, is a man of activity and purpose, which he has already shown in every change of place, occupation and fortune from boyhood up to his present prosperous position. He is a son of John W. and Sarah Ann (Sturdevan) Sayre, and was born in the town of Hadley, Saratoga county, New

York, May 27, 1851. The Sayre family is of English descent, and its first American ancestor was of Pilgrim stock and an early settler in Plymouth Colony. Descended from him was Rev. Ezra Sayre, a native of New Jersey and the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Rev. Ezra Sayre learned hatting, but soon quit his trade to study theology and enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He held several pastorates in New Jersey, served the church at Luzerne, New York, and in 1853 went to Shelby county, Missouri, where he died in 1864, at sixty-four years of age. He was twice married, and by his first wife, whose maiden name was Sophia Westfall, had two children: John W. and Amos. John W. Sayre (father) was born at Stillwater, New York, January 19, 1823, and followed lumbering in the town of Hadley, where he died June 10, 1855, at the early age of thirty-five years. He was a republican, and had been a member for several years of the Methodist church and Conklingville Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, who conducted his funeral ceremonies. He held several town offices, and married Sarah Ann Sturdevan, daughter of James and Lydia Sturdevan, of Hadley, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Sayre were born three children, two sons and one daughter: Mary Frances White, Ezra, and John H., who went to Nebraska, where in 1877 he was shot, at Albion, Boone county, by an insane crank who is now serving a life sentence in the Lincoln State prison for the murder, which he committed because his victim refused to drive him to a near town.

Ezra Sayre received his education in the common schools of Shelbyville, Missouri, at which place he lived with his grandfather, Rev. Ezra Sayre, from five to nineteen years of age. He then returned to Corinth, where he learned the trade of carpenter and millwright, and worked with the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company up to 1891. During the following year he purchased the drug store of W. R. Clayton, on Maple street, and now

has one of the largest and most heavily stocked drug houses in his part of the county. His establishment is fitted up with special reference to the drug business, and his stock embraces a full and complete line of pure drugs, chemicals, standard patent medicines, fancy and toilet articles, and fine stationery. Mr. Sayre employs a skilled and experienced assistant, and makes a specialty of filling physician's prescriptions, which are compounded with the greatest of care. He has built up a fine and lucrative trade, and his establishment is a prominent feature in the commercial progress of Corinth.

Ezra Sayre, on the last day of the centennial year, was united in marriage with Augusta McQueen, of Corinth, New York, and their union has been blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters: Mabel, John W., Minnie and Louis.

In politics Mr. Sayre is a republican. He has served his town in official capacities for seven continuous years, two terms as collector, three terms as assessor, and two terms as supervisor. He is one of the oldest living members of Corinth Lodge, No. 174, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Sayre's career has been one of constant activity, and although young in years he now occupies a prominent place in the civil affairs and business life of the thrifty and progressive village of Corinth.

JAMES E. McECKRON, proprietor of a large coal, wood and lumber business at Schuylerville, and one of the most respected and useful citizens of the county, is the eldest son and third child of Andrew and Jane (Barker) McEckron, and was born May 1, 1846, at Wilbur's Basin, in the old town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York. The McEckrons are of Scotch descent, and are old residents of this State. Jacob McEckron, paternal grandfather of James E., was a resident of Argyle, Washington county, where his son, Andrew McEckron (father), was born and reared.

After receiving a good common school education the latter engaged in compounding patent medicines, and was proprietor and manufacturer of the famous "McEckron's Ringbone liniment" for many years. The early part of his life was spent in Washington county, but he afterward removed to Saratoga county, settling at Schuylerville, in the old town of Saratoga. Politically he was a whig and republican, and died in 1858, at the age of forty-four years. In 1841 he married Jane Barker, a daughter of James Barker, of this county, by whom he had a family of seven children: Elizabeth Davis, Emily Clement, James E., Andrew, Mary Jane, who died in childhood; Phoebe and Charles. Mrs. Jane McEckron was born at Quaker Springs in 1821, and died at Saratoga Springs, August 26, 1891.

James E. McEckron was reared principally at Schuylerville, and received his preliminary instruction in the public schools. He afterward attended the Fort Edward institute, where he passed the regent's degree, and after leaving school became a clerk in the general mercantile establishment of N. J. Seeley, at Schuylerville, this county. He was prompt and efficient, and remained with Mr. Seeley for a period of six years, at the end of which time he embarked in the butchering business for himself at Schuylerville, and successfully conducted that enterprise for two years. He then abandoned it to engage in boating on the Champlain canal from New York to Canada, in which he was engaged for nearly a decade, carrying coal to the Canadian markets and lumber from that country to the markets of New York and the New England States. In 1885 he opened his present coal, wood and lumber business at Schuylerville, and has been successfully engaged in these lines ever since. His personal attention has been given to this constantly growing business, and he now has a prosperous and lucrative trade, his coal, wood and lumber yards being among the largest in this village.

At the village of Schuylerville, Saratoga

county, this State, on April 22, 1873, Mr. McEckron was married to Mary Ray, eldest daughter of James and Lydia Ann (Fuller) Ray, both natives of that place, though of Scotch-English lineage. To Mr. and Mrs. McEckron have been born five children, one son and four daughters: Grace, deceased in infancy; Cornelia J., May, Belle and James Ray, the four latter living at home with their parents.

Politically Mr. McEckron is a stanch prohibitionist, having always been a strong advocate of temperance. In 1888 he was elected a member of the board of education, and has served continuously in that position ever since. For many years he has been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Schuylerville, in which he has served as class leader and steward.

HARVEY SCIDMORE, one of the leading farmers of Saratoga county, is a son of Abner and Hannah (McKinster) Scidmore, and was born in the town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York, December 30, 1821. He received his education in the district schools of his native town, and then embarked in farming, which he has followed successfully ever since. He resides on the farm that was purchased by his grandfather, John McKinstry, in 1787. Besides this home farm of two hundred acres of good land, Mr. Scidmore owns fifty four acres in another tract, in addition to two woodland tracts, respectively of sixty and one hundred and twenty acres. While abundant success has crowned his farming operations, he has also been fortunate in his business ventures and in his investments in village property, now owning several valuable lots and buildings at Saratoga Springs. He is a republican, politically, and while not a member of any church he attends the Methodist church regularly.

On January 18, 1849, Mr. Scidmore married Hannah C. Glean, daughter of Oliver

Glean, of Saratoga Springs. They have four children, one son and three daughters: George S. Scidmore (married Emma E. Arnold); Sarah Cleaveland, Nellie C. Herrick, and Jessie M. Bennett, all of whom received their education in the common schools.

The Scidmores are of English extraction, and Abner Scidmore, sr., the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of the town of Saratoga, in which he passed the larger part of his life, and where he died March 30, 1863, aged eighty-two years. He was a farmer by occupation, and a republican in politics. He wedded Sarah Coon, and reared a family of four sons and three daughters: John, Solomon, Benjamin, Abner, Mary H., Annabel, and one other. Abner Scidmore was born May 2d, 1781, in the town of Stillwater, but removed, after attaining his majority, to the town of Saratoga, where he passed his life in agricultural pursuits. He was a republican, and a protestant, and ranked as one of the substantial men and leading citizens in the community where he resided. He died March 30, 1863, at eighty-two years of age. Mr. Scidmore married Hannah McKinster, and to their union were born two children: John and Harvey, whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Mrs. Scidmore lived to be seventy-three years of age, dying on September 10, 1860.

HON. AUGUSTUS BOCKES is a son of Adam Bockes, and was born in the town of Greenfield, this county. His father was a son of Adam Bockes, sr., and ranked as a man of usefulness and sterling worth. Augustus Bockes read law, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and was engaged in successful practice at Saratoga Springs until 1847. In that year he was elected county judge, and reelected to the same office in 1851, but resigned in 1854 to accept an appointment as a justice of the supreme court. He was elected to this position in 1859, and reelected suc-

cessively in 1867 and in 1875, when he was nominated and supported by both political parties. In 1875 Judge Bockes was appointed to the general term of the supreme court, and was again assigned by Governor Tilden to the same office for a term of five years.

THOMAS BRESLIN was born at Usher's Mills, Saratoga county, New York, in 1836. In 1846 he removed with his parents to Waterford, New York, where, after attaining manhood, he engaged in manufacturing and various other enterprises, in which he has been very successful.

COL. EPHRAIM ELMER ELLSWORTH, whose early death, under tragic circumstances, at the very beginning of the late civil war, made his name familiar throughout the land, and caused it to be used as a rallying cry on many a sanguinary field, was born in the town of Malta, Saratoga county, New York, April 11, 1837. His parents were Capt. Ephraim D. and Phebe (Denton) Ellsworth, the former a native of the town of Half Moon, this county, and the latter born in the town of Malta. The family is of English origin, but was settled in this country prior to the Revolution. George Ellsworth (grandfather) served as a soldier in that contest, taking part in the battle of Bemus Heights, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He married Sarah Reynolds, and had fourteen children. His son, Ephraim D. Ellsworth (father), was born May 22, 1809, learned the trade of tailor, at which he worked in Troy and Jonesville, this county, and in 1836 married Phebe Denton, by whom he had two sons: Col. Ephraim Elmer and one who died in Chicago at an early age. On the 16th day of November, 1861, he was commissioned by President Lincoln as captain in the ordnance department, and assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe. This position he soon resigned, and was assigned to

the charge of the Champlain arsenal at Vergennes, Vermont, where he remained ten years, returning to Saratoga county in the fall of 1871. He was disabled by an accident which happened at the time of the Fenian raid, and the government continued for many years to renew his leave of absence, continuing his salary without requiring any active service in return.

Ephraim Elmer Ellsworth's boyhood days were spent among scenes rendered classic in American history by the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne, and he early imbibed a love for military life. He attended the public schools, where he became noted for his love of history and his talent for drawing and sketching. Leaving school he became a clerk at Mechanicville, and later at Troy, and in 1853 went to New York city, where he remained as a clerk one year, regularly attending the drills of the 7th New York infantry, and studying military tactics in his leisure moments. In all his struggles for place and position in the mercantile world, which filled several following years, the military idea was uppermost, and under the instruction of the accomplished swordsman, De Villiers, he became master of the several systems of tactics and of the use of the sword and bayonet. At an early age he went to Chicago, and associated himself in business with Arthur F. Deveraux, of Massachusetts. For some cause the firm was not successful, and young Ellsworth turned his attention to the law. He finally entered the office of Abraham Lincoln, at Springfield, under whom he completed his preparation for the bar, and was duly admitted to practice only three weeks before he became an escort of the president-elect to Washington in the spring of 1861. He had organized a company of zouave cadets in Chicago in 1859, and with them took an active part in the presidential canvass of 1860. When the war cloud burst in 1861 young Ellsworth hastened to New York, and organized the 1st New York zouaves, with which he returned to Wash-



Wm. A. Brewster

ington, and was mustered into the service of the United States. After a few days' drill they were ordered to cross into Virginia and coöperate in the attack on Alexandria. On the 24th of May, 1861, while descending with a Confederate flag which he had torn from the flagstaff of a house which had once sheltered Washington, Colonel Ellsworth was shot by the owner of the house. A Union soldier almost at the same instant shot his assailant. Thus perished the young and ambitious soldier, whose short life was a noble example of patriotism, and whose tragic death electrified the whole country, and caused thousands of stout hearts to register a vow to see it avenged. No more fitting close to this sketch can be found than the tender words of President Lincoln to the bereaved and broken-hearted parents of the gallant colonel: "In the untimely loss of your noble son our affliction here is scarcely less than your own. So much of promised usefulness to our country, and of bright hopes for oneself and friends, have rarely been so suddenly darkened as in his fall. In size, in years, in youthful appearance, a boy only, his power to command men was surprisingly great. This power, combined with fine intellect and indomitable energy, and a taste altogether military, constituted in him, as seemed to me, the best natural talent in that department I ever knew."

MILES ROOT, a well known citizen of Schuylerville, whose business career of nearly half a century has brought him honor, standing and a comfortable competency, is a son of John and Mahala (Parmington) Root, and was born in the town of Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, January 31, 1828. Of English origin, the Root family was early transplanted to the New World, and settled in one of the New England colonies. During the last century one of its several branches was planted in the town of Stillwater, where John Root, sr., (grandfather), was born. His

son, John Root (father), was born August 20, 1793. He was a farmer and a whig in politics, and died June 2, 1864, at the age of seventy years. He married Mahala Parmington, and to their union were born eleven children: Eliza Traver, Betsey, Eleanor, Cordelia and Edwin (twins), Miles, Sarah Cole, Anna M. Herrington, George, Harriet and William. Mrs. Root lived to be seventy-three years of age.

Miles Root was reared on the farm, received his education in the early common schools of New York, and at nine years of age had to commence life for himself, although but a mere boy. He afterward engaged in farming, which he followed for seventeen years. At the end of that time he purchased a farm but sold it two years later. In 1852 he bought the furniture shop of John Cox, of Schuylerville, which he enlarged and to which he added an undertaking department. He soon built up a good trade, which he held for over forty years, selling out in 1893 his undertaking business to James Winney, and his large stock of furniture to Welling & Ensign. While in business he made a large circle of friends, and his patrons were extended over a large area of territory. Mr. Root began business prudently, and without attempting extravagant display. He economized his resources, was always attentive to every detail of work, and only enlarged his sphere of operations when he was assured that it could be done with safety. He was equally successful in both lines of his business, and interred the remains of over three thousand persons. Mr. Root owns a beautiful residence and five acres of land at Schuylerville, beside his former business building, which he rents to his successors. He is a republican in politics, and has earned by his own efforts the well deserved competency which he enjoys.

On June 10, 1852, Mr. Root was united in marriage with Elmira Potter, who was a daughter of Benjamin Potter, and who died in 1886, at fifty-seven years of age, leaving six children:

Cornelia Welsh, Fannie, Irwin, Amanda Walch, Nettie, a teacher in the public schools of Schuylerville; and Arthur, a clerk in John G. Meyers' dry goods house of Albany, New York. For his second wife, Mr. Root, on January 4, 1888, wedded Mrs. Hattie J. (Somes) Wilson, a daughter of Smith and Fanny (Meyers) Somes. The Somes' are of English extraction, and Smith Somes was a son of Stephen Somes, of Dutchess county, and a brother to Werten, Samuel and Betsey Somes, of that county. Smith Somes was a republican and a Baptist, and had been in the hotel business for several years. He was married twice, and by his first wife, Fanny (Meyers) Somes, had three children: Mary E. Rogers, Mrs. Hattie J. Root (wife of the subject), and Frank Knickerbacker.

CHARLES W. KEEFER, M. D., the present efficient coroner of Saratoga county, and a prominent, active and successful physician of Mechanicville, is a son of Nelson and Louisa (Staples) Keefer, and was born at Argyle, Washington county, New York, January 13, 1853. His paternal grandfather came to this country from Germany and settled at Ruford, Vermont. Nelson Keefer (father) removed to East Greenwich, Washington county, this State, prior to 1853. Four years later he embarked in woolen manufacturing, in which he continued successfully for a quarter of a century. He then, in 1882, retired from active business. In politics he is a republican, and in religion a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He has always ranked high in the different communities where he has resided as a man of stainless honor, honesty and integrity. He married Louisa Staples, and they had three children: Walter, Jerome, and Dr. Charles W.

Charles W. Keefer was reared in his native county and received his elementary education in the common and select schools of his neighborhood. He completed his academic studies and collegiate course at Oberlin college, Ober-

lin, Lorain county, Ohio. Leaving college, he read medicine, took his first course of lectures at the medical department of the University of Michigan, and afterward entered the college of surgeons and physicians, of Baltimore, from which well-known medical institution he was graduated with high standing on February 8, 1877. He then returned to Washington county, where he opened an office for the practice of medicine at Fort Miller. After a two years' residence and successful practice there, Dr. Keefer came to Mechanicville. Here he soon established a good practice, which has continually increased up to the present time, when his office patients, and village and country practice, keep him constantly engaged.

On January 8, 1882, Dr. Keefer wedded Gertrude Thomas, daughter of William C. Thomas, of Mechanicville. To Dr. and Mrs. Keefer have been born one child, a daughter, named Janet T.

In political opinion Dr. Keefer has always been a republican, and has served continuously since 1886 as coroner of Saratoga county. Aside from the practice of medicine, he has taken considerable interest in the material prosperity and general welfare of his village, especially in educational affairs, and has served since 1888 as a member of the board of education. To his practice he gives close and constant attention, while his interest in the advancement of his profession has never abated with his increase of professional labors. He is a member of the Troy Medical society and the New York State Medical association. Dr. Keefer is a good citizen, a true friend, and ranks high wherever he is known, both as a gentleman and a physician.

CAPTAIN PORTER J. SCHERMERHORN, one of the active self-made business men of Saratoga county, New York, was born in Lexington, Greene county, New York, April 15, 1831. He traces his paternal

ancestry back to Waterland, Holland, through Jacob D., his father, born in the town of Windham (now Lexington), Greene county, New York, November 3, 1799, and died August 23, 1864, son of Derick L. Schermerhorn, born in Nassau, Rensselaer county, April 16, 1775, and died in 1855. Married Eva Van Valkenburg, who was born July 16, 1778, died in 1818. His father was Lucas, born in 1751, son of Jacob C., who was a son of Cornelius, son of Jacob, son of Jacob Janse, who was born in Waterland, Holland, in 1622, came to Beverwick in 1640, and became a prosperous brewer and trader, and died in Schenectady in 1690, leaving property amounting to 56,882 guilders, a large sum for those days. His son, Simon Jacobse, was born in 1658. At the burning of Schenectady, February 9, 1690, he rode to Albany by way of Niskayune to carry the news of the massacre by the Indians. Although shot through the thigh, his horse wounded, his daughter Johanna and three negroes killed, he succeeded in reaching Albany and alarming the inhabitants, who armed themselves and hurried to the defense of their neighboring city.

On his maternal side, Captain Schermerhorn's mother was Ruth Butler, born in Kinderhook, 1774, died in Lexington, 1871. Her father, William Butler, born in Kinderhook, 1766, died in Lexington in 1853, and her mother, Louisa Blakesly Butler, born in 1770, and died in 1813. Captain Schermerhorn traces his maternal ancestry through Judge Benjamin (not Benjamin F.) Butler, and General Medad Butler to Irish origin. His mother saw from Stuyvesant landing the first rude structure of a steamboat as it steamed up the Hudson in 1807, on its first trip, and often described it to her children. Captain Schermerhorn had three brothers: William (deceased), Philip, Derick L. (deceased), and three sisters: Asenath (Plank), Julia (Goes), Emeline (Sweet), deceased. His paternal uncles and aunts were: Lucas D., John D., Hiram D., Cornelius, Catharine (Wiley),

Nancy (Spears), and Polly (Schermerhorn), all deceased but the latter. His maternal uncles and aunts were: Nathaniel, William, Jonathan, James, Rebecca (Gorsline), Cynthia (Law), Sally A. (Ferio), and Clarisa (Blakesly), all deceased. Captain Schermerhorn was the youngest son and fifth child of his family, and on the day he first saw light his father lived on a small farm of about seventy acres, rough, hilly land among the lofty Catskills, which was incumbered by a lease from the Livingston's of twenty-one bushels of good, sweet, merchantable winter wheat per hundred acres. At the age of eleven years he was necessarily taken from the district school in summer to work with his father on the little side hill farm, his older brothers being employed from home by their more wealthy neighbors, leaving for him only the benefits of school three months in the winter. His more fortunate classmates, who attended right on, summer and winter, were greatly surprised to find him fully prepared to take his place in line at the winter term, but it was done by studying nights by the light of a single tallow candle divided among several, or that of a rag, saturated with lard, protruding from a saucer, when the tallow was used up. He was found in the mountains in midwinter of 1848 by the trustees of his school district, drawing out hemlock bark and saw logs, and urged to take charge of their school, from which the teacher had been forced to retire by the dissatisfied parents and scholars in the middle of the term. Our farmer-lumberman was greatly surprised at their proposal, and it was only by long persuasion that he consented to leave the mountains for the rough-boarded, slab-seated school house in which he had received all the schooling he had then or has ever since received by instruction from teachers. Mr. Schermerhorn tells us that he bought all his school books with money he received from the sale of dried apples, which he manufactured at the halves, by picking up the apples, paring and coring them with a common jack-knife,

and drying them on shelf-boards set in the sun, except a Comstock Philosophy, for which he read a small, fine print Bible through for his father, in his eleventh year, nights, besides other studies he had to look after. He claims to have taught successfully for years algebra, astronomy, philosophy, higher grammar, and arithmetic, without ever receiving a lesson in either from a teacher. He taught fourteen winters. His first salary, eleven dollars per month and hunt his board through the district. His last was ten dollars per week, five dollars per week out for board. Ninety-four scholars, no assistant. Still he looks back upon those days of study, care, responsibility, hard work, and small pay with the most pleasurable emotions, feeling he has been the means, in the hands of an over-ruling providence, in directing many wayward youths to paths of virtue and usefulness. The first money our school teacher ever called his own was paid him by Miss Harriet Rowley for building a fire in an old box-stove, for four months, in the old school house, one-half mile from home, with green wood, hunt kindlings for himself, for the enormous sum of fifty cents for the whole term. He says he cried many cold mornings while waiting to get warm, and once told his father he thought of throwing up his job; but he was told that he must stand by his contract, and he did.

Tiring of small pay as a teacher, he rented a small store in the village of Jonesville, Saratoga county, in the spring of 1859. In the following year he removed to Stuyvesant Landing, Columbia county, where he continued in the mercantile business with much pleasure and success till August, 1862, at which time he left his store and went to the city of Hudson alone, and enlisted as a private in the 128th regiment, then fully officered, but lacking men. This was under the three hundred thousand call of President Lincoln. Not a man having enlisted from his town, the quota of which was nineteen, our private soldier asked for recruiting papers, which were given

him by Colonel Cowles, and in a few days his papers contained the names of twenty-one as noble, brave and patriotic young men as ever faced an enemy in line of battle. So much for saying, "come, boys," instead of "go, boys." It should be remembered there were no high bounties at that time, and the men who went out under that three hundred thousand call proved the back-bone of our army, and largely the saviors of our country.

Our soldier had been induced to turn over his recruits to the captain of Co. G, which he did, but was offered a lieutenancy in another company for them and a captaincy in his old regiment, the 120th New York State militia, without any men. But as with the school "marm," he had made a bargain, though a poor one for himself, yet he stayed by it and the men he had enlisted. He was made first sergeant, or orderly, by the captain, a position, as every soldier knows, of all work and small pay. He served in this capacity six months, his regiment going first to Baltimore, then to New Orleans, encamping on the old Jackson battle-field, where he was appointed by the colonel, acting-lieutenant, having previously served as sergeant-major for a short time. At the end of a year, having been with his regiment in all its engagements and through the siege of Port Hudson, our acting-lieutenant was transferred to the 91st Louisiana infantry regiment, and elected quartermaster with rank and pay of first lieutenant. At the end of one year this regiment and another were so badly diminished by loss of men in killed and wounded, they were ordered consolidated. The quartermaster of the other regiment remained, and Lieutenant Schermerhorn received the appointment of post-quartermaster at Carrollton, Louisiana, with the rank of captain. His father dying shortly after, leaving his widowed mother alone with the little farm and the unsettled business, he got a leave of absence to return north. Arriving at his old home after an absence of nearly three years, he found he had

been made executor of his father's will, and yielded to the earnest pleadings of the mother who had cared for him in his helpless infancy, he sent in his resignation of the easiest and most lucrative position he had ever held in his life, believing, as it proved, that the rebellion was in its last hours. After settling up his father's affairs, our captain sought about for a messmate, and in the winter of the same year, 1864, he found one in the person of Mrs. E. B. Schermerhorn (formerly Gillette), daughter of Peter Gillette, and widow of his warm personal friend and cousin, P. L. Schermerhorn, of Kinderhook. The widow had one lovely daughter, Ida, about one year old, to whom the captain tells us he became as much attached as to the three sons who were afterward born to him. She died at the age of fourteen years and three months, lovely and beloved by all who knew her.

Our soldier, in the spring of 1865, bought the farm of his father-in-law, one mile south of Jonesville, and went to housekeeping and farming, which he followed till December, when, finding that too poor paying business, like school teaching and soldiering, he bought the stock and rented the store at Jonesville, and set to work at his favorite business. Two years later he removed to Scotia, Schenectady county. This proved the greatest mistake so far in his life. Up to this time, except while in the army, our poor man's son had laid up from two hundred dollars to one thousand dollars per year. Though he had six thousand dollars in money when he went to Scotia, in less than two years he had lost it all and more through dishonest clerks, partner and debtors. Getting out of that bad scrape as soon as possible and the best he could, he changed his Jonesville farm for a store in Clifton Park village, where he remained for fourteen years, and made money, selling more goods and doing more business than had ever been done in that village before or since.

In 1884 the captain disposed of his store, farms, coal yard and residence at Clifton Park,

and removed to the village of Mechanicville, where he is doing a very satisfactory business, and built up a flattering trade, though he had the misfortune to lose heavily the first year through bad debts; most of his liabilities have been paid, and he is now engaged in trying to help others to avoid the shoals in which his bark has been twice so nearly wrecked through cleverness of heart, a desire to help others, and dishonest debtors.

Captain Schermerhorn had three sons: Frank P., born May, 1866; George D., born August, 1867; and Walter P., born December, 1869. On the morning of October 16, 1892, the entire village and community for miles around were shocked and mourned as the sad news passed from house to house that the peoples' friend, the model young man, the church, the Sabbath school, and Young Men's Christian association worker, Frank P. Schermerhorn, had died at midnight before of typhoid fever, of which he had been sick but a few days and was supposed to be doing well. This was the most severe blow of all, and the subject of these memoirs will go with a heavy heart mourning to his grave.

In 1890 the captain was elected president of the Saratoga County Veteran association. He had not been long in office before he saw that there was not much life or activity in it, and that the old constitution and by-laws were very defective. He called a meeting of the executive committee, called their attention to its defects, etc., and asked for a committee on revision, which was granted, they making him chairman. With due respect for the other members, they left the matter largely with the chairman, and the new and unanimously adopted one is mostly the work of his head and hand. During his year of president he conceived the enjoyments and comforts that a permanent camp for the association would afford. He laid his plans and object before other members of the association and Round Lake association, and the result is that his conceptions have been warmly seconded by

all, and a suitable building purchased, large lawns donated, and soon the soldiers residing in Saratoga county will have this beautiful home that they are now in possession of free from debt.

The last public enterprise the captain is engaged in is the organization of a Business Men's Protective association for the business men of Mechanicville, and although but a few weeks have passed since he proposed the matter to another merchant, the organization is complete, constitution and by-laws enacted and printed, an important measure asked and passed by the village officials, and business men are saying that it is the best thing that ever struck the town. The constitution, by-laws, and letters are all the work of Captain Schermerhorn, who is president of the association.

The captain and his family have a fine farm of two hundred acres a few miles from the village, and greatly enjoy looking after its interests. Has a comfortable home here, at which all needy and worthy veterans are invited to call when in town, and hopes and prays that his last days may be his best and most useful ones.

WILLIAM CRONCH, a man of fine business ability, and a gentleman who has won financial success, is one of the most influential and useful citizens of the town of Galway. He is a son of John and Frances (Millin) Cronch, and was born in England, December 23, 1815. John Cronch (father) was a native of England, and in 1828 came to the town of Galway, where he purchased a farm, and was successfully engaged for a number of years in farming and in lime burning. He was a man of strict morality and excellent character, politically a whig, and in religion a Baptist. He wedded Frances Millin, also a native of England, who accompanied him to the United States.

William Cronch came with his parents from England to the town of Galway, where he received his education principally in the com-

mon schools. Leaving school he was engaged quite successfully in farming until 1860, when he relinquished agricultural pursuits and embarked in the manufacture of paper at Greenfield, where he remained four years. At the end of that time he went to Lockport, in Niagara county, and commenced paper manufacturing upon a large scale, but a year later disposed of his establishment to engage in the grocery business, in which he continued up to 1868. He then removed to Little Falls, New York, and resumed the manufacture of paper, which he conducted successfully until 1870, when he made arrangements to engage in several other business enterprises, and after disposing of his paper plant, purchased a small and excellent farm in the town of Galway, on which he has resided ever since.

In 1840 Mr. Cronch married Clementina Pettit, a daughter of Jonathan Pettit. Politically Mr. Cronch is a democrat, and has served two terms as supervisor, five years as assessor, and four years as justice of the peace, beside holding various other village and town offices. He is a careful business man, and in financial matters has shown excellent judgment in his investments. He is a stockholder in several banks, among which are the Mortgage and Investment and the First National banks of Fargo, North Dakota. In that newly admitted State of the Union he also owns some choice real estate, and is largely interested in a successful sheep raising company. Mr. Cronch has been a member of the Baptist church for over fifty years, and has held all of its offices from trustee to deacon. He has achieved honorable success, and as a man and a citizen he is highly respected in the community where he resides.

HON. WILLIAM B. CONSOLAS, who was a successful wool dealer of New York city for many years, and who ably represented the Second Assembly district of Saratoga county in the State legislature, is a son

of Emanuel and Catharine (Worden) Consolas, and was born at West Charlton, in the town of Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, September 24, 1844. He received his education in the public schools of Ballston Spa and Mechanicville, and then specially qualified himself for business pursuits by taking the full course of Eastman's Business college of Poughkeepsie, New York. Leaving school he engaged with his brothers in the wool business in Troy, this State, under the firm name of J. & D. A. Consolas. In a short time they sought for a more central point in their particular line of business, and removed to New York city, where Mr. Consolas, with his brothers and a Mr. Carpenter, formed a partnership, under the firm name of Consolas Brothers & Carpenter. This firm soon became well established, and had a prosperous career, extending through a number of years. Retiring from the wool business in New York city, Mr. Consolas returned to West Charlton, where he was engaged in farming and dealing in wool until 1890, when he retired from the wool trade. Since then he has devoted his time and attention principally to farming. He owns a fine farm, which adjoins the village of West Charlton, where he now resides.

In politics Mr. Consolas has always been a republican. He served for several years as supervisor of his town, and was once elected to the legislature from the Second Assembly district of Saratoga county. His course as a member of the assembly was in political accord with the foundation principles of his party, while on local affairs he supported those measures best calculated to promote the general welfare and business interests of the people of his own and other counties of the Empire State. In committee work he was enabled to offer valuable suggestions from his many years of business experience and observation. While a member of no religious organization, yet he takes interest in the progress of all of them, and contributes liberally to the United Presbyterian church.

In 1875 Mr. Consolas was united in marriage with Maggie D. DeGraff, daughter of Abraham DeGraff, and they have one child, a son, Victor E.

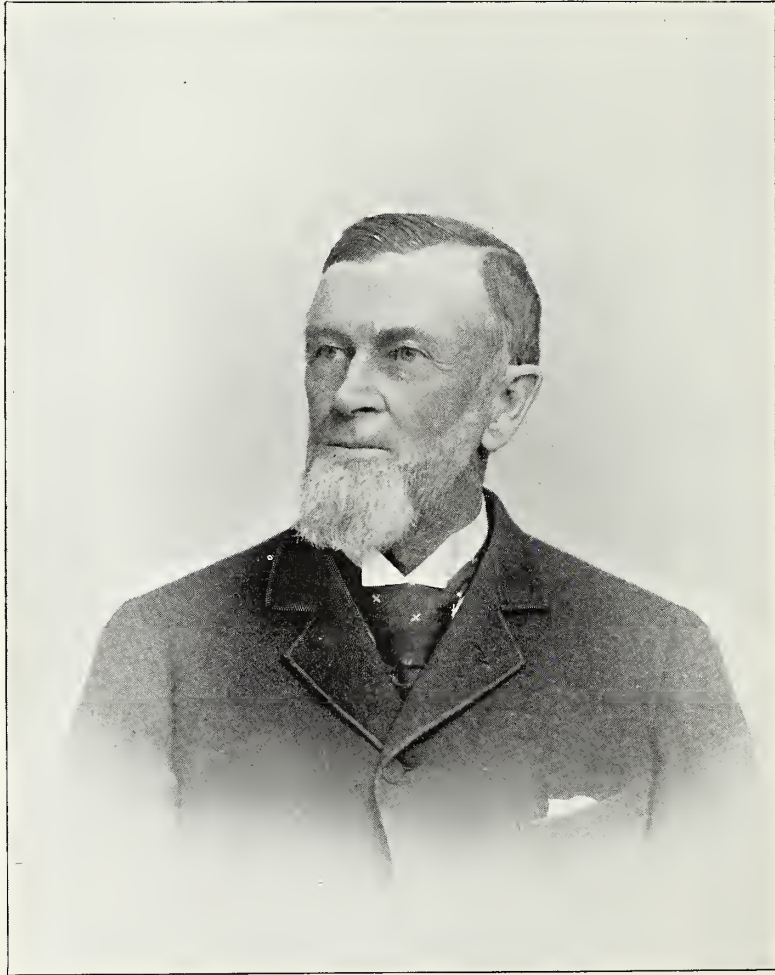
HON. AUSTIN L. REYNOLDS, a member of one of the old and worthy families of the county, is one of that class of self-made men who, without any extraordinary family or pecuniary advantages, have, by unconquerable determination and indomitable industry and unwavering integrity, achieved both character and fortune. He is a son of Hon. George and Luthenia (Potter) Reynolds, and was born in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, June 19, 1826. Among the old families of Rhode Island noted for intelligence, integrity and high social standing, was the Reynolds family, which is of English lineage, and which was planted in the smallest of the New England States during the early years of the last century. George Reynolds (grandfather) was a member of this family, and after attaining manhood came from his native State to this county, where he settled two miles south of Glens Falls, at the Point, nearly opposite Ft. Edward on the Saratoga county side of the Hudson river. A man of sterling qualities, though unassuming in manner, Mr. Reynolds won recognition at the hands of his new neighbors, and lived to wield a strong influence in his community, where he resided continuously on his farm until his death, which occurred August 10, 1824, when in the seventy-second year of his age. He was a democrat and a farmer, and owned a tract of fine land. He wedded Elizabeth Churchill, who lived to be seventy-three years of age, dying on August 10, 1824. Their children were: Elizabeth, Martha, John, Nancy Winchester, Mary, Hon. George and Elizabeth Martin. Hon. George Reynolds was born in Rhode Island, April 20, 1786, and in 1800 came to the town of Moreau, where he assisted his father for some time, and then engaged in farming, to which he soon added

merchandising and the hotel business, at Reynold's Corner, where he was very successful. Ambitious, industrious and energetic, he increased his sphere of labor with every succeeding year of his active life. His early education was very limited, and after marriage, like President Johnson, he received instructions from his wife, under which he made rapid progress, becoming in a few years a man of large and varied information. Energetic, persevering and intelligent, his business success soon pointed him out to his party as a man possessing the qualities of leadership, and he was continuously employed in the interests of democracy. After serving his town for several years in different official positions, he was elected in 1833 as one of the representatives of Saratoga to the assembly, in which honorable body he distinguished himself by his calm, cool and practical judgment upon all matters of public import, as well as measures of local interest. In activity, firmness of purpose, economy, punctuality, foresight and general capacity for business, Mr. Reynolds had but few peers and no superiors in his section of the county. His life was eminently practical and useful, but its labors ceased when his sun had barely passed beyond the meridian line, as he died on July 11, 1839, when only in the fifty-third year of his age. Mr. Reynolds married Luthenia Potter, who was a daughter of Paulinus Potter, of Moreau, New York, and passed away May 31, 1878, at eighty-eight years of age. To their union were born four sons and four daughters: Maria Austin, Abigail Gallup, George P., Elizabeth Burnham, Hon. John H., Hon. Austin L., Adaline Bennett and James L., a member of the law firm of Wait & Reynolds, and who was one of the ablest lawyers of the State. Hon. John H., the second son, was born June 21, 1819, quit engineering for law, was a man of liberal education, and became a leading member of one of the great law firms of the State. John H. Reynolds ranked as the peer of Judge Porter and other great lawyers, was

postmaster at Albany, and in 1858 was elected as an anti-Lecompton democratic member of Congress, in which in 1860 he closed a speech with these famous words: "We are asked to make more laws. I answer there are too many already. Let present laws be enforced. Amend the constitution? Let the people do it in the regular way!" After his Congressional term he was appointed by Governor Dix as a judge of commission of appeals. He died suddenly at Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, September 24, 1875, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

Austin L. Reynolds received his education in Glens Falls and Kinderhook academies, read law with Hulsey R. Wing, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He immediately entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, but on account of ill health, partly brought about by confinement, was compelled to abandon the law and engage in outdoor and more healthful pursuits. Having had some experience during his youthful years in agriculture and timber cutting, he turned his attention to farming and lumbering, in which he has been interested ever since. He received an excellent business training under his worthy father, to whose counsel and example he is to some extent indebted for his substantial commercial success. Remarkable for industry, enterprise, integrity and sobriety, Mr. Reynolds has so well managed and so carefully guarded, while energetically pushing his business, that he has honorably acquired a comfortable independence. Through every financial crisis that has occurred, Mr. Reynolds has always had his paper honored, and his credit was never in the slightest degree impaired, while his course as a business man has been such as to command the respect of the public and win the confidence of all who know him.

On September 14, 1853, Mr. Reynolds wedded Mary E. Cornell, a daughter of Dr. Benjamin Cornell, whose sketch appears in this volume. To their union have been born four sons and two daughters: Isabella C., wife of



William McEchran

W. G. Havens, a lawyer of New York city; John C., who died in infancy; Frank C. (1), deceased in childhood; Austin L., at home; Frank C., (2), who married May Hamilton, daughter of Jabez Hamilton; and Mary E., wife of George L. Williams, of Chicago, now engaged in the publishing business.

Austin L. Reynolds has won his way to an honorable position and a widespread influence by attention to business, an upright and gentlemanly course in life, and by the display of the many amiable and admirable traits which he possesses. He was a democrat until the late civil war, since which he has supported the Republican party. He has served his town ten terms as supervisor, five of which he was elected as a democrat when the republicans had a large majority, and two without opposition. In 1854 he was the democratic nominee for assembly, and was only defeated by thirteen votes. After uniting with the Republican party, on questions growing out of the late war, Mr. Reynolds was nominated for the assembly in 1866, and elected. His course as a legislator was such that he was re-elected in 1867. He served during both of his terms as a member of the committee on cities and other important committees, where he was distinguished for his clear perception and sound judgment. Mr. Reynolds has ever discharged most faithfully his every duty as a legislator and a good citizen, while as a man he is known for his high sense of honor and his uniform kindness and commendable spirit of charity.

WILLIAM McECHRON, one of the most successful men of Glens Falls, New York, is a gentleman who began life without a dollar, and now controls large business interests extending to various parts of this country and into the Dominion of Canada. He is a splendid example of the self-made men of America, and his career and character furnish inspiration and encouragement for young men who are just beginning their career, and are

compelled to rely on their own exertions for success in life. Mr. McEchron is the only son of David and Hannah L. (Selfridge) McEchron, and was born August 3, 1831, in the town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York. The family is of Scotch descent, and its first representative in America was sent over by the Duke of Argyle to take possession of estates granted the duke by King James I. of England. These estates consisted of lands lying near the present site of the village of Argyle, Washington county, this State, and extending ten miles east from the Hudson river. On this tract the family established itself, with half a dozen others, and the settlement thus commenced became known afterward as Argyle. About the same time another settlement was begun, further back from the river, which was called Hebron, and is now included in the town of Hebron, Washington county. David McEchron (father) was born and reared in that county, and his wife was a native of Argyle. He was educated in the common schools of his native place, and during the early part of his life was engaged in canal construction as foreman on the Delaware & Lackawanna canal, where, by hard work and careful management, he acquired the means to purchase a comfortable home. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, taking part in the battle of Plattsburg. Politically he was a democrat until 1852, when he became affiliated with the republicans, and was a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was twice married, his first wife being Margaret Crosett, by whom he had one daughter, Nancy, who married Ransom Sutfin, late of Schuylerville. After the death of his first wife he married Hannah L. Selfridge, a daughter of Edward Selfridge, of Argyle, Washington county. To this union was born a family of five children, one son and four daughters: William, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth Hagar; Hannah M., wife of J. M. Coolidge; Cornelia, married Rev. Merritt Hulburd, D.D., pastor of the Spring Garden Street Methodist Epis-

copal church of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Ruth, unmarried. Mrs. Hannah L. McEchron died in 1890, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

William McEchron was educated in the public schools of Fort Edward and at Argyle academy, in Washington county. After leaving the common schools he was employed for a short time as tow boy on the Champlain canal, and then became a clerk in a mercantile establishment at Argyle, where he remained eighteen months, receiving as pay seventy dollars, with board and two terms' schooling at the academy. At the end of his course in that institution he immediately entered the employ of Frederick D. Hodgman, a lumber manufacturer of Fort Edward, at wages of thirteen dollars a month, and remained with him for six months, engaged in cutting and preparing timber for the mills. He then accepted a like position with Bradley & Underwood, with whom he remained thirteen years, during eleven of which he acted as foreman, working in the woods through the winter season and driving logs on the river in summer.

In 1863 Mr. McEchron formed a partnership with James Morgan, and under the firm name of Morgan & McEchron embarked in the lumber business at Glens Falls, this county. In 1865 they admitted A. M. Adsit and Jones Ordway to the partnership, and the firm name was changed to Morgan, Adsit & Co. This firm purchased the Cheney Mill Company's property at Glens Falls, and conducted business until 1871, when Mr. Adsit died, and his interest was purchased by Jarvis A. Underwood, the firm name then becoming James Morgan & Co., which was afterward changed to the Morgan Lumber Company. Three years later, in 1873, Mr. Morgan died, when his interest was sold to William E. Spier, son-in-law of Mr. Morgan, W. H. Weaver and C. E. Vanzandt, of Albany. Prior to this the Morgan Lumber Company had become associated with Mr. Weaver in the lumber business at Albany, New York. Later Underwood and

Vanzandt sold their interests to Messrs. Ordway, Spier and Weaver. It is now thirty years since this business was established at Glens Falls, during which time it has been conducted under four different names, and of the original partners in interest, Mr. McEchron is the only survivor, Mr. Ordway having died in 1890, at which time his interest was purchased by H. A. Bowden, W. A. Spier and William H. Weaver, the former a son-in-law of Mr. McEchron. The business of the Morgan Lumber Company is undoubtedly the leading industry of the village of Glens Falls, with its ramifications extending up and down the Hudson river, and its numerous saw and planing mills on either side constantly cutting the finest timber of this region into every form of lumber demanded by the modern markets of the world. Their mills have an estimated capacity of thirty million feet of lumber per year. This magnificent business has been built up largely under the personal supervision of the man who began life forty-five years ago as a tow boy on the old Champlain canal.

In addition to his connection with the Morgan Lumber Company, Mr. McEchron is connected with and owns large lumber interests in other parts of this country and in Canada, being president of the St. Maurice Lumber Company at Three Rivers, Canada; largely interested in the lumber firm of W. H. Weaver & Co., of Albany, New York, and a member of the Norwood Manufacturing Company, of Norwood, this State, in which he owns a one-fourth interest. He is also a large stockholder in the Glens Falls Paper Mill Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in New York. The lumbering interests with which he is connected aggregates an annual product of sixty-five million feet of lumber, worth one million dollars, while the paper business aggregates one million five hundred thousand dollars per year. He is also prominently identified with the Morgan Lime Company, making one hundred thousand barrels of lime a year, which lime already ranks among the first

in the United States in point of quality. Mr. McEchron is also a director and vice president of the First National bank of Glens Falls, and a director in the Glens Falls Brick and Terra Cotta Manufacturing Company. He is likewise a stockholder and director in the Glens Falls Insurance Company, a trustee of the Glens Falls academy, and trustee and director in the Young Men's Christian association at Glens Falls, where he resides.

In his political affiliations Mr. McEchron is a member of the Republican party, and has served the village of Glens Falls acceptably as president and trustee. For nearly the third of a century he has been a prominent member and trustee of the Glens Falls Methodist Episcopal church, and has always been liberal in his support of the various religious interests of his denomination, and in doing good as he had opportunity. He is also an active and successful worker in the Sunday school, and takes a deep interest in its welfare.

In 1858 Mr. McEchron was united in marriage to Sarah E. Carswell, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Lytle) Carswell, of Fort Edward. To Mr. and Mrs. McEchron was born a family of five daughters: Margaret, who married H. A. Bowden, secretary and treasurer of the St. Maurice Lumber Company, of Three Rivers, Canada, who resides at Glens Falls, New York, where he is also largely interested in the Morgan Lumber Company, Morgan Lime Company, and the Glens Falls Paper Mill Company; Bertha, deceased in early womanhood; Katie, died in infancy; Caroline, deceased at the age of nineteen; and Elizabeth, now attending the Lasell seminary at Auburndale, Massachusetts.

HOWLAND FISH, supervisor of the town of Moreau, and a successful business man of more than ordinary ability, who is now engaged in farming near Gansevoort, is the eldest son of Joshua and Mary (Row) Fish, and a native of the town of Moreau, Saratoga

county, New York, where he was born January 28, 1833. The family is of English extraction, and takes rank with the older ones of New York, where several of its members have won distinction in law and other professions. Peter Fish, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Dutchess county, this State, in 1763, and passed his entire life in that county, dying in 1833, at the age of seventy years. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, a man of good judgment, fine business ability, and unimpeachable character, and held the office of justice of the peace in Dutchess county for a number of years. In 1784 he married Alce Howland, a daughter of Samuel Howland, of Dutchess county. To them was born a family of four sons and one daughter. The second son was Howland Fish, sr., who became a prominent lawyer and diplomat, served two terms in the State assembly, and was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1821. He was the father of Judge Frothingham Fish, late judge of the district comprising the counties of Montgomery, Saratoga, Warren, Fulton and Hamilton, and who, previous to his elevation to the bench, was one of the prominent attorneys of this State, and had served two terms in the State legislature. Judge Fish now lives in retirement at Fultonville, Montgomery county. The other sons of Peter and Alce Fish were: Joshua, father of Howland Fish; Peter and Job, the latter of whom removed to Louisiana, where he practiced medicine for many years, but is now deceased. Joshua Fish (father) was born in 1789, in Dutchess county, this State; received his education in the common schools, and while yet a young man went west, and afterward traveled down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, Louisiana, on a flat-boat, before steamboats were known, in which State he made his home for many years. He took part in the battle of New Orleans in 1816, and was in command of Baton Rouge, where he resided and had charge of the post during the continuance of hostilities. He was a demo-

crat in politics, and after his return to New York settled in Saratoga county, and was elected supervisor of the town of Moreau. His character was above reproach, and he exemplified all the virtues of true Christian manhood, though he never connected himself with any church. He died May 24, 1861, aged seventy-two years. He was twice married, his first wife being Catharine Sides, by whom he had a family of five children: Peter, now deceased; Walter, also dead, who was one of the earliest settlers of Oregon, where he acquired a competence in the mercantile business in Oregon City; Milton, captain of a ship for several years engaged in the fur trade in Alaska; Joseph, now a practicing attorney at Cadott, Wisconsin; and Mary, who first married William Sweet, and after his death in the civil war, wedded M. C. McCall, now of Minnesota. His first wife died in 1827, and in 1831 Joshua Fish married Mary Row, of Dutchess county, this State. To this second union was born a family of nine children, two sons and seven daughters: Howland, the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, unmarried; Fannie; Sarah; Ward, who lives in Chicago; Jane, who wedded Scott Fuller, and is now deceased; Carrie, now deceased; Henrietta, who became the wife of John Brown; and Phæbe, who married William Davis, of Greenfield, Saratoga county.

Howland Fish was reared principally in the town of Moreau, this county, where he acquired a superior English education in the public schools, and afterward taught in the district schools for a time. He then had charge of manufacturing and shipping lumber for several years, and later traveled extensively in the south and west for the purpose of seeing the country and becoming acquainted with the business opportunities and resources of his native land. From 1861 to 1881 he was engaged in shipping grain and lumber over the Erie canal from Buffalo to New York city. In the latter year he removed to the farm he had previously purchased in the town of Mo-

reau, this county, where he has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. His home farm contains two hundred acres, and is located in the Snook Kill valley, about two miles from Gansevoort postoffice. He also owns a farm of one hundred and seventy acres on the plains of Moreau, which is devoted to raising sheep for the markets and butchers of Saratoga Springs.

Politically Mr. Fish is a democrat, and has always manifested a deep interest in local politics. At the age of twenty-one he was elected school commissioner of the town of Moreau, and in 1883 he was elected to the position of supervisor of the town. In 1893 he was re-elected to the same office, receiving the largest majority on record in this town, which usually gives a large republican majority. No more striking proof could be given or desired regarding his personal popularity where he is best known. He has been a member of Senate Lodge, No. 456, Free and Accepted Masons, of Glens Falls, nearly ever since its organization, and is now a life member.

In January, 1862, Mr. Fish was united by marriage to Elizabeth B. Scripture, a daughter of Jeremie Scripture, of Moreau. To that union was born a family of two children: Frank, who married Lizzie Sisson, of the town of Stillwater, and is a grocer and marketman at Fort Edward, Washington county; and Cora, living at home with her parents. Mrs. Elizabeth Fish was born in Essex county, New York, and is now in the fifty-eighth year of her age.

CORNELIUS PATTERSON, an excellent mechanic and now successfully engaged in farming in the town of Saratoga, is a son of Elnathan and Phebe (Clements) Patterson, and was born in the town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York, April 17, 1810. The Pattersons are of English descent, and the family found its first home in this country in the colony of Connecticut. One of its new world members, Sherman Pat-

terson, came from the "Land of Steady Habits" to the province of New York prior to the Revolutionary war. Sherman Patterson died at eighty years of age. He cleared out a large farm at Westmoreland, in Oneida county, this State, where he was a prominent man in his community, and served as justice of the peace for several years before his death. He married and reared a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: John, Josiah, Elnathan, Eunice, Betsey and Lucy. Elnathan Patterson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Connecticut, in 1780, and came with his father to Oneida county, this State, which he afterward left to settle in the town of Saratoga, this county, where he died at sixty years of age, and his remains were buried under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker by trade, and a genial and good natured man of excellent common sense, who was respected in the community where he lived for his many estimable traits of character. He owned a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, was a Jacksonian democrat in politics and had been a useful member of the Baptist church of Schuylerville for many years before his death. He was twice married. His first wife was Phebe Clements, who was a daughter of Joseph Clements, and died at twenty-eight years of age. After her death, Mr. Patterson wedded Elizabeth Martial. By his first marriage he had four children: Joseph, now a resident of Maryland, is eighty-seven years of age; Diana, died at twenty-two years of age; Cornelius, (subject); and Tobias, who lived to be fifty-five years of age.

Leaving school at an early age, Cornelius Patterson learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed at various places for over twenty years. He then, in 1844, settled on a farm near his present residence, where he lived until 1873, when he purchased his present farm of one hundred and ten acres, nearly all of which is improved. He also has one hundred and

twenty-three acres of heavy woodland in Northumberland, while his wife owns one hundred and three acres of choice land adjoining his home farm. Mr. Patterson is a Cleveland democrat in politics, who believes in a just and economical administration of the government. He has held numerous town offices, serving for many terms as road commissioner and overseer of the poor, and in other positions. He has always been interested in local affairs, both town and county, although he is no office seeker or aspirant for political honors. Mr. Patterson is a member and deacon of the Schuylerville Baptist church, which he served for nine years in succession as a trustee. He has gained a useful knowledge of life by his experience in the many different places where he worked at his trade, and by his business relations since engaging in agricultural pursuits, and while learning largely of the deceit and rascality practiced by men, he also learned of the nobler characteristics of the human race. His experience has been useful to protect himself from imposition, while at the same time it has made him benevolent and charitable. He has lived to see many thousand miles of railroad built in New York and elsewhere, though he helped to build the first railroad ever constructed in this State — a fifteen mile road running from Albany to Schenectady. This road was built in 1830, with wooden rails and strap iron nailed on top of the rails. Mr. Patterson also helped Professor Morse in his experiments with the telegraph before it was ever put to public use.

Cornelius Patterson has been twice married. On the 8th of November, 1837, he wedded Maria (Outwater) Moore, who was a daughter of Frederick Moore, of Dutchess county, New York, and who died June 25, 1849, aged twenty-eight years, leaving three children: Clarence Edgar, now a civil engineer of the city of Brooklyn; Francis Augustus, and Frederick E. On May 4, 1859, Mr. Patterson wedded Julia A. Gibbs, who is a daughter of George Gibbs. By his second marriage Mr. Patter-

son has had three children: George, now engaged in farming and an agent for farm and road machinery; William, died in infancy, and Mary E., who died at eighteen years of age. Mary E. Patterson was a bright and promising girl, and had just graduated from the high school, where she took the prize offered by the board of education for the best essay, in a class of six contestants. Her paper was entitled, "Ne Plus Ultra," and was a scholarly production, very creditable to one of her age. A copy of it was furnished us, but lack of space prevents its publication.

JAMES DUGERY, superintendent of the Champlain canal, and who is known as one of the best trainers of trotting horses in the United States, is a son of James, sr., and Frances (Moulton) Dugery, and was born at Lansingburg, Rensselaer county, New York, October 22, 1854. He attended the public schools of his native village until he was fifteen years of age, when he became a driver on a stage line, which he left some time afterward to drive a packet on the canal. Leaving the canal he drove a stage coach for some time for his uncle, and then was engaged in the express business, which he quit to open a livery stable at Lansingburg. Eight years later he removed to Saratoga Springs, where he conducted a livery stable for five years. He then engaged in driving and training horses for different parties and soon became quite noted as a skillful driver and fine horseman, which reputation he has well sustained ever since. He was owner of the horse T. T. S., when he trotted a mile in 2:19½, at Albany, and trained American Girl, whom he drove when she trotted a mile in 2:16½, and to-day her record is only behind Goldsmith Maid and St. Julian. Mr. Dugery trains Senator Murphy's horses, and has trained many other celebrated trotters.

Shortly after engaging in training horses Mr. Dugery purchased his present farm of

one hundred and forty-six acres near Stillwater, and in 1880 became superintendent of the Champlain canal, which position he held until 1884. The next year he became proprietor of the Everett house, in the city of Troy, which he conducted for some time. In 1890 Mr. Dugery was appointed to his present position as superintendent of the Champlain canal, and in the same year engaged in the saw mill and lumber business. Politically he is a democrat. He served as a member of the Democratic State committee in 1875, 1879, 1891 and 1892, has always been active in support of his party, and served as deputy sheriff while residing in Rensselaer county. Having been a leader for years in his party in local and State politics, he is said to be thoroughly acquainted with the political affairs of New York, and to wield a great influence over delegates in all conventions of his party. He is a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 507, Free and Accepted Masons.

James Dugery married Jane Jones, who was a daughter of M. R. Jones, and who died in 1862, leaving three children: James C., Bessie and Howard. On May 10, 1881, Mr. Dugery wedded Anna M. McAuliffe, daughter of John McAuliffe, and by his second marriage has two children: George and Frank.

James Dugery is of Irish descent. His paternal grandfather, James Dugery, was a native of County Queens, Ireland, and came to Lansingburg, this State, where he died in 1838, at seventy years of age. He was a malt brewer and a man of considerable means, was a whig in politics and an Episcopalian in religion. He was a man of intelligence and education, and married Clarissa Bontecon, by whom he had six children: John, James, sr., Clarissa A. Smith, Hannah Nichols, Eliza Barker, and Julia McCorey. James Dugery, sr. (father), was born at Lansingburg, this State, in 1808, and died in 1891. He was a man of collegiate education, ranked as one of the most expert book-keepers in the State, and was successfully engaged in the malt and grain and in the

general insurance business at his native village. He was a democrat and an active politician, and served Rensselaer county for three terms as supervisor, beside acting as justice of the peace, and holding other local offices. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and married Frances Moulton, who was a daughter of Howard Moulton, of Troy, this State, and who died at Troy at seventy-five years of age. To their union was born six children, four sons and two daughters: John, James (subject), George (dead), Howard, Elizabeth (deceased), and Clarissa Loomis.

BENJAMIN F. CORNELL, M.D.,

one of the earliest homeopathic physicians of Saratoga county, and a president of the New York State Homeopathic Medical society, was of Quaker parentage, and was born at Easton, Washington county, New York, June 20, 1805. He grew to manhood in a rural district, uncontaminated with the enervating influences of city life, received a limited education, and read medicine with Dr. Mosher, of his native village. He was graduated from Castleton Medical college, of Vermont, in 1826, practiced successively with Dr. Pierce, of Quaker Springs, and Dr. Mosher, of Easton, this State, and then at Ft. Miller, which he left in 1841 on account of failing health, to spend a winter in Mississippi. Recruited in health he came to the town of Moreau, where he practiced successfully up to his death, which occurred on April 12, 1881, from paralysis. During a visit to Dr. Freeman, in New York city, he became favorably impressed with homeopathy, and after a close study of its principles he became one of the first homeopathic physicians of the county. Dr. Cornell helped to organize the homeopathic societies of Washington, Warren and Saratoga counties, of western New York, and of the State, over each of which he was called to preside. While president of the State society, in 1868, he made an address that was published in all

the leading medical journals of the United States. On May 21, 1828, Dr. Cornell married Isabella Thompson, who was a daughter of Eben Thompson, of this county, and died July 19, 1890, aged eighty-three years. Their only child is Mary E., wife of Hon. Austin L. Reynolds, whose sketch appears in this volume. Dr. Cornell was a skillful and successful physician, and a useful and popular citizen. While enthusiastically devoted to his profession, he was ever ready to work in any good cause. Calm, self-possessed and self-reliant, he was noted for benevolence, sympathy and kindness.

NORRIS S. HAVILAND,

one of the best known and most prosperous farmers of the town of Moreau, who resides on his beautiful farm, one and a half miles from the village of Gansevoort, is the second son and third child of David (2) and Flora (Baldwin) Haviland, and was born March 8, 1830, at Glens Falls, Saratoga county, New York. The Haviland family is of Hollandic origin, and its earliest representatives in this country were residents of Dutchess county this State. Nathaniel Haviland, paternal grandfather of Norris S., was a prosperous farmer of Easton, Washington county, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He was a Quaker in religion, an old-line whig in politics, and married Jemima Hoag, by whom he had three children, one son and two daughters: Ruth, who married Joseph Wells; David (2), father of the subject of this sketch; and Eliza. David Haviland (father) was born at Easton, Washington county, this State, where he received a good common school education, and afterward learned the mason's trade. Later he engaged in farming, but continued to work at his trade to some extent during most of his life. In later years he removed to Glens Falls, Saratoga county, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1851, at which time he was in the fifty-first year of his age, having

been born in the initial year of this century. Politically he was a whig, and married Flora Baldwin, a daughter of Burel Baldwin, of Vermont, by whom he had a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters: Emma, who married Benjamin Conery; Ransford; Norris S., whose name heads this sketch; Salina, who wedded Hosea Goodknow; Caroline, became the wife of Hiram Parker; Amos, George, Linas and Jerome. Mrs. Flora Haviland was born in Vermont in 1803, and is still living at the remarkable age of ninety years. She had two brothers and four sisters, all now deceased: Polly Ann Peck, Laura Hurd, Abba Wells, Eliza, Ransford and Amos Baldwin.

Norris S. Haviland was reared on his father's farm, received a good English education in the public schools, and after leaving school began lumbering on the Hudson river. He continued to follow that business successfully for a quarter of a century, and then purchased a farm in Warren county, this State, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he removed to Saratoga county, purchasing a farm of one hundred and ten acres at Clark's Corners, where he has ever since resided, and upon which he has made a number of important improvements. This farm is now in excellent condition, has an ample and unfailing supply of water, is highly productive, and justly regarded as one of the most valuable in the county.

On July 30, 1855, Mr. Haviland was married to Mahala Howard, a daughter of Thomas Howard, a prosperous farmer and a native of Warren county, this state. To Mr. and Mrs. Haviland was born a family of three children, one son and two daughters: Flora, who married Willis DeVall, and died in July, 1886, in the twenty-fifth year of her age; Estella, also deceased in early womanhood; and George, who married May Carey, adopted daughter of William Carey, of Moreau, and now resides with his father on the farm, devoting most of his time to its management.

In his political affiliations Norris S. Havi-

land is a republican, and served for a number of years as road commissioner in the town of Moreau. He is a strict member of the Society of Friends, in which faith he was reared, and has always been active in support of the various interests of his society.

JAMES D. MULRENAN, a skilled paper manufacturer, and for the past six years general manager of the great West paper mills at Hadley, is a son of James and Ann (Whalen) Mulrenan, and was born in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, January 10, 1849. James Mulrenan is a native of Ireland, and in 1837 came to Fultonville, Albany county, this State, which he soon left to settle, first at Middle Grove, and then at Rock City, in Greenfield, this county, where he has resided ever since. He is a Catholic in religious belief and church membership, and has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He is now in the eighty-third year of his age, and during the active years of his life was engaged in the manufacture of paper. He married Ann Whalen, who was born seventy-nine years ago in King's county, Ireland, and is a member of the same church as her husband. They are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters.

James D. Mulrenan was born and reared at Middle Grove, and received a common school education. At twelve years of age he went into a paper mill and by several years of patient labor and study mastered the manufacture of paper in all of its various and intricate details. He not only labored in the mill where he served his apprenticeship, but worked in many of the leading paper mills of New York, New England and some of the western States. Thus he acquired a practical knowledge of all the latest and most improved methods of paper manufacture. In the fall of 1887, Mr. Mulrenan became general manager of George West's large manilla paper mill at Hadley, which position he efficiently filled until

1893. Under his management the mill has been greatly enlarged, improved machinery put in and the latest and most advanced methods of manufacture introduced. The results of these improvements have been increased production and the manufacture of a high grade article of manilla paper that has ready sale in both the eastern and the western markets. The mill has a capacity of twenty-four thousand pounds of paper per day, and furnishes steady employment for seventy-five men. Leaving the employment of Mr. West April 1, 1893, he engaged in business for himself as a manufacturer of wood pulp at Hadley, New York.

In 1871 James D. Mulrenan was united in marriage with Mary E. Williams, daughter of Walter W. Williams, of the town of Providence, Saratoga county. To this union was born two children, one son and one daughter, of whom only the daughter, Addie, is now living.

Politically Mr. Mulrenan is a republican, but has never been an aspirant for office, and gives his time and thought to the development and improvement of the manufacture of paper. He is a member of Horeb Lodge, No. 93, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Mulrenan has risen by his energy, ability and industry to a most honorable and important business position, and stands deservedly high in public estimation. He has given to the paper business many years of study, labor and experiment, and believing that "the consumption of paper is the measure of a people's culture," he is endeavoring to furnish the best article possible in his particular line of manufacture.

ERASTUS T. McCLEW, for a number of years engaged in general mercantile business at Ballston Springs, and a leading member of the Presbyterian church, is the youngest of the nine children of Charles and Jeanette (Nelson) McClew, and was born March 31, 1835, in the village of West Galway, Fulton county, New York, just across the line from

Saratoga county. In that village he was reared, receiving a good English education in the public schools, and after leaving school engaged for a time in farming. Leaving the farm, he became a clerk in a mercantile house at West Milton, this county, where he remained for a period of nine years, and in 1869 formed a partnership with E. W. Lee, under the firm name of Lee & Co., and engaged in general merchandising on his own account at Ballston Springs. This partnership lasted until 1880, when Mr. McClew purchased his partner's interest, and for more than ten years successfully conducted the business alone.

Politically the subject of this sketch is an ardent democrat, and an active worker for the success of his party. In religious faith and church membership he is a Presbyterian, and for some years has been serving as an elder in his church. He has never married.

The family to which Mr. McClew belongs is of Scotch ancestry, and was planted in America by Charles McClew (father), who was born and reared near Edinburgh, Scotland, but came to the United States about 1815 and settled in Montgomery county, New York. Later he removed to Fulton county, where he resided until his death in 1840, at the age of fifty-six years. He was a merchant tailor by vocation, a democrat in politics, and in religion a strict member and ruling elder of the Presbyterian church, in which faith he had been reared. He married Jeannette Nelson, also a native of Scotland, and to their union was born a family of nine children, of whom Erastus T. is the youngest. Mrs. McClew died in 1877, aged eighty-five years. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, and greatly respected and loved by all who knew her.

TRUMAN BELUS INGALSBE, one of the progressive farmers and successful dairymen of the town of Moreau, is a son of Warren and Lucretia (Hamlin) Ingalsbe, and was born in the town of Moreau, Saratoga

county, New York, March 29, 1863. His grandfather, Belus Ingalsbe, was born September 8, 1793, in the town of Hartford, Washington county, and late in life, in 1855, came to the town of Moreau, where he resided for seven years, near Reynolds Corners. He then purchased the farm of seventy acres on which the subject of this sketch now resides. He was a republican, and died September 2, 1880. He married Sallie Maynard, who was born January 17, 1797. Their family consisted of nine children, four sons and five daughters: Camilla Hardin, Phebe A., Adolphus, Hurry, Fidelia, Hurry (2), Charlotte A., Warren and Aaron Burr. Warren Ingalsbe (father) was born September 15, 1833, and died May 20, 1883. He was a farmer and an Odd Fellow, and in politics supported the Republican party. He served for several years as a justice of the peace, and also as a commissioner of his town. Mr. Ingalsbe married Lucretia Hamlin, and to their union were born five children: Ralph Boardman, Philo B., Truman B., Frank B., and Ward B. Mrs. Ingalsbe was a daughter of Truman and Lydia (Betts) Hamlin, natives of Connecticut, and died Independence day, 1885, at fifty-two years of age.

Truman Belus Ingalsbe was reared on the home farm, received his education in the district schools, Island Grove and Ft. Edward institutes, and then engaged in farming, which he has followed continuously up to the present time. He owns two fine farms, aggregating one hundred and ninety-eight acres, but resides on the home farm, which has not been divided yet among the heirs, of which he is one. In connection with farming, Mr. Ingalsbe operates successfully a dairy, for whose products he has a steady demand at Glens Falls. He is a republican in politics and gives his party a hearty support, although his time is mainly devoted to his business interests. He is self-made in the true sense of earning success for himself, and in his business career has steadily avoided the rocks, quicksands

and shoals that lie scarcely beneath the surface of rash ventures and wild speculations.

On January 27, 1886, Mr. Ingalsbe wedded Minnie Boynton Partridge, a daughter of Silas Partridge, who married Mehitable Boynton, daughter of Bealey Boynton and a sister to Henry and Cyrus Boynton. Mrs. Ingalsbe's brothers and sisters are: Christopher, Betsey Pike, Carrie Cutler, Orville, Hiram, Susan Graham, Mattie Sapper, and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Ingalsbe have one child, a son, Charles Clifford, who was born July 10, 1888.

HENRY L. HAIGHT, postmaster at the village of Crescent, this county, where he is also engaged in the lumber and coal business, is the eldest son of Hiram and Clarinda (Peck) Haight, and a native of the town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York, where he was born September 7, 1829. His great-grandfather, Israel Haight, was one of the landed proprietors known as the nine partners, who came over from Scotland and settled in Dutchess county, New York. Hiram Haight (father) was born in that county, October 6, 1800, and when twenty-one years of age came to Saratoga county, locating in the town of Saratoga. He afterward removed to the town of Saratoga Springs, was a farmer by occupation, and owned one hundred and fifty acres of valuable land in that town. Politically he was a whig and republican, and died at his home in the town of Saratoga Springs in 1885, aged eighty-five years. In 1827 he married Clarinda Peck, a daughter of Amos Peck, a well known farmer of the town of Saratoga, this county. By that union he had a family of six children, two sons and four daughters: Henry L., the subject of this sketch; Caroline, who married Alexander Macintosh, of Saratoga Springs; Mary L.; Nancy E., wife of Abraham Bennett, a farmer of the town of Saratoga; Helen, who wedded Dennis Ramsdell, a farmer of the same town; and Romanzo H.

Henry L. Haight grew to manhood on his father's farm in this county, received a superior education in the public schools and Stillwater academy, and at the age of twenty-two became a clerk and salesman in the grocery and produce store of Knight & Powell at Stillwater, this county. He remained in the employ of that firm for two years, when he formed a partnership with Mergan Monger and purchased the establishment from his employers. After two years of successful business he sold out, and in 1855 came to Crescent, where he clerked for Wiley & Brother one year, and then embarked in business for himself at this place. He conducted a general store, together with a lumber and coal yard, until 1890, when he disposed of his stock of goods, but still owns the lumber and coal business. For some time he has also been engaged in the insurance business, and is telegraph operator and postmaster at Crescent. Politically he is a staunch republican, and has served three terms as supervisor of the town.

On June 25, 1858, Mr. Haight was married to Mary E. Banthuyson, of Saratoga, and by that union had two children, one son and a daughter: Edward L. and Jennie E. Mrs. Haight died in 1865, and in 1868 Mr. Haight wedded Jane Hall, a daughter of Benjamin Hall, of the village of Waterford, this county.

JANE MCCREA, whose sad and untimely death on July 27, 1777, has received more versions than any other event in ancient or modern warfare, was the second daughter of Rev. James McCrea, and a granddaughter of Elder William McCrea, of Delaware. She was born at what is now Lamington, New Jersey, in 1753, and the news of her murder, as it spread with lightning rapidity over the valley of the Hudson and throughout the thirteen Colonies, roused up a wonderful resistance against the English. Her people were whigs, but she left them to join Lieut. David Jones, a tory officer in the English

army, to whom she was engaged. Jones sent Duluth, a half-breed Indian, with a party to escort her to the British camp, where Mme. Riedesel and Lady Harriet Acland had consented to attend the marriage, which was then to take place. Duluth, while on his way to Mrs. McNeil's, where Jane McCrea had stopped by arrangement with her tory lover, was passed by LeLoup, a fierce Wyandotte chief, who captured the beautiful maiden. When Duluth came up, a dispute ensued between the Indians over the fair captive, and she was shot through the heart and scalped by some one of the savages. On the next day Col. John McCrea, her brother, found and buried her mangled remains, which, after several changes, now lie interred in Union cemetery, between Fort Edward and Sandy Hill. Jane McCrea, who, by the uncertain fortunes of war, met so bloody a death and left her name for all time to come impressed upon the history of this country, was a "woman of rare accomplishments, great personal attractions and remarkable sweetness of disposition."

PROF. JAMES E. KELLEY, a remarkably successful educator in high and graded school work, and a promising young member of the Saratoga county bar, is a son of James and Anna (Pomfrey) Kelley, and was born in the town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York, August 16, 1863. He received his education in the Schuylerville academy and Union college. Leaving college in 1884, he became principal of the Union school of Victory Mills, and gave such satisfaction that he was re-elected the next year at an advanced salary. After his second term he was annually re-elected as principal for four years, and received an increase of salary twice. During the time he had charge of the Union school, he read law with Hon. D. S. Potter, of Schuylerville, and was admitted to the bar at Albany at the general May term of 1887. In 1889 he resigned the principalship of the

Union school to enter upon the practice of his profession at Saratoga Springs, where he remained for one year. At the end of that time his health became so impaired by close application that by medical advice he relinquished for a time practice of the law. Leaving Saratoga Springs in 1890, he went to Galway, and accepted the position of principal of the Union school of that place. At the close of his first term he had won the confidence and respect of the patrons and pupils of the school by his efficient labors, and was re-elected at an increase of salary. He was again elected in 1892, but is now living in the town of Saratoga, where nearly all his life has been passed.

On August 23, 1890, Mr. Kelley was united in marriage with Louisa E. Bailey, daughter of James B. Bailey, a prominent citizen of the town of Saratoga. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, named Miriam.

Politically Mr. Kelley is a democrat, and for two years represented the town of Galway as a member of the Democratic county committee.

CHARLES EDWARD SNELL, the intelligent, active and progressive young editor and proprietor of the *Mechanicville Mail*, and an active and influential State worker in the interests of the Young Men's Christian association, is a son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Dolan) Snell, and was born in the city of Albany, New York, August 19, 1868. The Snell family is of Dutch descent, and its immigrant ancestor settled, prior to the Revolutionary war, on the west of the present village of Ballston Spa. He reared a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, four of whom were George, Christopher, Mrs. Henry Link and Mrs. Burke.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a farmer by occupation and a democrat in politics. He served as a soldier in the Mexican war, and was afterward sheriff of Schenectady county. He married and reared

a family, one of his sons being Daniel Snell (father), who was born in 1833, and died in 1873, when only in the forty-second year of his age. He was a blacksmith by trade, and at the time of his death had charge of the blacksmithing shops of the New York Central Railroad Company at Albany. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary Ann Dolan. To Daniel and Mary Ann Snell were born four children: John G., Daniel D., William H., who died in infancy; and Charles Edward, the subject of this sketch.

Charles Edward Snell was reared at Albany, and received his education in the public schools and an excellent training school of the Young Men's Christian association of that place. Leaving school he became an apprentice to the printing business on the *Golden Era*, and worked on that paper, under the management of Nellis Kluck and Farrington L. Mead, until 1887, when he went to Glens Falls, where he completed his trade. He then became secretary of the Young Men's Christian association at Mt. Cisco, Westchester county, but at the end of eight months resigned his position to enter the field of journalism. He became assistant editor of the *Westchester County Reporter*, published at White Plain, that county, and served in that capacity from December, 1889, up to May, 1890, when he formed a partnership with his brother, John D. Snell, under the firm name of C. E. Snell & Co. They purchased the *Upper Hudson Mail*, then edited by C. S. Wright, and Mr. Snell acted as its editor and manager until December 1, 1891, when he became sole proprietor. On December 9, 1892, he changed the name of the paper to that of its present one, the *Mechanicville Mail*. In connection with the publication of his paper he does a large job and book printing business.

Mr. Snell is a republican in politics, and has been a member for the last three years of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mechanicville, of which he is class leader and a member of the official board, and in whose Sunday school

he is a Bible class teacher. He takes an active part in church and Sunday school work, and is a prominent and influential worker in the local and State interests of the Young Men's Christian association in New York.

On April 23, 1889, Mr. Snell was united in marriage with Louisa Doris, of Ilion, Herkimer county, and their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, Gertrude L.

JAMES H. PRATT, a prominent farmer and hotel man in the town of Half Moon, and a gentleman who has occupied a number of local offices, and is well known throughout the county, is the eldest son of James and Mary (Curry) Pratt, and was born in the city of Troy, New York, October 7, 1855. His father was a native of Ireland, born in 1827, who came to the United States and settled in Troy, this State. He was a brick mason by trade, and after remaining at Troy for some time removed to Saratoga county about 1865, and purchased a farm of one hundred acres in the town of Half Moon. Here he engaged in farming and hotel keeping until his death, in 1875, at the age of forty-eight years. In religion he was a Catholic, and a democrat in political affairs. He married Mary Curry, also a native of the Emerald Isle, and had a family of four children, two sons and two daughters: James H., the subject of this sketch; Anna, who married Thomas H. Nealand, an undertaker of the city of Troy, this State; Mary F., living at home with her mother; and Joseph, now engaged in the hat business at Denver, Colorado.

James H. Pratt was reared principally on the farm, and obtained a good practical education in the public schools of Half Moon and at the Troy Business college. After leaving school he assisted his father in the management of the farm and hotel, and has been connected with both these enterprises since the death of the latter, owning a fine country hotel three miles above Waterford, in the town of

Half Moon, which has become very popular with the general public, and commands an excellent patronage. The proprietor understands his business, and is an adept in the matter of making his guests comfortable. His farm operations are also conducted in accordance with modern methods, and he has been very successful as an agriculturist and stockman.

On the 16th of April, 1885, Mr. Pratt was wedded to Clara Whitman, youngest daughter of John Whitman, of the city of Troy, this State. To Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have been born two daughters: Clara A. and Mary.

Politically James H. Pratt is an ardent democrat, active and influential in the local councils of his party, and has been twice elected auditor of his town, served as a member of the Democratic county committee, and has been councilman two years. He is a member of the Catholic church, and for five years served as a member of the volunteer fire department of the city of Troy.

JOHN E. THOMSON, a prominent business man and an active and efficient republican leader of Mechanicville, who was graduated from the same college as the "Great Home Ruler" of England, is the eldest and only surviving child of John and Ann (Telford) Thomson, and was born in the old and historic city of Belfast, on the river Lagan, in County Down, province of Ulster, Ireland, July 28, 1846. His grandfather, Prof. John Thomson, resided during the early part of his life at Edinburgh, Scotland. He attended the celebrated university of Edinburgh, from which he was graduated with honors. He was an architect and civil engineer by profession, and became a resident of Belfast, Ireland, where he died. He was mainly instrumental and very active in restoring Garron tower in Londonderry. In Irish political affairs Mr. Thomson was a conservative. He married and reared a family of two sons, one of whom was John, the

father of the subject of this sketch. John Thomson was reared at Belfast, and received a classical education. He was made a ward and chancellor, was a man of great personal magnetism, always took an active and prominent part in English politics, and had a strong following in his native county. He was an advocate of the rights of man on the principles of a broad humanity, and ever hoped for Irish liberty and independence. His labors of life were brought to a sudden close by apoplexy, when in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He married Ann Telford, and they had three children, two sons and one daughter, of whom John E. is the sole survivor.

John E. Thomson was reared in his native city, and completing the full course of Belfast academy, was afterward graduated from one of the leading institutions of learning in Ireland, of which Gladstone, the great premier, is also a graduate. While attending school and during vacations Mr. Thomson learned the trade of jeweler, having served as apprentice from seven to twenty-one years of age. His studies had been partly directed with the view of qualifying him to become a student of law, but the death of his father and lack of pecuniary means compelled him to give up his intended profession, and for a time turn his attention to his trade as a means of support. Having thus determined as to his immediate course of action, he became a workman in a representative jewelry establishment, where he remained in its department of fine and skilled labor for five years. At the end of that time, in 1873, he came to Mechanicville, and established his present watch, diamond and jewelry establishment. Mr. Thomson is fully conversant with every detail of the manufacture and importation of his goods, and the requirements of the trade and the public. His stock is full, rich and rare, and his excellent and remunerative patronage extends over a considerable area of the country surrounding Mechanicville.

John E. Thomson married Jemima Milliken,

who died in November, 1876, leaving two children: David John and Elizabeth M. M., wife of T. G. Kelly, who is prominent in business and social circles at Belfast, Ireland, and who has been serving for several years as auditor of the great Northern railroad of that country. On June 28, 1881, Mr. Thomson again married, wedding Helen Rogers, and by his second marriage has one child, a son, named George R.

But few men in Saratoga county are more active and earnest in whatever they undertake than John E. Thomson, to whom no labor is too hard or difficult that will result in good for his village or county. He is a member and present chancellor commander of Garfield Lodge, No. 216, Knights of Pythias, and a member and vestryman of the Episcopal church. Mr. Thomson is a republican of republicans, and an ardent supporter of the Republican party of to-day, believing implicitly in allegiance to the principles of the party of Lincoln, Garfield and Harrison. He was elected as justice of the peace for the town of Stillwater and served for several years. In 1881 he was appointed by President Arthur as postmaster at Mechanicville, which position he held for a considerable period. He has served as a delegate to several republican county conventions. Mr. Thomson has always been an active and successful worker in the cause of his party. He is especially qualified as a leader in political affairs. To his excellent education he has added years of careful reading and a thorough study of the leading issues of the day, while it has been his good fortune to have had a wide range of personal observation of the political conditions of the people in two countries, under a limited monarchy and a democratic republic.

JOHN S. KELSO, one of Waterford's energetic and leading business men, and the proprietor of the celebrated Waterford

Marble yard, was born at Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, January 8, 1838, and is a son of Alexander H. and Susan A. (Anthony) Kelso. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and was a clerk for some time in his father's store. He then learned the trade of stone cutter at Leroy, Genesee county, this State, and in 1861 returned to Waterford, where he formed a partnership with L. P. Lincoln, of Comstock's Landing, Washington county, to engage in the stone and marble business. They established a shop and yards, which they operated for eighteen months. At the end of that time Mr. Lincoln was thrown from a buggy and killed. Mr. Kelso then purchased his partner's interest of his heirs, enlarged the yards and has continued successfully in the marble business ever since. His establishment is on Third street, one door north of Broad. Mr. Kelso employs first-class workmen, turns out fine tombstones, monuments and memorials in polished granite or marble, and has a rapidly increasing business which is not limited to his own county, as he constantly receives orders from adjoining counties. He makes a specialty of Vermont and Italian marbles, attends to all kinds of cemetery work, and is amply prepared to furnish anything required in marble or granite, from an elegantly designed monument to an appropriate burial lot corner stone. A practical workman, and a man of good judgment and artistic taste, he has given satisfaction to the most critical of his many patrons. In addition to his marble business Mr. Kelso is interested in the granite trade of Vermont, being a member of the Wilson Granite Company, who own and operate successfully a large granite quarry at Barre, in the Green Mountain State. He is a member of Egbert Lodge, No. 56, Knights of Pythias of Cohoes; Waterford Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars; Order of Rechabites; and of Council No. 142, Royal Arcanum, of Lansingburg, this State. In politics he is a prohibitionist, and has served two years as a

trustee of his village, of whose cemetery he was previously sexton for eight years. He is a consistent member of Grace Episcopal church, and a man of energy and standing, and has established a business interest that is a permanent source of credit and benefit to his village.

In 1860 Mr. Kelso married Emily L. McCarthy, of Leroy, Genesee county. She died in 1863, and in December, 1864, Mr. Kelso wedded Caroline Kennedy, a daughter of Hiram Kennedy, of Aurora, Illinois. He has one child, a daughter, named Edna D.

John S. Kelso is of Scotch descent, and his paternal grandfather, Joseph Kelso, was born at or near Kelso, Scotland, and went to the north of Ireland, which he had to leave soon afterward on account of a political uprising. He came from Ireland to Washington county, this State, and subsequently settled at Ballston Spa, where he died at eighty-three years of age. He married and reared a family of nineteen children, all of whom are dead except the youngest, Joseph C., who is now a resident of Mechanicville. One of his sons, Alexander H. Kelso (father), was born at Cambridge, Washington county, and in 1821 came to Waterford, where he resided until his death, which occurred October 12, 1863, when he was in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was engaged in the general mercantile business for many years, beside having been a successful contractor on the canal. He was a strong democrat, and at only nineteen years of age was appointed postmaster of Waterford, which position he held for nine years. Some years after retiring from the postoffice he was appointed as surrogate of Saratoga county, but not caring for the office he declined to accept, and another was appointed in his place. He was a man of unusually fine memory. He married Susan A. Anthony, of Lansingburg, Rensselaer county. At the time of their marriage they were pronounced to be a remarkably handsome couple. Mrs. Kelso died in 1847, when in the forty-first year of her age.

MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH is descended from good old Revolutionary stock, and distinguished alike for her active interest in all matters pertaining to patriotism, popular education, authorship, art, music and history. She was born at Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, and is the eldest child of Col. John J. Hardin, who soon after his election to Congress returned home to assume command of a regiment of his compatriots in the Mexican war, and fell in the battle of Buena Vista, while gallantly leading his regiment in the midst of that memorable struggle. Her education, carefully supervised by her father until called away by his official duties at Washington, and later in Mexico, where he lost his life, was carried on at Jacksonville academy until 1851, when Mrs. Hardin married for her second husband Chancellor Walworth, of New York, and Nelly Hardin, as she was then known, came with her mother and younger brothers, Martin D. and Lemuel, to this State to reside. On July 19, 1852, she married Mansfield Tracy Walworth, a well-known writer of fiction and the youngest son of her stepfather, the Chancellor. For many years the young couple resided with the Chancellor and his wife, in the family homestead where the parents both died. With a few absences Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth has passed her whole life since her marriage in this historic old home. She was left a widow in 1873, and to facilitate the education of her children she collected classes and engaged the best teachers to be had in Boston and New York to conduct special studies in music and art. These classes finally developed into a very successful boarding and day school, and she enlarged the old homestead for its accommodation, letting the house during the summer vacations for a family hotel, and building herself a modest cottage on the grounds, which is still her summer home. While her school was in the height of its prosperity, severe illness visited the family, and her eldest son, who had charge of the mathematical

department, died quite suddenly of acute bronchitis. Mrs. Walworth's health was seriously affected by these afflictions, and she abandoned the responsibilities of her school to spend her winters in a milder climate.

When the call came in 1876 for funds to renovate Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, and to collect women's work for the Centennial exposition, Mrs. Walworth took up the work of her mother, Mrs. Chancellor Walworth, who had been the first vice-president of the organization which purchased Mount Vernon, and issuing a call to the women of Saratoga county, she made a stirring address and a handsome sum was immediately raised and forwarded to the Mount Vernon association. She also organized the women of the county into committees and through them collected a fine display of domestic and fancy articles for the Woman's pavilion in the great Centennial exposition at Philadelphia. For twelve years Mrs. Walworth was president of the Shakespeare society of Saratoga, one of the oldest and most active organizations of the kind in this country. She was also president for several years of the Art and Science Field club of Saratoga. The membership of these societies included many of the professional men — lawyers, doctors, clergymen and professors — of Saratoga. In 1880 Mrs. Walworth, with Mrs. James M. Andrews, sr., and Mrs. Mary Lee Hurd, was elected to serve on the board of education, and during the three years of their service these women, with the co-operation of some able men on the board, thoroughly reorganized the school system of Saratoga. The course of study was improved, a suitable recognition obtained for the study of American history, a new high school building of artistic design and ample proportions was erected, and many other school houses enlarged and improved. Much attention was also given to the sanitary condition of the schools and to the welfare and instruction of the primary pupils. As one of the vice-



ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

presidents of the society of Decorative art of New York city she established a successful branch of that society in Saratoga. As a valued trustee of the Saratoga Monument association she devoted herself for many years to the completion of the Saratoga monument and the erection of granite tablets which mark the site of several places of historic interest on the battle-field of Saratoga. Upon the last mentioned work, especially, she has, as chairman of the committee on tablets, expended a vast amount of time and personal expense, and by her pen, not only in various periodical publications, but in her latest and most valuable monograph on "The Saratoga Battlefields and History of the Saratoga Monument Association," she has contributed effectively toward inciting an interest in the minds of the public. It is proper to say here that to her courtesy the publishers of this volume are indebted for the several views illustrating the "Interior of the Saratoga Monument," "General Schuyler transferring his command to General Gates," "Old Battle Well," and "Balcarras Redoubt." She with William L. Stone, secretary of the Saratoga Monument association, was a trusted lieutenant of the late Gov. Horatio Seymour, for so long a time president of that body; and in his plans for the ultimate success of the designs of the association he always looked to her for advice and counsel. She has also been for several years chairman of the committee in charge of the monument.

While it is undoubtedly true that the participation of her own ancestors in the stirring events of the Revolution gives Mrs. Walworth a personal interest in commemorating the daring deeds of those illustrious days, it is likewise certain that much of her sacrifice in this direction is the result of pure patriotism and genuine love for her native land. Since 1876 Mrs. Walworth has been a member of the association for the Advancement of Science, and has taken an active part in the geological section, this historic side of science appealing

very strongly to her mind, which has so strong a bent in the direction of history. She has long been a life member of the American Historical association, before which she read a paper on the value of national archives at the literary congress of the World's Fair auxiliary, on July 12, 1893. At the same congress a paper by her on "Colonial Women" was read before the section devoted to colonial history. She is also a member of the Historical society of New York, and of the association of American Authors. Since 1890 Mrs. Walworth's efforts have been untiring in her devotion to the interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which society she was one of the three originators, and is now a vice president general. With all the enthusiasm of her nature she threw herself into this patriotic movement, and to the accomplishment of its noble purposes much of her later years have been devoted. Her life has been one of active and unselfish devotion to duty, and to the development of those better attributes of humanity which too often lie dormant for want of some electric touch to thrill them into activity. That her career has been successful is attested by the unanimous voice of a grateful people, who appreciate her abundant labors and regard with affection the completely rounded character of one who has been able to add lustre to the already honored name she bears.

THEODORE ELIXMAN, a man of excellent business qualifications and good financial ability, and who is now serving as the cashier of the well known Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company, of Corinth, is a son of William and Marie (Pekskamp) Elixam, and was born in Osnabruck, province of Hanover, Germany, September 15, 1846. His parents were natives of Osnabruck, where his father died in 1850, and where his mother, who was born there eighty years ago, still resides.

Theodore Elixman received his education

in the excellent public schools of Germany and the international commercial school, and then at fourteen years of age entered the office of Audri Bros., of his native place. He remained in their employ three years, and then in June, 1863, came to the United States, in quest of an ample field in which to carve out for himself a successful career in business life. After landing at New York he soon obtained a position as clerk and salesman in a mercantile house in Hoboken, where he assiduously employed himself during his leisure time from work in acquiring a knowledge of the civil institutions and the different lines of business of his adopted country. Thus he spent six years very profitably to himself, and having become quite proficient with all the details of business in a large and successful mercantile establishment, he cast about for a field in which there was less competition and more opportunities than was afforded in the mighty business heart of the great new world. The realization of this desire came in an offer that he received from Corinth, and accordingly, on June 1, 1869, he came to the village, where he entered the office of the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company. He rendered efficient service in all work that was assigned him, and was successively promoted from position to position until he was elected cashier, which office he has filled most creditably up to the present time.

On November 2, 1876, Mr. Elixman was united in marriage with Frances Dayton, a daughter of the late Rev. James Dayton, one of the most highly esteemed men and popular ministers that ever resided in Saratoga county.

In politics Mr. Elixman is a republican. He is now a trustee of the school board, and while frequently solicited to become a candidate for a county office, yet has always declined to allow the use of his name in relation to any public office with which political honors are connected. He is a Free and Accepted Mason, a member of St. John Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Greenfield, and of Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar. Mr. Elix-

man is pleasant and courteous of manner, ranks as one of Corinth's most substantial citizens, and by his honorable and correct business methods has become extremely popular in his community.

JOHN W. HOWE, senior member of the prosperous clothing firm of Howe & Palmer, at Saratoga Springs, is a son of Thomas C. and Lurena (Betts) Howe, and was born September 8, 1849, in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, New York. The Howes are English by descent, and were among the earliest settlers of this county. Peter Howe, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Ballston, but in later life removed to the town of Moreau, where he died at an advanced age. He was a farmer by occupation, and became quite prosperous. His wife was a Miss Burdick, and one of his sons was Thomas C. Howe (father), who was born in Saratoga county in 1820, and passed his entire life within the bounds of this county, dying here in 1879, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. In early life he learned the carpenter trade, and was proprietor of a sash and blind factory at South Glens Falls for six or seven years, but the greater part of his active life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He was a whig and republican in politics, and served as justice of the peace in the town of Moreau for a period of twenty years. For half a century he was a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Lurena Betts, who has been a life-long member of the same church as her husband. She is a native of the county, and at present resides with her son in the village of Saratoga Springs.

John W. Howe passed his boyhood in the town of Moreau and at South Glens Falls, this county, receiving a good practical education in the public schools, and soon after leaving school engaged in the general mercantile and grist mill business for himself at Fortsville, this county. He early demonstrated the

possession of fine business ability, and successfully conducted his enterprises at Fortsville for ten or twelve years, being postmaster at that place for three terms, ending in 1882. In that year he resigned the position, and disposing of all his interests at Fortsville, removed to Saratoga Springs, and accepted a position as manager and book-keeper in the office of the *Saratoga Journal*, a daily and weekly newspaper published by Col. D. F. Ritchie in this village. He held this position for five years, at the end of which time he associated with others in forming a joint stock company to establish the daily and weekly *Saratoga Union*. Upon the organization of the company Mr. Howe became secretary and business manager of the paper, and continued to occupy these positions for nearly two years, when he formed a copartnership with Ervin Palmer, under the style of Howe & Palmer, and embarked in the clothing business at Saratoga Springs. The latter enterprise has been continued by these gentlemen ever since, and they have built up a large and prosperous business, handling all kinds of fine clothing, hats, caps and gentlemen's furnishing goods. Their store is located at No. 466 Broadway, where they have a building well adapted to the requirements of their trade, and where they carry one of the largest, finest and best stocks to be found in their line.

In 1878 Mr. Howe was united in marriage to Lucy A. Ryan, youngest daughter of George Ryan, of Fortsville, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Howe have been born three daughters: Lizzie, Mabel J. and Ethel B.

Being thoroughly in accord with the principles and policy of the Republican party, Mr. Howe has always given that political organization a steadfast support, and for years has been one of its acknowledged leaders in Saratoga county. He is now serving as president of the veterans' and citizens' league of this village, which has a total membership of more than six hundred, and during the last presidential campaign he was chairman of the

Republican executive committee of Saratoga county. In politics, as in business matters, he is active, energetic, sagacious and far-seeing, and wields a substantial influence on the local policy of the dominant political party of Saratoga county. Mr. Howe is also prominent in Odd Fellowship, being connected with the lodge at Saratoga Springs.

JOHN H. HILL, proprietor of one of the finest general mercantile houses at Round Lake, this county, whose connection with the general merchandise business dates from 1877, is the second son of Samuel and Catharine (Simpson) Hill, and was born in the village of Waterford, this county, August 2, 1862. The family is of direct English descent, Samuel Hill (father) having been born in Bristol, England. He grew to manhood and received a good education in his native country. About 1848 he emigrated to Canada, settling at Montreal, where he remained some ten years, and then removed to the United States, locating at Waterford, Saratoga county, New York. In 1862 he enlisted in one of the New York regiments, and served in the army until the close of the civil war. After the war he engaged in farming and followed that occupation successfully until within the last few years, when he retired from active life and is now living quietly on his farm in the town of Half Moon. Politically he is a stanch republican, and in religion a member of the Episcopal church. He married Catharine Simpson, who is also of English birth and education, and by this union had a family of five children, four sons and a daughter: William, John H., the subject of this sketch; Mary E., Charles, and one other.

John H. Hill was reared in the village of Waterford, this county, and obtained a good practical education in the public schools of that place. At the early age of fifteen years he entered a mercantile establishment at Waterford, as a clerk and salesman, and began his training in a pursuit which he has ever since

followed continuously. In 1892 Mr. Hill purchased the general store of C. R. Rulison at Round Lake, and removed to this village, where he met with almost instant success, and is now doing a safe, conservative business of about thirty thousand dollars a year. He is a man of energy and enterprise, and having begun his commercial career at the bottom of the ladder, is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business and personally superintends his growing trade, endeavoring to make every transaction entirely satisfactory and every customer a friend.

In 1890 Mr. Hill united in marriage with Clara E. Selch, youngest daughter of William Selch, a prosperous farmer of the town of Malta, this county. In politics Mr. Hill is an ardent republican, and takes considerable interest in party affairs. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is also prominent in the Masonic circles of this section, being a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons; Warren Chapter, No. 23, Royal Arch Masons, of Ballston Spa; and Washington Commandery, No. 30, Knights Templar, of Saratoga Springs.

JAMES A. WILSON, a remarkably successful business man of Northumberland and a leading citizen of the county, was born in the town of Easton, Washington county, New York, May 7, 1822, and is a son of Christopher D. and Cynthia (Nichols) Wilson. Christopher Wilson was a farmer by occupation, and served in the late civil war, being under the command of General Roberts. He was known as one of the prudent and successful farmers of Washington county, where his life was passed in the town of Easton. He married Cynthia Nichols, and they had four children: Mary A. Bennett, Jobe, James A., and Charles, who was drowned while in the act of crossing on the ice, over Sisson's pond.

James A. Wilson was reared on a farm, and after obtaining a good common school educa-

tion engaged in farming and lumbering, which he followed extensively and with good success up to 1885. In that year he retired from those active and difficult lines of business, in which considerable physical labor was necessary to insure any measure of success, and established his present grocery house at Northumberland, where he has prospered in that branch of mercantile life. He has a heavy and well selected stock of goods and has secured a first-class and remunerative trade. He also owns a farm of thirty acres of well improved land near the village of Northumberland, where he has resided since 1862. Mr. Wilson was actively engaged in the lumber shipping business for over forty years, and during that time shipped more lumber to New York city than any other man in the State. He has also been engaged in other business enterprises, and at one time was the contractor on repairs of the Lake Champlain canal between Northumberland and Waterford.

In 1823 James A. Wilson married Sophia Hurd, who was a daughter of Joseph and Sallie Hurd, and who died in November, 1891, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had two children: Hannah M. Vannomen and Amanda M. Graham.

In politics Mr. Wilson is a democrat, but never took any prominent part in political matters, although he has ever been active in the support of his party and served one term as commissioner of highways of his town. He is a member of Buena Vista Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Gansevoort, this State.

J. B. ORCUTT, an energetic and progressive business man and the proprietor of the Orcutt sash and blind factory of Schuylerville, is a son of Benjamin and Clarissa (Stollicke) Orcutt, and was born in the town of White Creek, Washington county, New York, September 25, 1836. He received his education in the common and district schools and then became an employee in a cotton factory

at Centre Falls, in his native county, which he left in a few months to enter the service of Eddie & Dyers, manufacturers of agricultural implements at Greenwich, in the same county. After some time spent at the latter place he learned house painting, which he followed for two years, and then entered the employ of K. P. Cool & Co., sash and blind manufacturers of Glens Falls, Warren county, with whom he remained for two years. He then worked with Cornell & La Dow, sash and blind manufacturers of Stillwater; was in the wagon making business at Pottersville, this State, where he also operated a tannery; and then went to Crown Point, at which place he conducted a sash and blind factory for twelve months. At the end of that time, in 1878, he removed to Mechanicville, and after working for four years with Cornell & La Dow, and nine years with Barnes & La Dow, he established his present sash and blind manufacturing business. His factory has been specially arranged and thoroughly equipped for his particular line of manufacturing. Mr. Orcutt employs fifty hands at a weekly expense for wages of four hundred dollars, while his daily output is three hundred and fifty pair of sash and one hundred pair of blinds. Beside his factory he owns the shirt manufactory of Miller, Hurd & Hartwell, and furnishes them with their motive power. Mr. Orcutt is one of the largest real estate owners and tax-payers of his village and town. Among his valuable properties are the mill operated by Rice & Holland, the large business block occupied by the Young Men's Christian association, Botts & Cady's hardware stores and Mace's furniture emporium, and Ward's wagon making establishment. He is a republican in politics, but aside from supporting the cardinal principles of his party votes for men and measures independent of political consideration. He is a member of Ellsworth Lodge, No. 192, Ancient Order of United Workmen; and Mechanicville Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a steward and a class leader for several years.

J. B. Orcutt married Lucinda Smith, daughter of Sharon and Heler J. Smith, and to them were born three sons and three daughters: Adelbert D., married Ella Best, is in partnership with his father in his large business interests at Mechanicville, and ranks as a remarkably able business man; Ida, who died in childhood; Paul, now dead; Amanda, wife of Fred Packer; Alice, and Charles W.

Benjamin Orcutt (father) was a native of Vermont, but at an early age came to the State of New York, where he resided at various places. He died in 1846, at thirty-six years of age. He was a carpenter by trade and followed housebuilding and joiner's work. Mr. Orcutt was a strong democrat, and married Clarissa Stollicke. They were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom were: Lucy A. Sibley, Jane Burrows, John, Lodisa Lyons, J. B. (subject), Amanda, Adelbert (dead), and Charles.

WILLIAM K. YOUNG, proprietor of the High Rock spring, the oldest and in some respects the best of all the wonderful mineral fountains of Saratoga Springs, is a son of John S. and Jane M. (Kibbie) Young, and was born April 28, 1839, at Johnstown, Fulton county, New York. The Youngs are of English extraction, but have been residents of this country since early times. Maley Young, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, spent most of his life in Montgomery county, this State, where he died at an advanced age. He was a farmer and miller by occupation, and carried on these combined industries in Montgomery county for many years. He married and reared a family of children in that county. His son, John S. Young (father), was born in Montgomery county, in March, 1799, and grew to manhood there, receiving his education in the early schools. Soon after attaining his majority he removed to Fulton county, where he engaged in the mercantile business at Johnstown until 1837, when he

returned to Montgomery county, engaged in the milling business, and passed the remainder of his life in his native county, dying in October, 1867, at the advanced age of sixty-eight years. Politically he was a democrat, and while a resident of Fulton county was elected and served one term as high sheriff of that county. He married Jane M. Kibbie, a daughter of Judah Kibbie of Johnstown, Fulton county. Mrs. Jane M. Young was born at Johnstown, that county, in 1804, and died at her home in Montgomery county, in 1867. Her father, Judah Kibbie (maternal grandfather) was one of the early settlers of Johnstown, where he died at the age of ninety-eight. He was a teamster in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and his twin brothers, Simeon and Levi Kibbie, were soldiers in that war. They both lived to be over one hundred years of age, and both died in the same year.

William K. Young was reared principally in Montgomery county, this State, and acquired a superior English education in the public schools of his native place. Leaving school he came to Saratoga Springs, this county, in 1853, and engaged as clerk in a mercantile house in this village. In January, 1856, he became a partner in the business, the firm name being F. W. Fundy & Co., and three years later withdrew from that establishment and embarked in the mercantile business here on his own account. He remained in business two years, and in November, 1861, enlisted as a private in Co. G., 77th New York infantry. On November 26th of the same year he was promoted to be second lieutenant of his company, and as such had command of the company for a time. He served until the expiration of his term of enlistment, and then returning to Saratoga county, accepted a position as clerk in a mercantile house in this village. In 1868 he became a traveling salesman for a wholesale house in New York city, and remained on the road for a period of fourteen years. He then accepted a position as agent

for the Hathorn springs of this village, and traveled extensively in its interest for several years, holding a like connection with the Congress spring for a time. In 1885 Mr. Young became proprietor of High Rock spring, the oldest in point of discovery of all the now famous mineral springs of this village, and has since that time devoted his energies and acknowledged ability to developing the business and making more widely known the wonderful curative properties of this justly celebrated fountain of healing waters.

High Rock spring is located on Spring avenue, in the northern part of the village, and was the only mineral fountain known to the Indians and the first of all to be seen by a white man. As early as 1767 Sir William Johnson was brought to this spring by his Mohawk Indian friends, where he was cured of his malady, and from that time its virtues have been known and widely celebrated. It is thirty-two feet in depth, the water being discharged from the top of a cone-shaped rock known as *calcareous tufa*, which is twenty-four feet in circumference at the surface of the ground, and has grown up about the spring from the precipitation through countless ages of the mineral substances contained in the water. This rock is justly considered one of the greatest curiosities in the world, and is annually visited by large numbers of people. The analysis of High Rock spring water made by Prof. C. F. Chandler, Ph. D., of the Columbia college school of mines, shows it to be heavier in mineral substances and to contain a larger quantity of carbonic acid gas than any of the various other mineral fountains of Saratoga Springs, and demonstrates the wonderful medicinal properties of this water and its great value as a remedial agent. It purifies and renovates the entire system, thus clearing and beautifying the complexion and prolonging life. Since passing into the control of Mr. Young the utmost care has been exercised to keep out impure and less valuable waters, and in bottling to preserve all the fixed car-

bonic acid gas for which this spring is so justly celebrated.

In 1859 Mr. Young was married to Martha E. Henry, daughter of Sylvester Henry, of Waterbury, Vermont. She died in 1869, and in 1885 Mr. Young was wedded to Mary E. Southall, a daughter of George A. Southall, of North Carolina. By this second marriage he has two children, one son and a daughter: William K., jr., and Carrie. Politically Mr. Young is an ardent democrat, and in religion a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE B. LAWRENCE, a prominent republican and Mason of Stillwater, and one of the most successful lawyers of Saratoga county and eastern New York, is a son of Isaac and Ann M. (Fry) Lawrence, and was born at Smithtown, in the town of Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, December 28, 1849. The Lawrences are of English descent, and Ezekiel Lawrence, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from England to Connecticut, which State he soon left to settle in the town of Stillwater, where he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits, dying at an advanced age. He married and reared a family of six children, four sons and two daughters: George, Delilah, Sibley, Isaac, Lydia Woodruff, Walter, and one other. Isaac Lawrence (father) was born on the Stillwater farm in 1813, and died in the town of Half Moon, September 25, 1888. He was a democrat politically, and passed the greater part of his life in the town of Half Moon, where he held several local offices. He was an engineer by profession, serving as such for a number of years in a surveying corps on the Erie canal, where he also served as an inspector of construction and repair work. Isaac Lawrence married Ann M. Fry, and to their union were born six children, four sons and two daughters: George B., C. Edward, Ida B., Mary F. Steamburg, Isaac F., and Fred W. Mrs. Lawrence was born in 1821.

George B. Lawrence received his elementary education in the common schools, and pursued his academic studies in Half Moon academy, of Middletown, then under charge of Professors Benton and Barlow, and Waterford academy, where he prepared for college, but gave up his idea of a collegiate course on the solicitation of the then district attorney, I. C. Ormsby, who wished him to become a law student in his office. So in deference to Mr. Ormsby he entered his office at nineteen years of age, and after four years of close application and careful reading he was admitted to the bar at Albany, and to practice in the several courts of the State of New York. Immediately after admission he was made assistant district attorney of Saratoga county, and although the youngest man up to that time to hold that office, yet he soon gained a reputation as a criminal lawyer. He assisted in the prosecution of the celebrated "flat iron" murder case, being largely instrumental in securing a verdict of murder in the second degree, and in 1892 assisted District Attorney Pearsons and Judge Russell in the Wilson murder case, in which he rendered efficient service in securing a verdict of murder in the second degree. Soon after commencing the practice of his profession he went to Palmyra, in Wayne county, where he remained for three years, and during that time held the offices of town clerk, police justice, and justice of the peace. From Palmyra he came to Stillwater, where he has been engaged ever since in the active and continuous practice of his chosen profession.

On October 7, 1876, Mr. Lawrence married Josephine Curtis, who died in 1882, and left one child, Kenneth.

On April 28, 1887, Mr. Lawrence wedded Charlotte Mungor, and has by his second marriage one child, a daughter, named Marion.

In politics Mr. Lawrence has always been a republican, and has ever been a leader in his party, while his services as a political speaker have always been in demand in eastern New York. He is a prominent Free Mason, being

active in masonic circles, both as a worker and as a speaker. He is a member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 504, Free and Accepted Masons; a past high priest of Montgomery Chapter, No. 337, Royal Arch Masons; and a past officer of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar. He has always taken an interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, as his two uncles, Peter and Oscar Fry, went out into the Union service at an early day in the late war, and the former was captured and died of starvation in Andersonville. Mr. Lawrence has had a remarkably successful career as a lawyer, having never lost a case that was appealed to the higher courts in all his years of practice, and during the last five years has lost but two cases out of the many that he has tried in the different courts in which he practices.

ADONIRAM J. FENTON, a prominent and leading undertaker at Ballston Spa, who is also well known in the secret society circles of northern New York, is a son of Calvin and Harriet (Burdick) Fenton, and a native of Greenwich, Washington county, New York, where he was born April 17, 1848. This family is of direct Scotch origin, and its immigrant ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Washington county, where their descendants have become quite numerous. Joseph Fenton, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in Cambridge, that county, and died at his Washington county home in 1848. He married and reared a family, one of his sons being Calvin Fenton (father), who, after attaining manhood, engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Greenwich, that county, where he continued to reside until his death, March 10, 1879, at which time he was in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a man of great activity, and became quite prosperous. Politically he was an old-line whig and republican, and for many years a prominent member of the

Bottskill Baptist church. He married Harriet Burdick, of the town of Easton, Washington county, this State. Mrs. Fenton is a member of the Baptist church, and now resides in her pleasant home at Greenwich, Washington county. Her people came to New York from Rhode Island at an early day.

Adoniram J. Fenton spent his boyhood in the town of Greenwich, Washington county, and received a good practical education in the public schools of his native place. Soon after leaving school he formed a partnership with his father in the furniture and undertaking business at Greenwich, which continued until the death of the latter, in 1879, when A. J. Fenton succeeded to the entire business, and successfully conducted the enterprise until January 1, 1888, when he disposed of the establishment to his brother, Fred H. Fenton. In April, 1890, Adoniram J. Fenton removed to the village of Ballston and embarked in the undertaking business here, which he has successfully conducted ever since. He keeps all kinds of trimmings, ornaments for coffins, plumes, robes, caskets, and other undertakers' supplies, and is prepared to do embalming by all the leading processes at short notice. By quietly and carefully attending to each separate detail of his business, and thus demonstrating his entire mastery in every department of an undertaker's duty, he has won public confidence and secured a large degree of popularity and an extensive patronage.

In 1869 Mr. Fenton was united in marriage with Mary Wheeler, youngest daughter of J. M. Wheeler, of the village of Ballston Spa. To this union was born an only child, a daughter, named Carrie. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton are members of the Baptist church, and liberal in support of its various interests. In politics Mr. Fenton is a stanch republican, and was once elected president of the village of Ballston Spa, the duties of which position he discharged with acceptability to the public and credit to himself. Mr. Fenton is prominent in a number of fraternal organizations in this

section, being a member of Ashler Lodge, No. 584, Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich; Home Chapter, No. 179, Royal Arch Masons, of Schuylerville; Kayaderrossera Lodge, No. 270, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Herimon Lodge, No. 90, Knights of Pythias; Wiconia Tribe, No. 179, Improved Order of Red men; and of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and also of Star Association, No. 1, Patrons of Industry.

WILLIAM ANNESLEY PATTERSON, M. D., a graduate from the university of New York, who has been engaged in the successful practice of medicine at Gansevoort, this county, since 1887, and is now serving as supervisor of the town of Northumberland, is the youngest son of Robert and Sarah (Annesley) Patterson, and was born May 1, 1863, at Fairhaven, Vermont. The Pattersons are of Irish origin, and the earliest representatives of the family in the United States were of Canadian nativity, coming into Albany county, New York, at an early day. Robert Patterson (grandfather) served as a soldier in the English army and after his retirement was in receipt of a pension from the British government. He died from cholera in 1833, and his widow, who was a Miss Allen, afterward came to Albany county, where she died in 1876, aged ninety-one years. Their children were: John, Thomas, Robert, James and Mary, who married a man named Wilson. Robert Patterson (father) was graduated in the theological course at Concord college, and immediately entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was an active member of the Troy conference for half a century, and in the discharge of his duties as an itinerant preacher became well known within the bounds of that conference. In 1890 he retired from active duty and now resides at Glens Falls, Warren county, this State. He is republican in political faith, and married Sarah Annesley, a daughter of William Annesley. To them

was born a family of five children, four sons and a daughter: Mary, who married Joseph Sawyer, a merchant of Glens Falls; Charles, now a practicing attorney at Glens Falls; Robert, James and William A., the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Patterson is a native of this State and a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William A. Patterson acquired his preliminary education in the public schools and at the high school in Elizabethtown, Essex county, and in October, 1880, entered the medical department of the university of New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1887. The same year he opened an office at Gansevoort, this county, where he at once began his professional career, and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Patterson recently purchased a fine farm of two hundred and eighty acres, in the town of Northumberland, which he has greatly improved by additions to the buildings, and otherwise. This farm is well watered and is considered one of the best in the town of Northumberland.

In political sentiment Dr. Patterson is an ardent republican, and has always taken an active interest in local politics. In 1889 he was elected clerk of the town of Northumberland, and reelected the following year, serving two terms. In 1893 he was elected supervisor of the town, and is now occupying that important position.

On June 4, 1890, Dr. Patterson was united in marriage with Charlotte Ryalls, a daughter of William and Charlotte (Rogers) Ryalls, of this State. To Dr. and Mrs. Patterson has been born one child, a daughter, named Elizabeth.

James Patterson, uncle of Dr. Patterson, married a niece of ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, and removed to Iowa, where he became prominent in the politics of that State, from which he was appointed minister to Brazil, and ably discharged the duties of that important position for some time previous to his

death, which was caused by yellow fever, in that country, while representing this government at the capital of Brazil.

EVERETT W. ALLEN, a quiet and unassuming but prosperous and highly respected farmer of the town of Malta, who ranks as one of the leading agriculturists of his section, is a son of David and Phœbe (VanAmie) Allen, and was born in the town of Malta, Saratoga county, New York, October 14, 1848. The ancestors of the Allen family were of English Quaker stock, and settled in Connecticut at an early day. In that State the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born and reared, but removed to New York about one hundred years ago, settling in the town of Galway, Saratoga county, where he followed farming until his death, at an advanced age. He was a Quaker and reared his family in that faith. His son, David Allen (father), was born in 1808, in the town of Galway, this county, where he grew to manhood, received his education, and resided until about 1850, when he removed to the town of Malta. He was a farmer, and followed that occupation up to his retirement from active life, some ten years previous to his death, in 1892, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. In politics he was a whig and republican, and during his active years held a number of local offices in his town. He had been reared in the Quaker faith, and held to their doctrines, but never took an active part in church affairs. He married Phœbe VanAmie, a daughter of Moses VanAmie, and reared a family consisting of four sons and five daughters. The sons were Alfred W., Everett W., William H., and Oscar E.

Everett W. Allen was reared principally on the farm, and received a good practical education, studying first in the public schools and completing his educational training in a select school at Malta. After leaving the school room he devoted himself to farming,

and has spent his life in agricultural pursuits. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres of valuable land, all well improved and located within a mile of the village of Malta.

On December 24, 1874, Mr. Allen united in marriage with Mary C. Marvin, youngest daughter of William D. Marvin, a prosperous farmer of the town of Malta, this county. This union was blessed by the birth of one child, a daughter, named Olive, who is living at home with her parents.

In his political affiliations Mr. Allen has been a republican all his life, and has been elected frequently, without any solicitation on his part, to fill various town offices. He is now serving his second term as supervisor of the town of Malta, and was assessor for five years. Several years ago he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, but its duties were not congenial to him and he refused to accept the position. He is a member of the Baptist church at Malta, and is also a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 32, Free and Accepted Masons of Ballston Spa, and of Enterprise Lodge, No. 1492, Patrons of Industry. Mr. Allen is a man of positive character, but unassuming in manner, and believes thoroughly in that old doctrine of the fathers, now so frequently ignored, that no man can have a claim to public office, but that the office may have a claim on a good citizen, and that in all cases the office should seek the man and not the man seek the office.

SOLOMON AUGUSTUS PARKS, a lineal descendent of one of the first settlers in the town of Moreau, and a director in the Glens Falls Paper Mill Company, which owes much of its present prosperity to his wonderful energy and unusual business sagacity, is the eldest son of Barzilla and Susan Maria (Burgett) Parks, and a native of the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, where he was born February 22, 1827. The



S. A. Parks, Esq.

Parks family were among the earliest, if not actually the first settlers in what is now the town of Moreau, coming here from Salisbury, Connecticut, sometime between 1756 and 1766, when Elijah Parks and several of his sons, some of them already married, purchased eight hundred acres of land at South Glens Falls, whereon they built dwelling houses and a saw mill. Early in the summer of 1776 the Tories and Indians attacked the house of Elijah Parks, known as the "Old Castle," and in the fight that followed, the owner of the house and his son Elisha were both killed, and the other sons with their wives and children only escaped by flight. That raid broke up the Parks settlement, and the survivors removed within the protection of Fort Edward, only returning to take possession of their lands in Moreau after all danger was passed. Of Elijah Parks' sons one was Daniel, the father of Solomon, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Solomon Parks was born in the town of Half Moon, on the present site of the village of Waterford, and when he was only two months old, about 1765, his father removed his family to what was then known as Wing's Falls, but is now Glens Falls, where he built the first mill ever erected in that vicinity. The town was then a howling wilderness, and it required constant application to force a living from the soil, and clear away the primeval forest that covered the fair fields where waving grain and comfortable homes now meet the eye. At South Glens Falls, Barzilla Parks (father) was born, and was reared on the farm at that place. In a few years after his marriage, he located at Sandy Hill, Warren county, this State, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying January 4, 1866, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He married Susan M. Burgett, and to them was born a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters: Susan J., Solomon Augustus, John H., died in infancy; Julia A., married a Mr. Kilmer; Susan M. B., Hon. Daniel E., now judge of the courts in Denver,

Colorado; Lydia A. and Daniel (twins), Maria, Sarah H., and Charles, the three latter deceased in childhood. Barzilla Parks never took an active part in public affairs. He was a man of good education, and passed most of his life in teaching, but cared little for money and was never very successful in a financial way. So it happened at his death, while the subject of this sketch was still young, the responsibility of maintaining the family fell upon the shoulders of the eldest son.

Solomon Augustus Parks was taken from this county to Sandy Hill, Warren county, by his parents, when only six years of age, and received a limited common school education in the night schools of that place, being engaged during the day in logging on the river. He followed that occupation for some time after leaving school, cutting wood during the winter and working on the river during the summer. Later he secured a position on the river as attendant at a ferry, at a salary of five dollars a month, which was afterward increased to ten and fifteen dollars. He then worked three years in a saw mill, and in 1846 entered the employ of Howland, Harvey & Company, paper manufacturers, at Sandy Hill, where he remained seven years, and pretty thoroughly mastered the details of the business in all its various departments. He afterward worked in various paper mills, and later became superintendent and manager of Rock City Paper mills, where he remained some years, and then accepted a position as machine tender for Manning, Peckham & Howland, paper makers, of the city of Troy, this State. There he was married February 12, 1852, to Harriet A. Hewitt, and on February 15, assumed the position of machine tender in the paper mills of Wail & Allen, at Sandy Hill, Warren county. In 1860 he purchased a third interest in the paper mill at West Milton, Saratoga county, the firm being afterward known as the Pioneer Paper Company. Here he remained in successful business until 1872, when he came to Glens Falls, and purchased a fourth interest in the

Glens Falls Paper Company, whose mill had been built in 1865, but whose business had been dragging, and up to that time had never paid a cent in dividends, and also had an indebtedness of thirty-three thousand dollars. Mr. Parks was immediately made a trustee of the company, and given full control of its business. He began to systematically untangle its affairs, and at the end of two years had paid off the entire indebtedness and declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock. In a short time thereafter the dividend averaged thirty per cent. per annum. This position Mr. Parks held until he asked to be relieved, and to his indefatigable efforts is justly attributable the early success of the Glens Falls Paper Company, and also in a large measure the present enormous dimensions of the same business, now known as the Glens Falls Paper Mill Company, which, with its two mammoth plants, at Glens Falls and Fort Edward, constitutes one of the largest paper-making industries in the world. The establishment at Fort Edward was erected and put into operation in 1892, and consists of two mills, one running two machines and the other four large machines, and aggregating a daily output of seventy tons of first-class newspaper. The Glens Falls mill makes fifty tons daily, so that the combined production aggregates one hundred and twenty tons of paper per day. Since his retirement from the active management of the paper mill, Mr. Parks has been a director and large stockholder in the company, and still takes an active interest in this successful business.

In his political tenets Mr. Parks has always been democratic, but has never taken any active part in politics. He was elected and served one term as president of the village of Glens Falls, and is a prominent member of the Glens Falls Baptist church. His fine residence is on Park street, and although nearly three score and ten years of age he is still hale and active, and in affluent circumstances is enjoying the happy retirement so nobly earned

by a long career of earnest and successful labor. Mr. Parks has always been regular in his habits, using neither tobacco nor spirituous liquors of any kind. He is of a cheerful disposition, good natured under the most trying circumstances, and his remarkable rise from the lowest to almost the highest rounds of the ladder of financial success is due mainly to industry and perseverance, guided by a clear head and a healthy body.

On February 12, 1852, Mr. Parks was united in marriage to Harriet A. Hewitt, by whom he had seven children, three sons and four daughters: Fred H., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Ella K., who wedded a Mr. Wilson, a sash and blind manufacturer of Mt. Vernon, New York; George H.; Hattie Hitchcock, deceased in early womanhood; Lee, living with his father and superintending the paper mill; Julia A., married a Mr. West, of this village; and Ruth M., wife of Fred S. Stanley, a lumber dealer at Perry, Oregon. Mrs. Harriet A. Stanley died June 27, 1881, and February 19, 1885, Mr. Parks was wedded to Mrs. Viletta Snediker, *nee* Marshall.

GEORGE EATON, who for fifteen years has been successfully engaged in the general mercantile business at Rexford Flats, this county, where he served as postmaster under President Cleveland's first administration and is now assistant postmaster, is the youngest son of Bradley and Abby (Cook) Eaton, and was born in the town of New Lisbon, Otsego county, New York, July 3, 1836. The Eatons are of German descent, and are old residents of that county, where the family was planted soon after the Revolutionary war. Bradley Eaton (father) was a native of Otsego county, where he grew to manhood and was educated. He was a clothier and also owned and cultivated a farm. Politically he was a democrat, and married Abby Cook, by whom he had a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, only five of whom are now living:

James, Elma, wife of Nathan Johnson, of Otsego county; Charlotte, Harriet, now the widow of Wheeler Bradley, of Schenectady; and George, the subject of this sketch.

George Eaton passed his boyhood days on his father's farm in Otsego county, engaged in the usual duties that fall to the lot of farmer's sons, and obtained a good practical education in the public schools of New Lisbon. After leaving school he engaged in farming in the town of New Lisbon, Otsego county, where he remained until 1873, when he removed to Saratoga county and purchased a farm in the town of Clifton Park. Here he continued his farming operations with great success until some fifteen years ago, when he disposed of his farm property and embarked in the mercantile business at Rexford Flats, where he has resided ever since. He now has a good business and keeps a fine stock of general merchandise, which is sold at lowest prices.

In 1858 Mr. Eaton was married to Sarah Smith, a daughter of Jeremiah Smith, a prosperous farmer of the town of Clifton Park. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton are the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter: George, jr., Minnie, now the wife of Ezra Bates, a farmer residing in the town of Ballston; and Arthur B.

In political sentiment Mr. Eaton is a democrat, and served as postmaster at Rexford Flats under Cleveland's first administration. He is now serving as assistant postmaster, and is a member of Mohawk Lodge, No. 55, Independent Order of Good Templars.

CHARLES R. RULISON, a well known citizen of Saratoga county, and the energetic and accommodating proprietor of one of the leading hotels at Round Lake, one of the most healthful and world renowned summer resorts of America, is a son of Warren and Margaret (Jones) Rulison, and was born at the village of Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, September 25, 1840. His grandfather, John Rulison, was a farmer of the Mohawk

valley. He was an industrious and prosperous man. His son, Warren Rulison, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1818, in Herkimer county, which he left fifty-five years ago to settle at Half Moon, where he has resided ever since. He is a harness maker by trade, and carried on quite a large harness making establishment at Half Moon for forty-two years after becoming resident of that village. Mr. Rulison has been a consistent and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal church for more than half a century, and is the founder of Crescent Methodist church. He is a republican in politics, and served as town clerk for fourteen years, and as postmaster of Half Moon for nine years. In 1840 Mr. Rulison wedded Margaret Jones, daughter of Robert Jones, of Herkimer county. They have four children, two sons and two daughters: Margaret, wife of Lewis Green; Martha, who married Charles Sweat; Charles R. (subject), and Benjamin L.

Charles R. Rulison was reared in his native village, received a good English education at Half Moon, and then engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed continuously for twenty-two years: first at Bemus Heights for six years, and then established the first store at Round Lake, which he conducted until 1892, when he retired from merchandising in order to give more attention to a hotel that he had purchased some years previous, and to the coal, hay and straw business in which he had embarked in 1886.

Charles R. Rulison's present hotel has been increased in size from year to year until it now ranks as one of the large and leading hotels of Round Lake. Its appointments are in keeping with the requirements of the times, while its patronage has steadily grown with the great increase of guests who seek the lake for the enjoyment of its peaceful beauty and quiet, in addition to being benefited by the health-restoring climate and life-giving waters of the place.

In 1866 Mr. Rulison married Lydia H.

Pearce, a daughter of Abram B. Pearce, of the town of Clifton Park. Mr. and Mrs. Rulison have one child, a daughter, named Minnie Etta.

In politics Mr. Rulison has always been a republican. He has ever and at all times supported his party with zeal and energy, and served as deputy sheriff of Saratoga county for a period of twelve years. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ballston Spa; Warren Chapter, No. 32, Royal Arch Masons; Apollo Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar; and Oriental Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Troy. Mr. Rulison is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Round Lake, of which he is a trustee, and of which his wife and daughter are also members. He is popular as a landlord, energetic as a business man, and highly respected as a citizen.

RICHARD P. BLOSS, resident engineer of the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company, at Palmer Falls, this county, is a son of Dr. Jabez P. and Catharine (Van-Schaics) Bloss, and was born October 11, 1859, in the city of Burlington, Iowa. He was reared and educated at Troy, New York, to which place his parents removed when he was only one year of age. After completing his English studies he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, and was graduated from that well known scientific school in the spring of 1881. He then went to Austin, Nevada, as a mining engineer, and remained one year in charge of a silver mine at that place. In March, 1883, he returned to New York as resident engineer for the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company, of the village of Palmer Falls, this county, and has held that position ever since.

In 1883 Mr. Bloss was united in marriage to Elizabeth Peard, a daughter of William L. Peard, of the city of Troy, New York. They have one son, Richard P. Bloss, jr.

Politically Mr. Bloss is an ardent republi-

can, and is now serving as a member of the board of school trustees. Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church at Palmer Falls. They reside in a handsome residence erected by Mr. Bloss in 1891, and are very popular in society and among all who know them. Mr. Bloss is a scientific civil engineer of rare attainments, and has already won considerable reputation in his profession.

The Bloss family is of English origin, but have been residents of the United States for several generations. They are most numerous in New England, where several of the name have won local distinction in various lines of endeavor. Richard P. Bloss (grandfather), for whom the subject of this sketch was named, was one of the earliest homeopathic physicians in New England, and became quite prominent, both in his native State of Vermont and at Troy, New York, in which city he conducted a successful practice for nearly forty years. He began practice in the pioneer days of that school of medicine, when many people were greatly prejudiced against what they considered an unwarranted innovation in the healing art, and to his ability and skill in practicing and popularizing the new methods may be attributed much of the success which afterward attended the introduction of homeopathy in this part of the country. He remained in active practice at Troy until his death in 1867, at which time he was well advanced in the seventy-third year of his age. Dr. Richard P. Bloss was a native of Royalton, Vermont. He married, and reared a family of children, one of his sons being Dr. Jabez P. Bloss (father), who was born at Royalton, Vermont, but reared and educated principally in the city of Troy, this State. He studied medicine with his father, and married Catharine Van Schaics, a native of Millertown, New York (who is of Dutch descent, and has been a life-long member of the Episcopal church), and in 1855 removed to Iowa, in which State he resided and practiced medicine until 1860. In that year he returned to Troy, New York, and in that

city entered on a large and successful practice, which he has continued to the present time—a period now covering more than the third of a century. Dr. Bloss regularly attends and contributes to the Episcopal church, of which his wife is a devoted member. In politics he is a republican, but his pride is in his profession, to which he has devoted all his active life, and in which he has won success and an honorable standing that may well be envied.

STEPHEN THORN, the pioneer of potato raising on a large scale in Saratoga county, is a self-made man, who began life at the foot of the ladder of fortune and has raised himself to the summit of prosperity. He is a son of William and Silva (Bryant) Thorn, and was born in the town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York, August 18, 1816. The Thorn family is of Dutch lineage and trace their transatlantic ancestry to Holland, where the name of Thorn is to be met with in the early history of that once famous sea shore republic and land of commercial supremacy. John Thorn, the paternal grandfather of Stephen Thorn, was a native and farmer of Dutchess county, and came to the town of Saratoga, where he married and reared a family of four sons and five daughters: Jacob, Stephen, Joseph, William, Betsey Nelson, Mary Judson, Phebe Slocum, Margaret Dillingham and Sallie Smith. William Thorn (father) was a whig and Quaker, and lived to be seventy-four years of age. He owned a farm of one hundred and seventy acres, and was a hard working and industrious man. He wedded Silva Bryant, and they were the parents of nine children: Bryant, William, Joseph, John, James, Stephen, Hannah, Sarah Smith and Caroline.

Stephen Thorn was reared in his native town, where he received his education in the district schools. While yet a boy his father met with severe losses, and he was thus compelled to do for himself at an early age. He worked by the day for surrounding farmers,

and when able to do a man's work, became a farm hand, working by the month. He carefully saved his wages and soon leased a farm, which he tilled for eighteen years. By industry and economy at the end of that time, in 1859, he had acquired means sufficient to purchase his present home farm of two hundred acres. This farm, which is well watered, he soon improved and brought into the high state of cultivation for which it is noted. Patient, prudent, energetic and economic, Mr. Thorn met with the usual success on this farm, and in a few years ranked with the substantial farmers of his town. In 1876 he purchased an adjoining farm of one hundred and eighty acres, which he soon brought up to his high standard of improvement and cultivation, and shortly afterward purchased his present interest in a valuable farm of one hundred and seventy acres of land in the town of Northumberland. As he increased the acreage of his land he also branched out in other lines of business besides grain raising, and became the first man in the county to raise potatoes on a large scale, while he embarked largely in stock feeding and dealing in horses. Of late years Mr. Thorn has confined himself to farming, and the supervision of his farms requires about all the time that he devotes to business. Through life he has encountered many difficulties, but habits of punctuality in meeting engagements, and determined energy in the performance of duty, with peculiar business ability and judicious management, has always enabled him to surmount every obstacle most successfully and with great credit to himself. In politics he is a republican, but has never been an aspirant for office or political preference.

Stephen Thorn was united in marriage with Mary Billings, and to their union were born a family of children: Emma Deyoe, Augusta, who married Seward Winney, and is now dead; Howard, who died at fourteen years of age; Otis B., married a Miss Schofield, and is in the insurance business at South Glens Falls;

and a son, who married Elizabeth Pennington and resides at Schuylerville, where he is engaged in business.

MORGAN B. MOE, a descendant of two of the old families of the town of Saratoga, and a comfortably situated farmer of near Schuylerville, is a son of Michael and Anna (Morgan) Moe, and was born on the farm on which he now resides, in the town of Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York, October 22, 1820. He received his education in the early schools of his boyhood days, and then attended Troy Business college. After this he engaged in farming, which he has followed profitably ever since, on the Moe homestead farm, which he owns and which has been in the possession of the Morgan family and its descendants for four generations. This farm was one of the first improvements made in the town, and contains one hundred acres of excellent land. Mr. Moe also owns one hundred and eighteen acres of good farming land in another part of the town. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Reformed church, and has acquired a comfortable competency as the substantial results of a life of industry, temperance and careful management.

Morgan B. Moe married Eliza Ann Delaware, a daughter of John Delaware, and who died April 22, 1884, leaving two children: Alice, born March 11, 1857, married Charles H. Cramer, and died April 23, 1881; and Elijah M., born November 1, 1859. Mrs. Moe and her daughter, Mrs. Cramer, died but one day apart, and their funerals occurred on the same day.

The Moe family is of French lineage, and its immigrant ancestor settled in the town of Half Moon, where one of his descendants, Abraham Moe (great-grandfather), was born. Abraham Moe came to the town of Saratoga, where he was an early settler in the section where he located. He served as town clerk from 1792 to 1818, and died, leaving several

children, one of whom was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Michael Moe (father) was a farmer, as were his father and grandfather before him. He married Anna Morgan, and to their union were born two children: Morgan B. (subject), and Anna M., who married Jacob Osborn, a merchant of Schuylerville. Mrs. Moe was a sister to Capt. Daniel Morgan, a prominent Free Mason of the State. Mrs. Moe's paternal grandfather, Daniel Morgan, purchased for one thousand pounds, the farm on which his grandson, the subject of this sketch, now resides, and was a man of prominence and usefulness in his day.

JAMES MEALEY, one of the prosperous business men of Schuylerville and Saratoga county, is a son of Cornelius and Esther (Hayden) Mealey, and was born at Ft. Miller, Washington county, New York, September 15, 1857. Cornelius Mealey was a native of County Clare, Ireland, which he left in 1832 to settle at Ft. Miller, Washington county, where he followed farming for several years. At the end of that time he removed to Greenwich, in the same county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in October, 1891, when in the ninetieth year of his age. He was a democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic church, in whose faith he was reared. He married Esther Hayden, who was born in Ireland, and now resides in Washington county. To Mr. and Mrs. Mealey were born four children: James, John, Cornelius and Andrew.

James Mealey received his education in the public schools of Ft. Edward in his native county, and commenced life for himself at seventeen years of age as a clerk in a general mercantile establishment at Schuylerville, where he remained for six years. After this he was successively engaged with the general mercantile firm of McRae & Hannum and with H. H. McRae, until 1889. In February of that year he purchased Mr. McRae's estab-

lishment and stock of goods, and is now one of the leading merchants of Saratoga county. His large and well equipped general mercantile establishment carries a heavy and carefully selected stock of goods, and he makes a specialty of dry goods, carpets, boots and shoes, and has an extensive and remunerative patronage.

On September 6, 1881, Mr. Mealey was united in marriage with Julia McCullough, a daughter of John McCullough, a native of Victory Mills. To Mr. and Mrs. Mealey have been born three children, one son and two daughters: Esther, Frank and Mary.

James Mealey is a member of the Catholic church, and Division No. 5, Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is a democrat in politics, always takes an active part in political affairs, and has served his town as clerk and his village as a supervisor.

J. CHARLES LA DOW, M.D., a very successful physician of Mechanicville, and a grand lodge officer of the Knights of Pythias, of the jurisdiction of New York, is a son of Jacob La Dow, and was born at Glens Falls, Warren county, New York, August 22, 1856. He received his education in the Mechanicville High school and Fort Edward institute. Leaving school, he surveyed the different fields of professional life, and made choice of medicine as a future vocation. He commenced his medical studies in 1879, and afterward entered the medical department of Union college, from which he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1883. While at Union college he made a special study of the diseases of women and children, and after graduation, becoming convinced that homeopathy was preferable to the system which he had studied, he took a homeopathic course with Dr. Campbell, of Troy. At the close of his studies with Dr. Campbell, in 1884, he became a homeopathic practitioner of medicine at Mechanicville, where he has built up a very

fine practice. He has sought to keep abreast of the advance of his profession, and is a member of the New York Homeopathic Medical society and the American Homeopathic society.

On January 17, 1889, Dr. La Dow wedded Sadie L. Allen, daughter of Allen and Sarah (Colvin) Allen, of Mechanicville.

In politics Dr. La Dow is a pronounced republican, and has always been active in the interests of his party in local, State and National issues. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; Montgomery Lodge, No. 504, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Tribe, No. 154, Improved Order of Red Men. Dr. La Dow is also a prominent member of the Pythian Knighthood. He is a charter member and the first past chancellor commander of Garfield Lodge, No. 216, Knights of Pythias, of which he was grand lodge representative from 1886 to 1892. He served as district deputy of the twenty-eighth district in 1890, and in 1891 dedicated Herman Castle hall and instituted Tanacred Lodge. In 1891 Dr. La Dow was appointed master-at-arms of the Pythian Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and was said to have been at that time the handsomest master-at-arms of all the grand jurisdictions of the order. One year later, in July, 1892, he was elected to his present office of grand prelate of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the jurisdiction of New York.

As the name La Dow indicates, the family is of French descent, and can trace its ancestry back over three hundred years to its Huguenot home in France. The La Dow family was among those Huguenot families that suffered most from the bitter and unrelenting religious persecutions of Louis XIV., and during his reign the La Dows fled to Connecticut, where they settled as early as 1650. From Connecticut members of the family went to other States, and one came to eastern New York, from which was descended Daniel La Dow, the grandfather of the sub-

ject of this sketch. Daniel La Dow was a native, resident and farmer of the town of Milton, where he died at an advanced age. He was a whig and a Baptist, married and reared a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters: Stephen W., Jacob, Eliza Beardsley, Eleanor Thomas, Martha Lipshutz, Julia Cooper, and Rheuma Rogers. Jacob La Dow (father) received a common school education, which he has largely supplemented by reading, study and observation. He is a machinist by trade, and in early life erected and operated several water mills, as well as being engaged for a few years at Glens Falls, this State, with James Morgan in the lumbering business. Afterward he was a sash and blind manufacturer at Ballston Spa for a few years, and then established a machine shop at Glens Falls, of which he was proprietor and foreman for five years. He then was a member until 1867 of the sash and blind manufacturing firm of Cornell & La Dow, which was successively located at Stillwater and Mechanicville. From 1868 to 1874 he was a member of the sash and blind firm of Barnes & La Dow, and in the latter year disposed of his interests in the firm to his son, Daniel E., so as to retire from active life. Mr. La Dow is a man of great mechanical ability and skill. He is a Baptist, and has been twice married. He married a Miss Denton, by whom he had two children: Daniel E. and T. Augusta Barnes. After the death of his first wife, he married Mary E. Vaughn, and by his second marriage had five children, of whom four are living: Orville D., Dr. J. Charles, Robert V., and Lily Blaisdell.

THOMAS PEAK, a well respected and prosperous farmer of the town of Corinth, is a Union soldier of the late war, who has a distinguished military record, earned by bravery in the great wilderness fights and nine months sufferings in southern prisons. He is the only living son and child of Edward and

Mary Peak, and was born in Schenectady county, New York, March 12, 1848. Edward Peak was a laborer and died suddenly in 1856. He was a whig in politics and had three children, of whom two died in infancy and the third is the subject of this sketch.

Thomas Peak, by the sudden death of his father, was compelled at eight years of age, to go among strangers and begin for himself the active battle of life, that stretches its short span through cloud and sunshine from the cradle to the grave. He lived with Amos Sherwood, a farmer of the town of Charlton, until he was fifteen years of age, when he enlisted in Co. H, 59th New York infantry, in 1863. After being properly drilled, the company went forward to take its place in the swift advance that Grant made across the Rapidan. All through the great battle month of May, 1864, he marched and fought through the terrible wilderness and was in the very front of Grant's assaulting columns at Spottsylvania Courthouse and Cold Harbor, where the earth seemed literally carpeted with the dead. From the Wilderness to Petersburg his regiment was sent, and there before the walls of that obstinately defended stronghold of the Confederacy, on June 22, 1864, he was one of thirteen hundred men of his brigade that were captured by the Confederates and sent to Libby prison. From there he was sent to endure all the horrors of Andersonville, and other southern prisons, from July, 1864, to March, 1865, when he was parolled and turned over to the Union authorities at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Suffering from scurvy and starvation he was immediately sent to the hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained until sufficiently recovered to go to Maryland parole camp, from which he was sent home on a thirty day furlough. He never returned to his regiment, as the war was over, and was honorably discharged from the Federal service on June 30, 1865. Partly recovering from his terrible exposure and starvation in southern prisons, he was variously employed until he entered the

employ of the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company, with whom he remained twenty years. At the end of that time he purchased his present valuable and well improved farm of one hundred and sixteen acres in the town of Corinth. Beside farming he gives some attention to the wood and lumber business, in which he has met with good success.

In February, 1871, Thomas Peak was united in marriage with Sarah Hagerdorn, and to their union have been born two children, a son and a daughter: Edward and Ida.

Thomas Peak is a republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Corinth. His time is chiefly given to farming operations and business pursuits, which he actively follows, although never denying himself the necessary and rational enjoyments of life.

JACOB P. PALMER, a skilled workman in the woodenware factory at Conklingville, and a member of the Palmer family noted for remarkable industry and great longevity, is a son of John C. and Mary A. (Johnston) Palmer, and was born at the village of Hunter, in Greene county, New York, May 23, 1852. He was reared on a farm, received a good English education in the common schools and was variously engaged in different kinds of labor until 1886, when he entered the employ of A. A. Summers, woodenware manufacturer, and is in the wash-board department of the factory at Conklingville. He thoroughly understands his line of work, and is a skilled and experienced workman. Mr. Palmer supports the principles of the Republican party, and has served his village for four terms as collector, while he is now serving on his fourth year as town clerk. Jacob P. Palmer married Hannah Swift.

The Palmer family is of English lineage, and has been noted for its longevity as far as history or tradition of it can be obtained. Substantial and industrious, its members have

always been esteemed and highly useful citizens of the communities in which they have resided. While it is impossible to give much information concerning the early history of the family in the United States, it is proper and highly encouraging to make record of all the items gleaned in relation to the Palmers, as every one of which any trace can be obtained was a person of industrious habits and long life. The first of which we have any definite account was John Palmer (grandfather), who was born in Ohio, but left his native State in early life. He married and reared a family of six children, two sons and four daughters: John C., who died at ninety-one years of age; Bertha Hall, now eighty-seven years of age; Sarah Conkling, now in her eighty-fifth year; Cynthia Chapman, now in her eightieth year; Mary Tirney, and a son who is now eighty-two years of age. John P. Palmer was born May 12, 1791, and died May 27, 1882, aged ninety-one years and fifteen days. He followed farming for thirty-five years in the town of Hadley, and then removed to Conklingville, where he was employed for a considerable length of time in the woodenware factory. He supported the Republican party, and was married three times. By his first wife he had three children: Alexander, Mandeville and Eleanor. For his third wife he wedded Mary A. Johnston, who was born eighty years ago. By his third marriage he had three sons and three daughters: Miles, William, Jacob P. (subject), Lucy Wait, Anna and Sarah Gray.

PATRICK J. CLEARY, a representative farmer of Saratoga county, is a son of James and Ann (Dooley) Clearey, and was born at Kilmallock, County Limerick, province of Munster, Ireland, March 17, 1833. He was reared at his native town, and attended the excellent primary schools of Ireland until he was fifteen years of age, when he left the home of his childhood and came to New York.

ples and the early publication of the local and general news. The *Democrat* has now been published continuously for half a century, and under the able editorial management of Mr. Morse is acknowledged to be one of the best political and general newspapers in this part of the Empire-State.

On September 10, 1889, Mr. Morse issued the first number of the Ballston Spa *Daily News*, which has met with a generous patronage from an appreciative public. It is a seven-column folio sheet, now in its fourth volume, and like the *Weekly Democrat* is devoted to the promulgation of democratic doctrines and the gathering and printing of all the general and local news of interest to the public. In the matter of local intelligence the two papers are especially full and complete, and leave little or nothing to be desired. Their circulation is already large and still growing.

On the 8th of August, 1882, Mr. Morse was wedded to Mary A. Hazelton, a daughter of Philiman Hazelton, of the city of Hudson, New York. She is an educated, refined and accomplished woman, and very popular in the social circles in which she moves. Mr. and Mrs. Morse are members of the Presbyterian church of Ballston Spa, and the latter is prominently identified with Kayaderrossera Lodge, No. 270, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this village. As a writer he is pointed and pungent, with a wide grasp on the political and social questions now being discussed in this country, and has won considerable reputation in the journalistic and business circles of this State by the ability and enterprise which he displays in the management of his two journals.

PATRICK DUMPHREY, one of the successful farmers of the town of Saratoga, residing near the village of Schuylerville, this county, is the eldest son of John and Johanna (Dailey) Dumphrey, and was born in County Waterford, Ireland. His father and

grandfather were both well-to-do Irish farmers, and lived and died in the Emerald Isle. The grandfather, Patrick Dumphrey, for whom the subject of this sketch was named, was a member of the Catholic church, and reared a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, seven of whom were Matthew, Michael, James, Alice Kirbey (deceased), Bridget, Katie and John. John Dumphrey (father) was reared on the farm in County Waterford, and after attaining manhood followed that occupation in his native county until his death at an advanced age. His wife was Johanna Dailey, a native of the same county, and to their union was born a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Patrick, whose name heads this sketch; Mary Hearn, Bridget, Katie, Matthew and Michael, all now deceased except Mary Hearn and Patrick.

Patrick Dumphrey was reared in Ireland, but after attaining manhood left his native land to settle in America, being the first of his family to cross the broad Atlantic and find a home in the western hemisphere. Shortly after landing in this country Mr. Dumphrey made his way to Greenwich, Washington county, New York, where he engaged in farming, and resided for a number of years. In 1871 he removed to Saratoga county, purchasing a farm of ninety-seven acres in the town of Saratoga, near Schuylerville, where he has continued to reside until the present time, industriously engaged in farming and stock raising, in both of which he has been very successful. In 1892 he purchased an additional farm of one hundred acres, all well improved, on which he makes a specialty of potato raising.

Patrick Dumphrey married Alice Casey, and to them were born six children, four sons and two daughters: John, Michael J., Patrick, jr., Thomas, Hannah Rourke and Maggie. In his political convictions the subject of this sketch is an ardent democrat, and in religious belief and church membership a Catholic. He is an honest, hard working farmer, with an

unusual knack for management, and having engaged in an enterprise never abandons it until he has brought it to a successful termination.

RIAL NEWLAND, a highly respected and worthy citizen of the village of Stillwater, is a son of David and Mary (Billings) Newland, and was born in the town of Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, January 7, 1823. He was reared on the farm, and received a good English education. He removed to the village of Stillwater, where he has resided ever since.

On October 18, 1853, Mr. Newland married Ellen A. Nelson, and to this union were born two children: Cornelia M., wife of John Peck, who is foreman in his father's knit goods mill; and Nellie M., who married John Quackenbush, a prosperous farmer of Rensselaer county.

Rial Newland has always been a staunch republican. He is a member of the Stillwater Baptist church, in which he has held official positions for over twenty years, being now a deacon. He has always made himself active and useful to his fellow citizens, and has served his village as trustee and president for several terms.

In nationality Mr. Newland is of Irish descent. His paternal grandfather, Rial Newland, was a resident of the town of Stillwater, and served as a wagoner in the Continental army, being present at the battles of Saratoga and Bemus Heights. He afterward owned a part of the battle ground of Bemus Heights, and did a large lumber business in Essex county. He was a member of the Baptist church, and married and reared a family of eleven children: Rial, David (father), Elias, Harry, Volney, Sallie Wisney, Dorcas Smith, Matilda Hart, Harriet, Ephraim, and Elmira, wife of Dr. Chauncey Bull, who is now ninety years of age. David Newland was a man of good business ability, and followed lumbering

for many years. He was a whig and Baptist, and resided in the town of Stillwater until his death, which occurred in February, 1860, when in the seventy-first year of his age. He was twice married, first to Mary Billings, and after her death to Marilla Smith. Mary (Billings) Newland died in 1840. By his first marriage Mr. Newland had twelve children: James, Renette Smith, Elmira Burd, Elizabeth, Rial, Elias, Sandford, Harriet A. Sherman, Lydia M., Helen, Henry, and Dorcas. Of these children only Henry, who married Louisa Nelson; Harriet A. Sherman, and Rial, the subject of this sketch, are living.

DEXTON BALDWIN, a comfortably situated farmer of the town of Stillwater, and who was actively engaged at one time in the drug business, is a son of David and Elizabeth (Howe) Baldwin, and was born in the town of Summit, Schoharie county, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1824. The Baldwin family is of English descent, and David Baldwin, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Vermont. At twenty-one years of age he came to Saratoga county, where he followed farming until his death in December, 1878, at eighty-three years of age. He was a shoemaker by trade, but at an early age left the shoe bench to engage in farming. He was a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and married Elizabeth Howe, now deceased. To their union were born three sons and six daughters: Huldah Barton, Reuben, Benson, Dexton, Rebecca, Agnes, Rena, Julia Anna and Sarah Elizabeth Parens.

Dexton Baldwin was reared on the farm, received his education in the common schools, and early in life became a clerk in the drug house of Boyd & Ball, of New York city, where he remained for twelve years. He then went to Albany county, where he purchased a farm of one hundred acres and resided until 1867. In that year Mr. Baldwin removed to his pres-

ent farm in the town of Stillwater, where he has resided ever since and been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm contains one hundred acres of good agricultural land, and lies not far from the village of Stillwater. He is a republican in politics.

On November 24, 1849, Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage with Rachel Holenbeck, daughter of Jacob and Jane (Osterhaut) Holenbeck. To Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have been born three children: William H., married Alice Rifenburg, and is a resident of East Troy, this State; Elizabeth J., who died in early womanhood; and Alice, wife of Herman Farrington. Mrs. Rachel Baldwin is a granddaughter of Jacob Holenbeck, who was a native of Albany county, where he followed tailoring for many years. He was a republican and a member of the Dutch Reformed church, and his children were: Matthew, Rachel, Henry, and Jacob, the father of Mrs. Baldwin.

M**MARTIN McDONALD**, proprietor of the Union hotel, at Ballston Spa, and one of the prominent and prosperous citizens of the county capital, is the only son of John and Margaret McDonald, and a native of the town of Milton, Saratoga county, New York, where he was born January 12, 1855. His father was born in Ireland in 1824, and remained on the Emerald Isle until 1847, when he emigrated to America and settled in Boston, Massachusetts. He was a marble cutter by trade, and exceedingly skillful. In 1854 he removed to the State of New York, settling in the town of Milton, near Ballston Spa, this county, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1887, at the advanced age of sixty-three years. After coming to this county he opened a marble shop at Ballston Spa, and successfully conducted that business here for a period of twenty years, becoming quite prosperous. He was a democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic church. In his more active years he took considerable interest in

political affairs, and served in a number of local offices. His wife, Margaret, was also a native of Ireland, and a member of the Catholic church. She died about 1856, at an early age, when her son, the subject of this sketch, was in his ninth year.

Martin McDonald was reared and educated at Ballston Spa, and after leaving school learned the trade of marble cutter and worked with his father at that business until 1882. In that year, in partnership with Edward Manogue, he purchased the Union hotel of Ballston Spa, and under the firm name of Manogue & McDonald they conducted the hotel business together for two years. At the end of that time Mr. McDonald bought his partner's interest in the hotel, and has ever since conducted this well-known and popular house in his own name. This is a first-class hotel in every particular. In addition to his hotel property, Mr. McDonald also owns considerable other valuable real estate in this village, and two fine farms, one of which is located in the town of Milton and the other situated in the town of Ballston.

On November 27, 1888, Mr. McDonald was united in marriage to Kittie Coleman, youngest daughter of Daniel Coleman, of the village of Ballston Spa. While not a member, he regularly attends and contributes to the support of the Catholic church at Ballston Spa. Politically he is an ardent democrat, and an active worker for the success of his party. He served as deputy sheriff three years under sheriff A. B. Bockus, from 1885 to 1888, and has been chief engineer of the fire department here for one year.

R**RUSSELL VANDENBURGH**, the proprietor of the Vandenburg planing mill and a substantial and influential citizen of Ballston Spa, is a son of Cornelius G. and Jane A. (Smith) Vandenburg, and was born just north of White Hall, Washington county, New York, March 1, 1840. His paternal grand-

father, Garrett Vandenburg, was an early settler of Washington county, where his son, Cornelius G. Vandenburg (father), was born at Pittstown, in 1805. Cornelius G. Vandenburg came, in 1845, to three miles north of Saratoga Springs, where he purchased a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1888, when he was in the eighty-third year of his age. He was a Baptist and a republican, and married Jane A. Smith, who passed away in 1880, at seventy years of age.

Russell Vandenburg was reared on the home farm and after receiving a good English education in the public schools came to Ballston Spa, at eighteen years of age. He found employment in the planing mill of which he is now proprietor. After working for one year he became manager of the mill, which position he held until 1877, when he purchased the mill and its adjoining lumber yards. This planing

mill has been fully equipped with all necessary machinery, and turns out a large amount of first-class work every year. Mr. Vandenburg manufactures doors, sash, blinds and moulding, beside furnishing all kinds of planed and unplaned lumber, flooring, ceiling and shingles. He employs a regular force of twenty hands, and turns out a large amount of work. He also keeps on hand builders' supplies, and does a large contracting and building business at Ballston Spa and elsewhere. Mr. Vandenburg is a man of good judgment and clear business insight, as is attested by the success that has attended his present enterprise. He has always been a republican in politics, and as a business man is imbued with the true spirit of enterprise and energy.

In 1867 Mr. Vandenburg was united in marriage with Charlotte M. Barber, daughter of Benjamin J. and Jane A. Barber, of Ballston Spa.





